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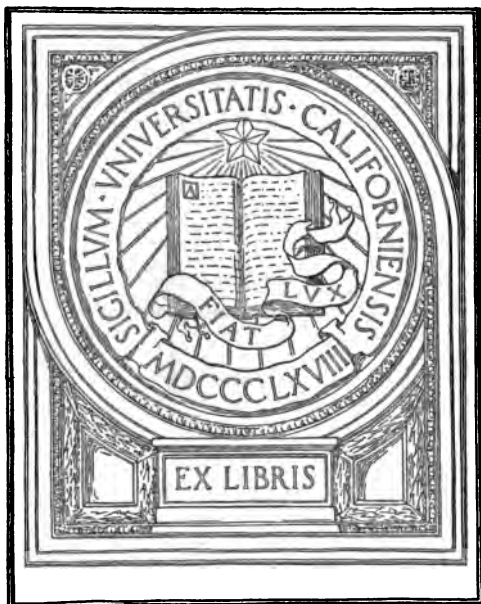
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P R E F A C E.

THE volume now offered to the public is designed to be at once an outline of Greek Grammar and an Introductory Greek Reader. It proposes to conduct the beginner through the common forms and inflections of the language, to acquaint him with the leading principles of its syntax, to present before him a distinct picture of the Greek sentence, and, finally, to furnish him with a short course of reading preparatory to the *Anabasis* of Xenophon. It is based upon the same philological principles as the author's Latin books, though in its execution it differs from them in one or two important particulars. It follows more closely the ordinary arrangement of standard Grammars, and proceeds more rapidly in the development of its plan. The general method of classification and treatment, however, is the same. Moreover, principles and rules which are common to both the Greek and the Latin are stated in the same language as in those works, thus rendering the pupil's knowledge already acquired for the Latin available also for

the Greek. This, it is hoped, will not only economize the time of the learner, but also lead him to compare the two languages, and thus secure a more definite knowledge of their resemblances.

The present work is the result of a growing conviction on the part of the author that the old method of burdening the memory of the beginner with a confused mass of unmeaning forms, inflections, and rules, without allowing him the luxury of using the knowledge he is so laboriously acquiring, is at once unsatisfactory and unphilosophical. It accordingly aims to present a clear and systematic arrangement of the great facts and laws of the language, and to illustrate them step by step with carefully selected examples and exercises. In this way every lesson is learned for actual use, and thus becomes clothed with interest and meaning. The various changes of inflection, otherwise so dry and difficult, are found to be the keys to the rich treasures of ancient thought.

In preparing the exercises and the reading lessons care has been taken to introduce such selections as would not only best illustrate grammatical points, but would also possess in themselves some intrinsic value and interest.

The work is designed to be complete in itself, requiring no accompaniment of grammar or lexicon. For the convenience, however, of such as may prefer to use it, in connection with some standard Grammar,

references are made in the Syntactical portions, both of the Lessons and Notes, to the excellent works of Professors Hadley, Crosby, and Sophocles.

In the preparation of the work the author has resorted freely to such sources of information as were within his reach. Among the numerous Grammatical and Philological works which he has had constantly before him, the invaluable labors of Veitch and Carmichael on the Greek Verb, and those of Madvig and Clyde on the Greek Syntax, deserve special mention.

A. HARKNESS.

PROVIDENCE, *August* 20th, 1860.

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INTRODUCTION.

I.—ALPHABET.

1. The Greek Alphabet consists of the following twenty-four letters:

Form.	Sound.	Name.
A α	a	Alpha
B β	b	Beta
Γ γ	g hard	Gamma
Δ δ	d	Delta
E ε	ē short	Epsilon
Z ζ	z	Zeta
H η	ē long	Eta
Θ θ	th	Theta
I ι	i	Iōta
K κ	k	Kappa
Λ λ	l	Lambda
M μ	m	Mu
N ν	n	Nu
Ξ ξ	x	Xi
O ο	ō short	Omīcron
Π π	p	Pi
Ρ ρ	r	Rho
Σ σ (<i>s final</i>)	s	Sigma
T τ	t	Tau
Υ υ	u	Upsilon
Φ φ	ph	Phi
Χ χ	ch	Chi
Ψ ψ	ps	Psi
Ω ω	ō long	Omēga.

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Z ζ	z	Zeta
H η	ē long	Eta
Θ θ	th	Theta
I ι	i	Iōta
K κ	k	Kappa
Λ λ	l	Lambda
M μ	m	Mu
N ν	n	Nu
Ξ ξ	x	Xi
O ο	ō short	Omicron
Π π	p	Pi
Ρ ρ	r	Rho
Σ σ (s final)	s	Sigma
T τ	t	Tau
Υ υ	u	Upsilon
Φ φ	ph	Phi
Χ χ	ch	Chi
Ψ ψ	ps	Psi
Ω ω	ō long	Omēga.

II.—CLASSIFICATION OF LETTERS.

1. *Vowels.*

2. The Greek has seven vowels :

Two— ϵ and o . . . short.

Two— η and ω . . . long.

Three— a , i , and u . . doubtful.

3. Two vowels may unite and form a diphthong, as in English ; but in Greek all these combinations must end in i or u , and are called *proper* or *improper* diphthongs, according as the other vowel is *short* or *long*, e. g. :

Proper Diphthongs.

ai , ei , oi , au , eu , ou .

Improper Diphthongs.

a , η , ϕ , ηu .

REM.—In the improper diphthongs the i , instead of being placed *after* the other vowel (*except after a capital*) is written under it, as η instead of ai . It is then called *Iota subscript*, i. e. *iota written under*.

2. *Consonants.*

4. The Greek has seventeen consonants :

1) *Four liquids* : λ , μ , ν , ρ .

2) *Nine mutes*, which may be arranged as follows :

	Smooth.	Middle.	Rough.
Pi-mutes	π	β	ϕ
Kappa-mutes	κ	γ	χ
Tau-mutes	τ	δ	θ .

REM.—The smooth, middle, and rough mutes of the same class differ from each other only in the degree of aspiration : thus π is not aspirated at all, β is partially so, and ϕ is fully aspirated = ph.

3) *Three double consonants :*

ψ , formed by adding ς to a Pi-mute, as $\pi\varsigma=\psi$.

ξ , “ “ ς to a Kappa-mute, as $\kappa\varsigma=\xi$.

ζ , “ uniting ς and Tau-mute δ , as $\delta\varsigma$ or $\sigma\delta=\zeta$.

4) *One sibilant : σ .*

III.—BREATHINGS.

5. The Greek has a *rough* breathing marked '^{h} , and a *smooth* breathing marked ' . The former has the sound of the English *h*, the latter is not heard at all in pronunciation. Every Greek word beginning with a vowel or diphthong, must have one of these breathings written over such vowel or diphthong : * as \acute{o} , *the*, pronounced *ho* ; $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\theta\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, *I speak the truth* ; $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\iota$, *I am*.

IV.—ACCENTS.

6. The Greek has three characters to mark accent, called the *acute* ' , the *grave* ' , and the *circumflex* ^ . Every Greek word, as a general rule, must have one accent, and can have but one.

7. This accent must stand on one of the last three syllables of the word.

8. On the last syllable may stand either the acute, the grave, or the circumflex.

9. On the penult (*last but one*) may stand either the acute or circumflex.

10. On the antepenult (*last but two*) may stand only the acute, and that only when the ultimate is short.

* The breathing stands over the second vowel of the diphthong, as in $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\iota$.

11. The circumflex always shows that the syllable on which it stands is long in quantity.

12. The circumflex on the penult not only shows that such penult is long, but also that the ultimate of the word is short: thus the circumflex on the penult of *πολίτα* not only shows that the *ι* is long, but also that the *α* is short.

13. The acute on the penult of a word whose ultimate is short, shows the vowel of the penult to be short also: the acute in *ἐργάτᾱ*, shows that the *ά* is short.

14. A few monosyllables take no accent. They are called *Proclitics*.

15. A few other short words either lose their own accent or throw it back upon the preceding word, as *ἄνθρωπός τις*, *a certain man*. Here the accent of *τις* stands upon the last syllable of *ἄνθρωπος*. Such words are called *Enclitics*.

16. Greek is pronounced according to the *written accents* quite extensively on the continent of Europe, and in a few of the schools and colleges of our own country; but the more common usage with us, as in England, disregards the written mark entirely, and accents, as in Latin, according to quantity, as follows:

- 1) In words of two syllables, always on the *first*.
- 2) In words of more than two syllables, on the *penult* if that is *long* in quantity; otherwise on the *antepenult*.

V.—SYLLABLES.

17. In Greek, as in Latin, every word has as many syllables as it has separate vowels and diphthongs.

VI.—QUANTITY.

18. A syllable is *long* in quantity,

- 1) If it contains a diphthong or one of the long vowels η or ω : as $\alpha\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha\nu$.
- 2) If its vowel, whether long or short in itself, is followed by a double consonant or by any two single consonants, except a mute and a liquid : as $\delta\mu\phi\alpha\xi$, in which both syllables are long, though both vowels are short.

19. A syllable is *short* if it contains one of the short vowels, ϵ or $ο$, before a vowel, diphthong, or a single consonant : as $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$.

VII.—SOUNDS OF THE LETTERS.

20. There are no less than three distinct methods recognized by classical scholars in the pronunciation of Greek, generally known as the *English*, the *Modern Greek*, and the *Erasmian*; the first prevailing in England and in this country, the second in Greece, and the third in other parts of the continent of Europe. We subjoin a brief outline of each, leaving the instructor to make his own selection.

I.—THE ENGLISH METHOD.

1. *Sounds of the Vowels.*

21. The vowels, η , ω , and υ , always have the long English sounds of e , o , and u , as heard in *mete*, *tube*, *note*, e. g. $\mu\acute{\eta}\nu$, $\nu\acute{\upsilon}\nu$, $\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$.

22. The vowels, ϵ and $ο$, have the short English

sounds of *e* and *o* in *met*, *not*; e. g. *ἐκ*, *τόν*; except when they stand before another vowel or at the end of a word, in which positions they are lengthened.

23. The vowels, *a* and *ι*, are pronounced like *a* and *i* in Latin, sometimes with the long English sounds, as in *made*, *pine*, and sometimes with the short sounds, as in *mad*, *pin*. In words of more than one syllable, however, final *a* has the sound of final *a* in America.

2. Sounds of the Diphthongs.

24. <i>αι</i>	like <i>ai</i> in <i>aisle</i> ; e. g. <i>αἶρω</i> .
<i>ει</i>	<i>ei</i> <i>height</i> ; e. g. <i>εἶς</i> .
<i>οι</i>	<i>oi</i> <i>coin</i> ; e. g. <i>τοῖν</i> .
<i>αυ</i>	<i>au</i> <i>author</i> ; e. g. <i>ναῦς</i> .
<i>ευ</i> and <i>ηυ</i>	<i>eu</i> <i>neuter</i> ; e. g. <i>πλεῦσω</i> .
<i>ου</i>	<i>ou</i> <i>noun</i> ; e. g. <i>νοῦν</i> .
<i>υι</i>	<i>ui</i> <i>quire</i> ; e. g. <i>μυῖα</i> .

The improper diphthongs, *αη*, *ηη*, and *ωη*, are pronounced precisely like *a*, *η*, and *ω*.

3. Sounds of the Consonants.

25. The consonants are pronounced nearly as in English; *γ*, however, is always hard, like *g* in *go*, except before *κ*, *γ*, *χ*, and *ξ*, where it has the sound of *ng* in *sing*, as *ἄγγελος*, pronounced *anggelos*; *θ* has the sound of *th* in *thin*; *σ* and *τ* never have the sound of *sh* like *s* and *t* in Latin and English: thus *Ἀσία* is not pronounced *Ashia*, but with the ordinary sound of *s*; *Κριτίας* is not pronounced *Krishias*, but with the ordinary sound of *t*.

II.—THE ERASMIAN METHOD.

1. *Sounds of the Vowels.*

26. The vowels ε, ο, ὕ, and ω, have nearly the same sounds as in the English Method: the other vowels are pronounced as follows:

α like *a* in *father*; e. g. πατήρ.

η *a* in *made*; e. g. πατήρ.

ι *e* in *me*; e. g. ἴστημι.

2. *Sounds of the Diphthongs.*

27. The diphthongs have nearly the same sounds as in the English Method, with the following exceptions:

αυ like *ou* in *house*; e. g. ναῦς.

ου *oo* in *noon*; e. g. νοῦν.

υι *we* in *pronoun we*; e. g. μῦια.

3. *Sounds of the Consonants.*

28. The pronunciation of the consonants is nearly the same as in the English Method.

III.—THE MODERN GREEK METHOD.*

1. *Sounds of the Vowels.*

29. α like *a* in *father*; e. g. πατήρ.

ε *e* *there*; e. g. φέρε.

η, ι, ὕ ē *me*; e. g. πῆγνυμι.

ο, ω *o* *note*; e. g. νῶτος.

* For the Modern Greek Pronunciation the author is indebted to the kindness of Rev. R. F. Buel, late missionary to Greece and long resident in Athens.

2. *Sounds of the Diphthongs.*

30. *αι* like *e* in *there*; e. g. *φέρεται*.
ει, οι, υι *ē* *me*; e. g. *μειοῖ, μυῖα*.
ου *oo* *noon*; e. g. *νοῦν*.

α, η, ω precisely like the single vowels *a, η, ω*.

The diphthongs *αυ, ευ, ηυ*, before a vowel, diphthong, liquid, or *β, γ, δ, ζ*, have the sounds of *av, ev, ēv* in *average, every, even*: e. g. *αὐλός, εὐδον, ἡῦδον*. In other situations they have the sounds of *af, ef, eef* in *after, effort, reef*: e. g. *αὔξω, ἡῦξησα*.

3. *Sounds of the Consonants.*

31. *β* has the sound of the English *v*: e. g. *βάσις*.

γ has no exact representative in English; it has a sound intermediate between that of *g hard* and *y*, and is approximately expressed by *g* in *again*: e. g. *γόνος, γέρας*. Before *κ, γ, χ*, and *ξ*, it has the sound of *ng* in *sing*: e. g. *ἄγγελος*, pronounced *anggelos*. ?

! *δ* has the sound of *th* in *them*.

θ has the sound of *th* in *think*.

ν has generally the sound of *n* in English; in the article, however, it has before *κ* the sound of *ng*: as *τὴν κεφαλὴν*; and before *π* that of *m*, as *τὴν πόλιν*.

π has generally the sound of *p*, but after *ν* of the article and *μ* it has that of *b*: e. g. *ἄμπελος, τὴν πόλιν*.

τ has generally the sound of *t*, but after *ν* in the middle of a word and after *ν* of the article it is pronounced like *d*: e. g. *πάντα, τὴν τιμήν*.

χ has no equivalent in English, but is like the German *ch*. It may be approximately described as intermediate between the sounds of *h* and *k* in *he* and *key*; e. g. *χείρ*.

The other consonants are pronounced nearly as in the English Method.

32. In pronunciation quantity is disregarded, the rough breathing is not heard, and the written mark determines the spoken accent.

VIII.—MARKS OF PUNCTUATION.

33. Comma	-	-	-	-	-	,
Colon	-	-	-	-	-	:
Period	-	-	-	-	-	.
Interrogation-mark	-	-	-	-	-	;

PART I.
LESSONS AND EXERCISES.

BOOK I.
ETYMOLOGY.

LESSON I.

Parts of Speech.—Sentence.—Verbs.

34. In Greek, as in English, words are divided, according to their use, into eight classes, called *Parts of Speech*, viz.: *Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns, Verbs, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections.*

REM.—The *Article* is properly a Demonstrative.

35. These parts of speech, either singly or combined, form sentences, e. g. :

'Αληθεύω.	<i>I speak the truth</i>
'Ο κριτῆς ἀληθεύει.	<i>The judge speaks the truth.</i>

36. Sentences in their various forms and combinations, of course, constitute the language.

37. Every sentence, however simple, consists of two distinct parts, viz. :

- 1) *The Subject*, or that of which it speaks, as *κριτῆς* in the sentence *κριτῆς ἀληθεύει*.
- 2) *The Predicate*, or that which is said of the subject, as *ἀληθεύει* in the above sentence.

38. In Greek, as in Latin, the subject is often omitted, when the form of the predicate shows what subject is meant: thus the single word, *Ἀληθεύω*, *I speak the truth*, is in itself a complete sentence, because the ending *ω* shows that the subject cannot be *he, they, or you*, but must be *I*.

39. When a sentence is thus expressed by a single word, that word is always a verb, and the omitted subject, implied in the ending of the verb, is always a pronoun of the same number and person as the verb itself; as, *Ἀληθεύεις*, *You speak the truth*.

40. The Greek verb, like the English, has three Persons, *First*, *Second*, and *Third*, but, unlike the English, three Numbers, *Singular*, *Dual* (denoting *two* or a *pair*), and *Plural*.

41. The verb in *ω* is inflected in the Present Indicative Active with the following

PERSONAL ENDINGS.

	SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
1st Pers.	ω		ομεν
2d Pers.	εις	ετον	ετε
3d Pers.	ει	ετον	ουσι(ν).*

* The ending *ουσιν*, instead of *ουσι*, is used when the next word begins with a vowel.

PARADIGMS.

SINGULAR.			
1 P.	βουλεύω,	<i>I advise,</i>	γράφω, <i>I write,</i>
2 P.	βουλεύεις,	<i>you advise,</i>	γράφεις, <i>you write,</i>
3 P.	βουλεύει,	<i>he advises,</i>	γράφει, <i>he writes,</i>
DUAL.*			
2 P.	βουλεύετον,	<i>you two advise,</i>	γράφετον, <i>you two write,</i>
3 P.	βουλεύετον,	<i>they two advise,</i>	γράφετον, <i>they two write.</i>
PLURAL.			
1 P.	βουλεύομεν,	<i>we advise,</i>	γράφομεν, <i>we write,</i>
2 P.	βουλεύετε,	<i>you advise,</i>	γράφετε, <i>you write,</i>
3 P.	βουλεύουσι(ν),	<i>they advise,</i>	γράφουσι(ν), <i>they write.</i>

42. PARADIGM OF PRESENT INDICATIVE OF εἰμί,
TO BE.

SINGULAR.		
1st Person.	εἰμί,	<i>I am,</i>
2d "	εἶ,	<i>thou art, you are,</i>
3d "	ἐστί(ν),	<i>he is, she is, it is,</i>
DUAL.		
2d Person.	ἐστόν,	<i>you two are,</i>
3d "	ἐστόν,	<i>they two are,</i>
PLURAL.		
1st Person.	ἐσμέν,	<i>we are,</i>
2d "	ἐστέ,	<i>you are,</i>
3d "	εἰσί(ν),	<i>they are.</i>

* It will be observed in these Paradigms that the Dual, which from the nature of its signification is really included in the Plural, has in the first person no special form distinct from that number.

LESSON II.

Verbs.—Exercises.

43. VOCABULARY.

'Αληθεύω, εις,	<i>to speak the truth.*</i>
Βασιλεύω, εις,	<i>to be king, reign, rule.</i>
Βουλεύω, εις,	<i>to advise.</i>
Γράφω, εις,	<i>to write.</i>
Θαυμάζω, εις,	<i>to admire, wonder at.</i>
Τρέχω, εις,	<i>to run.</i>

44. EXERCISES.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. 'Αληθεύω. 2. Βουλεύω. 3. Βασιλεύω. 4. Θαυμάζω. 5. Θαυμάζεις. 6. Βουλεύεις. 7. 'Αληθεύεις. 8. Βασιλεύεις. 9. Βασιλεύει. 10. Βουλεύει. 11. Θαυμάζει. 12. 'Αληθεύει. 13. 'Αληθεύετον. 14. Βασιλεύετον. 15. Θαυμάζετον. 16. Βουλεύετον. 17. Βουλεύομεν. 18. Βασιλεύομεν. 19. 'Αληθεύομεν. 20. Θαυμάζομεν. 21. Θαυμάζετε. 22. Βουλεύετε. 23. 'Αληθεύετε. 24. Βασιλεύετε. 25. Βασιλεύουσιν. 26. 'Αληθεύουσιν. 27. Βουλεύουσιν. 28. Θαυμάζουνσιν.

II. *Translate into Greek.*

1. I write. 2. We write. 3. He writes. 4. They write. 5. You two run. 6. They two run. 7. We rule. 8. You rule. 9. They rule. 10. I rule. 11. I speak the truth. 12. We speak the truth. 13. He rules. 14. He runs. 15. He speaks the truth. 16. They speak the truth.

* The pupil will observe that the definitions are given in the infinitive, to express the simple *meaning* of the verb without reference to person or number.

LESSON III.

Nouns.

45. In Greek, as in English, all names, whether of persons, places, or things, are called *Nouns*: as, "*Ομηρος, Homer, άνθρωπος, a man.*"

46. Nouns have gender, number, person, and case.

47. The gender of nouns is either *masculine, feminine, common* or *neuter*.

48. In Greek, as in English, nouns denoting objects which have sex, except some names of animals and a few personal appellatives, are :

1) *Masculine*, if they denote male beings, as
άνήρ, a man ; υίός, a son ; λέων, a lion.

2) *Feminine*, if they denote female beings, as
*γυνή, a woman ; θυγάτηρ, a daughter ;
λέαινα, a lioness.*

3) *Common*, if they apply alike to both sexes, as
*μάρτυς, a witness (male or female);
θεός, a god or a goddess.*

49. When gender is used to denote sex, as in the cases just noticed, it is called *natural gender*.

50. In nouns denoting objects without sex (*neuter in English*) and in many names applicable to animals of both sexes, the gender in Greek, as in Latin, is entirely independent of sex, and is accordingly called *grammatical gender*.

51. The *Grammatical Gender* of nouns is determined *partly* by their *signification*, but *mostly* by their *endings*.

52. The general rules for the grammatical gender

of nouns, independent of their endings,* are the same as in Latin, viz. :

- 1) Most names of *rivers, winds, and months* are masculine ; as ὁ Νεῖλος, *the Nile* ; ὁ Νότος, *the south wind* ; ὁ βοηδρομιών, *the name of the third Attic month*.
- 2) Most names of *countries, towns, islands, and trees* are feminine ; as, ἡ Αἴγυπτος, *Egypt* ; ἡ Μίλητος, *Miletus* ; ἡ Ἰμβρος, *Imbrus* ; ἡ συκῆ, *a fig-tree*.
- 3) *Indeclinable nouns and clauses used as nouns*, are neuter ; as, τὸ Ἄλφα.

53. The Greek, like the English and the Latin, has three persons, *First, Second, and Third*, but, unlike them, three numbers, *Singular*, which means one, *Dual*, two, and *Plural*, more than one. Thus the plural, it will be observed, includes the dual.

54. The *Cases* in Greek are five in number : *Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, and Vocative*. The place of the Latin Ablative is supplied partly by the Genitive, but mostly by the Dative.

55. The Nominative Case corresponds to the nominative in English both in name and use.

56. RULE.—*Subject*.

The subject of a finite verb is put in the nominative, e. g. :

Ποιητὴς γράφει. | *A poet is writing.*

57. RULE.—*Finite Verb*.

A finite verb must agree with its subject in number and person.

REM.—Thus, γράφει in the above example is in the third person singular, to agree with its subject ποιητὴς.

* Gender, as determined by the endings of nouns, will be noticed in connection with the several declensions.

LESSON IV.

Nouns.—Exercises.

58. VOCABULARY.

Ἀναγιγνώσκω, εἰς,	<i>to read.</i>
Δικάζω, εἰς,	<i>to judge, decide.</i>
Κλέπτης,	<i>a thief.</i>
Κλέπτω, εἰς,	<i>to steal.</i>
Κόρη,	<i>a girl, maiden.</i>
Λέγω, εἰς,	<i>to tell, relate, speak.</i>
Μαθητής,	<i>a pupil, learner.</i>
Νεανίας,	<i>a youth, young man.</i>
Παίζω, εἰς,	<i>to play, to sport.</i>
Πολίτης,	<i>a citizen.</i>
Στρατιώτης,	<i>a soldier.</i>
Φεύγω, εἰς,	<i>to flee.</i>
Χαίρω, εἰς,	<i>to rejoice.</i>

59. EXERCISES.

I.

1. *Κόρη γράφει.* 2. *Γράφετε.* 3. *Γράφομεν.* 4. *Χαίρεις.* 5. *Νεανίας χαίρει.* 6. *Χαίρομεν.* 7. *Κλέπτης κλέπτει.* 8. *Δικάζομεν.* 9. *Πολίτης δικάζει.* 10. *Δικάζετε.*

II.

1. They are playing. 2. A youth is playing. 3. A pupil is reading. 4. You are reading. 5. A soldier is fleeing. 6. They are fleeing. 7. I advise. 8. We advise.

LESSON V.

First Declension.

60. Nouns in Greek are declined in three different ways, and are accordingly divided into three *Declensions*.

61. In any noun, of whatever declension,

1) The *root* may be found by dropping the ending of the genitive singular.

2) The *several cases* may be formed by adding to this root the proper endings.

62. Nouns of the First Declension present the following

NOMINATIVE ENDINGS:—*a* and *η*, *feminine*; *as* and *ης*, *masculine*.

63. They are declined by adding to the root the following

CASE-ENDINGS.

SINGULAR.					
Nom.	η	ᾱ	ᾱ	ης	ᾱς
Gen.	ης	ᾱς	ης, ᾱς	ου	ου
Dat.	η	ᾱῖ	η, ᾱῖ	η	ᾱῖ
Acc.	ην	ᾱν	ᾱν	ην	ᾱν
Voc.	η	ᾱ	ᾱ	ᾱ ὦρ η	ᾱ
DUAL.					
Nom. Acc. Voc.		ᾱ			
Gen. Dat.		ᾱν			
PLURAL.					
Nom.		αι			
Gen.		ῶν			
Dat.		αῖς			
Acc.		ᾱς			
Voc.		αι.			

PARADIGMS.

‘Η νίκη. ‘Η πείρα. ‘Η Μοῦσα. ‘Ο πολίτης. ‘Ο νεανίας.
The victory. The attempt. The Muse. The citizen. The youth.

SINGULAR.

Nom.	νίκη	πείρα	Μοῦσα	πολίτης	νεανίας
Gen.	νίκης	πείρας	Μούσης	πολίτου	νεανίου
Dat.	νίκη	πείρᾳ	Μούσῃ	πολίτῃ	νεανίᾳ
Acc.	νίκην	πείραν	Μοῦσαν	πολίτην	νεανίαν
Voc.	νίκη	πείρα	Μοῦσα	πολίτᾱ	νεανία

DUAL.

N. A. V.	νικά	πείρα	Μοῦσα	πολίτᾱ	νεανία
G. D.	νίκαιν	πείραιν	Μούσαιν	πολίταιν	νεανίαιν

PLURAL.

Nom.	νίκαι	πείραι	Μοῦσαι	πολίται	νεανίαί
Gen.	νικῶν	πειρῶν	Μουσῶν	πολιτῶν	νεανιῶν
Dat.	νίκαις	πείραις	Μούσαις	πολίταις	νεανίαις
Acc.	νίκας	πείρας	Μούσας	πολίτας	νεανίᾱς
Voc.	νίκαι.	πείραι.	Μοῦσαι.	πολίται.	νεανίαί.

64. In the above Paradigms observe :

- 1) That in the Dual and Plural they are all declined precisely alike.
- 2) That πείρα retains its final *a* throughout the singular, as νίκη does the *η*.
- 3) That Μοῦσα in its declension differs from πείρα only in changing *a* into *η* in the Gen. and Dat. Sing.
- 4) That νεανίας differs from πολίτης only in having *a* in Dat. and Acc. Sing., while the latter has *η*.

65. Nouns in *a*, preceded by *ρ*, *ε*, or *ι*, retain the *a* throughout the singular, like πείρα, while other nouns in *a* have the Gen. and Dat. in *ης* and *η*, like Μοῦσα.

66. Most nouns in *ης* have the Voc. Sing. in *a* like πολίτης. This is true of

- 1) *All nouns in τῆς*: e. g. ἐργάτης, a laborer, Voc. ἐργάτα.
- 2) *Verbal compounds in ῆς*: e. g. γεωμέτρης (γῆ, earth, and μετρέω, to measure), a geometer, Voc. γεωμέτρα.
- 3) *National names in ῆς*: e. g. Σκύθης, Scythian, Voc. Σκύθα. Other nouns in ῆς have the Voc. in η: e. g. Πέρσης (proper name), Perses, Voc. Πέρση.

67. *Quantity of Final Syllables in First Declension.*

(1) Final *a* is long, except in the Nom. and Voc. Sing. of nouns whose genitive is in ῆς (and a few others), and in the Voc. of nouns in ῆς. (See Paradigms.)

(2) Final *as* is always long in this declension.

(3) Final *av* takes the quantity of the nominative.

68. *Accentuation.*

(1) The syllable which has the accent in the nominative retains it throughout all the cases, except

1) In the Gen. Plur., which takes the circumflex on the ultimate.

2) When the acute stands on the antepenult in the nominative, it must be removed to the penult in those cases which have a long ultimate: e. g. λέαινα, a lioness, Gen. λεαινῶν.

(2) Inflection may, however, change the character of the accent, as follows, viz.:

1) The acute on the ultimate of the Nom. becomes the circumflex in the Gen. and Dat. of all numbers: e. g. τιμή, τιμῆς.

- 2) The acute on a penult long *by nature* † becomes the circumflex when the ultimate is shortened: e. g. *πολίτης, πολῖτα, πολῖται*.*
- 3) The circumflex on the penult of the Nom. becomes the acute when the ultimate is lengthened: e. g. *Μοῦσα, Μούσης*.

LESSON VI.

First Declension, continued.

69. The Greek language, like the English, has a definite article, which is so often used with substantives that its declension must be given at the outset.

70. PARADIGM OF THE ARTICLE.

ὁ, ἡ, τό, <i>the</i> .			
SINGULAR.			
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ὁ	ἡ	τό
Gen.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
Dat.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
Acc.	τόν	τήν	τό
DUAL.			
N. & A.	τώ	ταί	τώ
G. & D.	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν
PLURAL.			
Nom.	οἱ	αἱ	τά
Gen.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
Dat.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
Acc.	τούς	τάς	τά.

* The endings *αι* and *οι* are regarded as short in accentuation.

† i. e. by the *natural quantity* of its vowel, independently of position.

II.

1. The judge is reading the letter. 2. I am reading a letter. 3. They are reading the letter of the judge. 4. We are reading the letters of the judge. 5. We admire the house of the poet. 6. I admire the houses of the poets.

LESSON VIII.

Second Declension.

78. The *Second Declension* presents the following NOMINATIVE ENDINGS:—*ος* and *ως*, *masc.*; *ου* and *ων*, *neut.*

REM.—Some nouns in *ος* are feminine by exception.

79. They are declined by adding to the root the following

CASE-ENDINGS.

SINGULAR.				
Nom.	ος	ως	ου	ων
Gen.	ου	ω	ου	ω
Dat.	φ	φ	φ	φ
Acc.	ον	ων	ον	ων
Voc.	ος or ε *	ως	ον	ων
DUAL.				
N. A. V.	ω	ω	ω	ω
G. D.	οιυ	φυ	οιυ	φυ
PLURAL.				
Nom.	οι	φ	α	ω
Gen.	ων	ων	ων	ων
Dat.	οις	φς	οις	φς
Acc.	ους	ως	α	ω
Voc.	οι	φ	α	ω.

* The Vocative generally ends in ε.

PARADIGMS.

	Ὁ λόγος. <i>The word.</i>	Ὁ θεός. <i>The god.</i>	Τὸ ἱμάτιον. <i>The cloak.</i>	Τὸ σῦκον. <i>The fig.</i>
SINGULAR.				
Nom.	λόγος	θεός	ἱμάτιον	σῦκον
Gen.	λόγου	θεοῦ	ἱματίου	σύκου
Dat.	λόγῳ	θεῷ	ἱματίῳ	σύκῳ
Acc.	λόγον	θεόν	ἱμάτιον	σῦκον
Voc.	λόγε	θεός	ἱμάτιον	σῦκον
DUAL.				
N. A. V.	λόγῳ	θεῷ	ἱματίῳ	σύκῳ
G. D.	λόγοιν	θεοῖν	ἱματίοιν	σύκοιν
PLURAL.				
Nom.	λόγοι	θεοί	ἱμάτια	σῦκα
Gen.	λόγων	θεῶν	ἱματίων	σύκων
Dat.	λόγοις	θεοῖς	ἱματίοις	σύκοις
Acc.	λόγους	θεούς	ἱμάτια	σῦκα
Voc.	λόγοι.	θεοί.	ἱμάτια.	σῦκα.

80. *Accentuation.*—The syllable which has the accent in the nominative, retains it throughout all the cases, subject to the same exceptions and changes as in the First Declension (68), except in the Gen. Plur., which has the accent on the ultimate only when the Nom. Sing. is accented on that syllable.

LESSON IX.

Second Declension, continued.

81. A few nouns of the second declension, having *ε* or *ο* before the ending, suffer contraction through

all the cases, and are declined according to the following

PARADIGMS.

	Ὁ πλόος, πλοῦς. <i>The voyage.</i>		Τὸ ὀστέον, ὀστοῦν. <i>The bone.</i>	
	SINGULAR.			
Nom.	πλόος	πλοῦς	ὀστέον	ὀστοῦν
Gen.	πλόου	πλοῦ	ὀστέου	ὀστοῦ
Dat.	πλόῳ	πλόῳ	ὀστέῳ	ὀστώ
Acc.	πλόον	πλοῦν	ὀστέον	ὀστοῦν
Voc.	πλόε	πλοῦ	ὀστέον	ὀστοῦν
	DUAL.			
N. A. V	πλόω	πλώ	ὀστέω	ὀστώ
G. D.	πλόοιν	πλοῖν	ὀστέοιν	ὀστοῖν
	PLURAL.			
Nom.	πλόοι	πλοῖ	ὀστέα	ὀστά
Gen.	πλόων	πλών	ὀστέων	ὀστών
Dat.	πλόοις	πλοῖς	ὀστέοις	ὀστοῖς
Acc.	πλόους	πλοῦς	ὀστέα	ὀστά
Voc.	πλόοι	πλοῖ.	ὀστέα	ὀστά.

REM.—It will be observed that the above paradigms in their uncontracted form do not differ at all in their declension from λόγος and σῦκον (79); it is only in the fact of their contraction that they present any peculiarity.

82. *Accentuation.*—The contracted ultimate is circumflexed, if the penult had the accent before contraction; except in the Dual Nom. Acc. and Voc., where it takes the acute, as πλώ instead of πλώ.

83. *Attic Second Declension.*

The nouns in *ος* and *ων* form the so called *Attic Second Declension*, and are declined according to the following

PARADIGMS.

	Ὁ λαός, <i>The people.</i>	Τὸ ἀνάγειον. <i>The hall.</i>
	SINGULAR.	
Nom.	λαός	ἀνάγειον
Gen.	λαῷ	ἀνάγειω
Dat.	λαῷ	ἀνάγειν
Acc.	λαόν	ἀνάγειον
Voc.	λαός	ἀνάγειον
	DUAL.	
N. A. V.	λαῶ	ἀνάγειω
G. D.	λαῶν	ἀνάγειων
	PLURAL.	
Nom.	λαῖ	ἀνάγειω
Gen.	λαῶν	ἀνάγειων
Dat.	λαῖς	ἀνάγειν
Acc.	λαόν	ἀνάγειον
Voc.	λαῖ.	ἀνάγειω.

84. On accentuation, observe

- 1) That the Gen. Sing. retains the acute at variance with the rule (80), as λαῷ, not λεῷ.
- 2) That nouns of this declension may have the acute on the antepenult, as ἀνάγειον, not ἀνωγέων.

LESSON X.

Second Declension.—Exercises.

85. The person or thing *to* or *for* which any thing is or is done, is called an *indirect object*, e. g. :

Κῦρος στρατιώτῃ τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἀναγινώσκει. | *Cyrus reads the letter to a soldier.*

REM.—Here στρατιώτῃ is the *indirect object*, while ἐπιστολή is the *direct object*.

86. RULE.—*Direct and Indirect Objects.*

Any transitive verb may take the Accusative of the *direct* and the Dative of the *indirect* object.

87. The article is often used in Greek, though omitted in English,

- 1) Before *abstract* nouns, denoting virtues, vices, qualities, &c., e. g.:

Θαυμάζομεν τὴν σοφίαν. | *We admire wisdom.*

- 2) Before *proper* names of *well known* persons or places, e. g.:

Ὁ Σωκράτης τὴν σοφίαν | *Socrates admires wisdom.*
θαυμάζει.

88. VOCABULARY.

Αἰνεῖας, ου, ὁ,	<i>Aenēas</i> , a celebrated Trojan prince.
Διώκω, εις,	<i>to pursue, follow, seek.</i>
Ἐγκωμιάζω, εις,	<i>to praise, extol.</i>
Ἐχω, εις,	<i>to have.</i>
Ἡδονή, ἡς, ἡ,	<i>pleasure.</i>
Θηρεύω, εις,	<i>to hunt, to chase, pursue.</i>
Ἰμάτιον, ου, τὸ,	<i>cloak, mantle.</i>
Ἴππος, ου, ὁ or ἡ,	<i>horse.</i>
Κλέπτῃς, ου, ὁ,	<i>thief.</i>
Κόρη, ῃς, ἡ,	<i>girl, maiden.</i>
Λᾶγώς, ὡ, ὁ,	<i>hare.</i>
Μῦθος, ου, ὁ,	<i>legend, tale, story.</i>
Ὀμηρος, ου, ὁ,	<i>Homer</i> , the great Epic poet of Greece.
Παιδεύω, εις,	<i>to bring up, teach, educate.</i>
Ῥόδον, ου, τό,	<i>rose.</i>
Στρατηγός, οὔ, ὁ,	<i>general, commander.</i>
Τέκνον, ου, τό,	<i>child.</i>

89. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ὁμηρος τὸν Αἰνείαν ἐγκωμιάζει. 2. Ἐχω ἰμάτιον. 3. Θηρεύομεν λαγῶς. 4. Ἐχω τὸν ἵππον. 5. Ἐχετε τοὺς ἵππους. 6. Ὁ στρατηγὸς στρατιώτας ἔχει. 7. Παιδεύομεν τέκνα. 8. Μύθους λέγομεν. 9. Τοῖς τέκνοις μύθους λέγομεν. 10. Τοὺς μύθους θαυμάζομεν. 11. Ὁ στρατηγὸς τὸν ποιητὴν θαυμάζει. 12. Τὴν ἡδονὴν διώκομεν. 13. Οἱ στρατιῶται τὴν ἡδονὴν διώκουσιν.

II.

1. The soldier has a horse. 2. A soldier has the horse. 3. A girl has the rose. 4. The girls have roses. 5. The general has the horse. 6. The citizens are pursuing the thief.

LESSON XI.

Third Declension.—Class I.

90. The *Third Declension* presents the following
NOMINATIVE ENDINGS:—*a, ι, υ, ω, ν, ρ, σ, ξ, ψ.*

91. The Gender of nouns of the third declension, when not determined by the signification (52), may generally be ascertained from the endings by the following

*Rules for Grammatical Gender.*I. *Masculines.*

1) All nouns in *αν, ας* (*Gen. αυτος*), *ευς*, and *υν*

- 2) Most nouns in *ην, ηρ, υρ, ωρ, ων* (*Gen. ωνος* or *οντος*), *ους, ως* (*Gen. ωτος*), and *ψ*.

II. *Feminines.*

- 1) All nouns in *ᾱς* (*Gen. αδος*), *αυς, ις, ω, ως* (*Gen. οος*), and abstracts in *ότης* and *ύτης*.
2) Most nouns in *εις, ις*, and *υς*.

III. *Neuters.*

- 1) All nouns in *α, η, ι, υ, ορ*, and *ος*.
2) Most nouns in *αρ* and *ας* (*Gen. ατος*).

92. Nouns of this declension are very numerous, and may be divided into five classes :

- 1) Those whose root appears unchanged in the Nom. Sing.: as *παιάν*, *Gen. παιᾶνος*, *α παεαν* ; root, *παιᾶν*.
- 2) Those whose root lengthens its final vowel in the Nom. Sing.: as *ποιμήν*, *ποιμένος*, *α shepherd* ; root, *ποιμέν*.
- 3) Those whose root assumes *ς* to form the Nom. Sing.: as, *λαῖλαψ (πς)*, *λαίλαπος*, *a storm* ; root, *λαίλαπ*.
- 4) Those whose root drops its final consonant (or consonants) in Nom. Sing.: as, *σῶμα*, *σώματος*, *a body* ; root, *σώματ*.
- 5) Contracts with pure root, i.e. ending in a vowel: as, *τείχος*, *τείχεος*, *τείχους* ; root, *τείχε*.

93. Nouns of the third declension are declined with the following

CASE-ENDINGS.

SINGULAR.		
	Masc. and Fem.	Neuter.
Nom.	—	—
Gen.	ος	ος
Dat.	ι	ι
Acc.	α or ν	like Nom.
Voc.	—	like Nom.
DUAL.		
N. A. V.	ε	ε
G. & D.	οιν	οιν
PLURAL.		
Nom.	ες	α
Gen.	ων	ων
Dat.	σι(ν) *	σι(ν) *
Acc.	ας	α
Voc.	ες	α

REM.—The Acc. ending ν is used only in nouns of the fifth class, and in a few of the third.

94. Class I.—Root like Nominative Singular.

PARADIGMS.

	‘Ο παιάν. <i>The pæan.</i>	‘Ο κρατήρ. <i>The bowl.</i>	‘Ο αἰών. <i>The age.</i>	‘Ο Ἕλλην. <i>The Greek.</i>
SINGULAR.				
Nom.	παιάν	κρατήρ	αἰών	Ἕλλην
Gen.	παιάνος	κρατήρος	αἰώνος	Ἕλληνος
Dat.	παιάνι	κρατήρι	αἰώνι	Ἕλληνι
Acc.	παιάνα	κρατήρα	αἰώνα	Ἕλληνα
Voc.	παιάν	κρατήρ	αἰών	Ἕλλην
DUAL.				
N. A. V.	παιᾶνε	κρατήρε	αἰώνε	Ἕλληνε
G. & D.	παιάνοιν	κρατήροιν	αἰώνοιν	Ἕλληνοιν
PLURAL.				
Nom.	παιᾶνες	κρατήρες	αἰῶνες	Ἕλληνες
Gen.	παιάνων	κρατήρων	αἰώνων	Ἕλλήνων
Dat.	παιᾶσι(ν)	κρατήρσι(ν)	αἰώσι(ν)	Ἕλλησι(ν)
Acc.	παιᾶνας	κρατήρας	αἰῶνας	Ἕλληνας
Voc.	παιᾶνες.	κρατήρες.	αἰῶνες.	Ἕλληνες.

* This ending is σι before consonants and σιν before vowels.

REM.—Observe that in the Dat. Plur. *ν* is dropped before *σ* for the sake of euphony: thus, *παιᾶσι* instead of *παιᾶνσι*.

LESSON XII.

Third Declension.—Class I.—Exercises.

95. *Accentuation*.—The general rule for accentuation in the Third Declension, is as follows:

- 1) The syllable which has the accent in the Nom. retains it throughout all the cases, with the limitation, however, that the accent can never stand farther from the end than the antepenult, and there only when the ultimate is short.
- 2) If the accent be on the antepenult, it will be the acute; if on the penult, the circumflex, when that is long by nature and the ultimate short, otherwise the acute.

96. VOCABULARY.

Ἄειδω or ᾄδω, εις,	<i>to sing.</i>
Γεωργός, οὔ, ὁ,	<i>husbandman.</i>
Δοῦλος, ου, ὁ,	<i>slave, servant.</i>
Ἑλλην, ηνος, ὁ,	<i>Greek, a Greek.</i>
Θάλλω, εις,	<i>to bloom.</i>
Θήρ, θηρός, ὁ,	<i>wild beast, beast of prey.</i>
Κρᾱτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,	<i>bowl.</i>
Λειμών, ὠνος, ὁ,	<i>meadow.</i>
Παίαν, ἄνος, ὁ,	<i>paean, war-song.</i>

97. EXERCISES.

1. Ὁ λειμών θάλλει. 2. Οἱ λειμώνες θάλλουσιν.

3. Ὁ γεωργὸς λειμῶνας ἔχει. 4. Φεύγομεν τοὺς θήρας.
 5. Ὁ δοῦλος τὸν κρατῆρα θανμάζει. 6. Οἱ στρατιῶται
 παιᾶνας ᾄδουσιν. 7. Οἱ τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατηγοὶ
 παιᾶνας ᾄδουσιν.

LESSON XIII.

Third Declension.—Class II.

98. Class II. lengthens the short vowel in the final syllable of the root to form the nominative singular :
 as, ποιμήν, ποιμένος ; root, ποιμέν.

PARADIGMS.

	Ὁ ποιμήν. <i>The shepherd.</i> ROOT, ποιμέν.	Ὁ δαίμων. <i>The divinity.</i> ROOT, δαίμον.	Ὁ αἰθήρ. <i>The air.</i> ROOT, αἰθέρ.	Ὁ ῥήτωρ. <i>The orator.</i> ROOT, ῥήτορ.
SINGULAR.				
Nom.	ποιμήν	δαίμων	αἰθήρ	ῥήτωρ
Gen.	ποιμένος	δαίμονος	αἰθέρος	ῥήτορος
Dat.	ποιμένι	δαίμονι	αἰθέρι	ῥήτορι
Acc.	ποιμένα	δαίμονα	αἰθέρα	ῥήτορα
Voc.	ποιμήν	δαίμον	αἰθήρ	ῥήτορ
DUAL.				
N. A. V.	ποιμένε	δαίμονε	αἰθέρε	ῥήτορε
G. & D.	ποιμένοιν	δαίμόνοιν	αἰθέροιν	ῥητόροιν
PLURAL.				
Nom.	ποιμένες	δαίμονες	αἰθέρες	ῥήτορες
Gen.	ποιμένων	δαιμόνων	αἰθέρων	ῥητόρων
Dat.	ποιμέσι(ν)	δαίμοσι(ν)	αἰθέρσι(ν)	ῥήτορσι(ν)
Acc.	ποιμένας	δαίμονας	αἰθέρας	ῥήτορας
Voc.	ποιμένες.	δαίμονες.	αἰθέρες.	ῥήτορες.

REM.—The vocative singular in words of this class is like the

root, except in words accented on the ultimate, in which it is like the nominative, as *ποιμήν*, both Nom. and Voc.

99. A few nouns of this class are syncopated in some of their cases, and are declined according to the following

PARADIGMS.

	Ὁ πατήρ. <i>The father.</i> ROOT, πατέρ.	Ἡ μήτηρ. <i>The mother.</i> ROOT, μήτερ.	Ἡ θυγάτηρ. <i>The daughter.</i> ROOT, θυγάτερ.	Ὁ ἀνὴρ. <i>The man.</i> ROOT, ἀνερ.
SINGULAR.				
Nom.	πατήρ	μήτηρ	θυγάτηρ	ἀνὴρ
Gen.	πατρός	μητρός	θυγατρός	ἀνδρός
Dat.	πατρί	μητρὶ	θυγατρὶ	ἀνδρὶ
Acc.	πατέρα	μητέρα	θυγάτερα	ἄνδρα
Voc.	πάτερ	μήτερ	θύγατερ	ἄνερ
DUAL.				
N. A. V.	πατέρε	μητέρε	θυγάτερε	ἄνδρε
G. & D.	πατέροιν	μητέροιν	θυγατέροιν	ἀνδροῖν
PLURAL.				
Nom.	πατέρες	μητέρες	θυγάτερες	ἄνδρες
Gen.	πατέρων	μητέρων	θυγατέρων	ἀνδρῶν
Dat.	πατράσι(ν)	μητράσι(ν)	θυγατράσι(ν)	ἀνδράσι(ν)
Acc.	πατέρας	μητέρας	θυγάτερας	ἄνδρας
Voc.	πατέρες.	μητέρες.	θυγάτερες.	ἄνδρες.

100. These Paradigms differ from the regular Paradigms of this class,

- 1) In dropping *ε* of the root in the Gen. and Dat. Sing. and in the Dat. Pl., and in *ἀνὴρ* in all the cases, except the Nom. and Voc. Sing.
- 2) In inserting *α* in the Dat. Pl. before the ending to soften the pronunciation; in *ἀνὴρ* also a *δ* for the same reason in all its syncopated forms in place of the omitted *ε*.

- 3) In several irregularities of accentuation, which will be readily seen in the Paradigms themselves.

LESSON XIV.

Third Declension.—Class II.—Exercises

101. The Article in Greek often has the force of the possessives *my, his, her, &c.*; e. g.:

Ὁ ποιμὴν τὴν θυγατέρα | *The shepherd loves his*
 στέργει. | *(lit. the) daughter.*

102. VOCABULARY.

Ἄνθρωπος, ου, ὁ,	<i>man.</i>
Ἡγεμών, όνος, ὁ,	<i>guide.</i>
Θηρίον, ου, τό,	<i>wild animal, beast, game.</i>
Θυγάτηρ, τρός, ἡ,	<i>daughter.</i>
Κύρος, ου, ὁ,	<i>Cyrus, a Persian prince who attempted to dethrone his brother Artaxerxes.</i>
Μήτηρ, μητρός, ἡ,	<i>mother.</i>
Πατήρ, πατρός, ὁ,	<i>father.</i>
Ποιμὴν, ένος, ὁ,	<i>shepherd.</i>
Ῥήτωρ, ορος, ὁ,	<i>orator, speaker.</i>
Σοφία, ας, ἡ,	<i>wisdom.</i>
Στέργω, εις,	<i>to love.</i>

103. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Οἱ ποιμένες τοὺς ῥήτορας θανμάζουσιν. 2. Ἡ τοῦ ποιμένος θυγάτηρ ᾄδει. 3. Αἱ τῶν ποιμένων θυγα-

τέρες ᾄδουσιν. 4. Ἡγεμόνας ἔχομεν. 5. Ὁ πατήρ τῆς θυγατέρα στέργει. 6. Κῦρος θηρία θηρεύει. 7. Κῦρος τὰ θηρία θηρεύει. 8. Στέργομεν τὰς θυγατέρας. 9. Ἡ θυγάτηρ τὴν μητέρα στέργει. 10. Στέργομεν τοὺς πατέρας. 11. Ἡ μήτηρ τὴν θυγατέρα θαυμάζει.

II.

1. The shepherds love their daughters. 2. The girls love their father. 3. We admire the orator. 4. The guide admires the shepherd. 5. The daughter of the guide is writing a letter.

LESSON XV.

Third Declension.—Class III.

104. Class III. adds *ς* to the root to form the nominative singular, as λαῖλαψ (*πς*), λαίλαπος; root, λαίλαπ.

REM.—It will be at once seen that if *ς* be added to the root, we shall have λαίλαπς; but *πς* must be written *ψ*, hence λαίλαψ.

105. In the formation of the nominative singular and the dative plural, observe the following euphonic changes:

- 1) A Pi-mute—π, β, φ—at the end of the root coalesces with *ς* and forms *ψ*: as λαίλαπ-ς, λαίλαψ.
- 2) A Kappa-mute—κ, γ, χ—coalesces with *ς* and forms *ξ*: as κόρακ-ς, κόραξ.
- 3) A Tau-mute—τ, δ, θ—is dropped before *ς*: as λάμπαδ-ς, λάμπας (*δ* dropped).

PARADIGMS.

Ἡ λαῖλαψ (ψς). Ὁ κόραξ (κς). Ἡ λαμπάς (δς). Ἡ κόρυς (δς). <i>The stoep.</i> <i>The raven.</i> <i>The torch.</i> <i>The helmet.</i> ROOT, λαίλαπ. ROOT, κόρακ. ROOT, λαμπάδ. ROOT, κόρυθ.				
SINGULAR.				
Nom.	λαῖλαψ	κόραξ	λαμπάς	κόρυς
Gen.	λαιλᾶπος	κοράκος	λαμπάδος	κορύθους
Dat.	λαίλαπι	κόρακι	λαμπάδι	κόρυθι
Acc.	λαίλαπα	κόρακα	λαμπάδα	κόρυν
Voc.	λαῖλαψ	κόραξ	λαμπάς	κόρυς
DUAL.				
N. A. V.	λαίλαπε	κόρακε	λαμπάδε	κόρυθε
G. & D.	λαιλάποιν	κοράκοιν	λαμπάδοιν	κορύθοιν
PLURAL.				
Nom.	λαίλαπες	κόρακες	λαμπάδες	κόρυθες
Gen.	λαιλάπων	κοράκων	λαμπάδων	κορύθων
Dat.	λαίλαψι(ν)	κόραξι(ν)	λαμπάσι(ν)	κόρυσι(ν)
Acc.	λαίλαπας	κόρακας	λαμπάδας	κόρυθας
Voc.	λαίλαπες.	κόρακες.	λαμπάδες.	κόρυθες.

106. Nouns in *ις* and *υς* not accented on the ultimate, have the accusative singular in *ν* if the root ends in a Tau-mute. See *κόρυς* in the above Paradigms.

107. VOCABULARY.

Εἰρήνη, ης, ἡ,	<i>peace.</i>
Ἐλπίς, ἰδος, ἡ,	<i>hope.</i>
Θώραξ, ᾱκος, ὁ,	<i>breast-plate, cuirass.</i>
Κήρυξ, ὕκος, ὁ,	<i>herald, messenger.</i>
Κόλαξ, ᾱκος, ὁ,	<i>flatterer.</i>
Κόραξ, ᾱκος, ὁ,	<i>raven, crow.</i>
Μακαρίζω, εις,	<i>to bless, esteem happy.</i>
Ὄρνις, ἰθος, ὁ or ἡ,	<i>bird.</i>
Πέμπω, εις,	<i>to send.</i>
Φιλόσοφος, ου, ὁ,	<i>philosopher.</i>

Φυγάς, ἄδος, ὁ,	<i>fugitive, exile.</i>
Χειμών, ὦνος, ὁ,	<i>winter, storm.</i>
Χελιδών, ὄνος, ἡ,	<i>swallow.</i>
Χρῦσός, οὐ, ὁ,	<i>gold.</i>

108. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ἔχομεν ἐλπίδας. 2. Τὸν κόλακα φεύγομεν. 3. Οἱ φιλόσοφοι τοὺς κόλακας φεύγουσιν. 4. Οἱ Ἕλληνες πέμπουσι κήρυκας. 5. Οἱ στρατιῶται θώρακας ἔχουσιν. 6. Ἡ κόρη τοὺς κόρακας ἔχει. 7. Ἡ τοῦ κήρυκος θυγάτηρ τὰς θρυίας θανυμάζει. 8. Οἱ κήρυκες τοὺς Ἕλληνας μακαρίζουσιν. 9. Οἱ ῥήτορες τὴν εἰρήνην λύουσιν. 10. Αἱ χελιδόνες τὸν χειμῶνα φεύγουσιν. 11. Ὁ στρατιώτης τοὺς ποιμένας μακαρίζει.

II.

1. The girl has a bird. 2. The bird sings. 3. The girl esteems the birds happy. 4. The general is sending heralds. 5. The daughters of the herald admire the breastplate of the general. 6. The soldiers are pursuing the fugitives. 8. The girl admires the gold.

LESSON XVI.

Third Declension.—Class IV.

109. Class IV. drops τ or κτ from the root to form the nominative singular, because it is a principle in the Greek language that no word may end in τ: as σῶμα, σώματος; root, σώματ.

PARADIGMS.

	Τὸ σῶμα. <i>The body.</i> Root, σώματ.	Τὸ πρᾶγμα. <i>The thing.</i> Root, πράγματ.	Τὸ γάλα. <i>The milk.</i> Root, γάλακτ.
SINGULAR.			
Nom.	σῶμα	πρᾶγμα	γάλα
Gen.	σώματος	πράγματος	γάλακτος
Dat.	σώματι	πράγματι	γάλακτι
Acc.	σῶμα	πρᾶγμα	γάλα
Voc.	σῶμα	πρᾶγμα	γάλα
DUAL.			
N. A. V.	σώματε	πράγματε	γάλακτε
G. & D.	σωμάτων	πραγμάτων	γαλάκτοι
PLURAL.			
Nom.	σώματα	πράγματα	γάλακτα
Gen.	σωμάτων	πραγμάτων	γαλάκτων
Dat.	σώμασι(ν)	πράγμασι(ν)	γάλαξι(ν)
Acc.	σώματα	πράγματα	γάλακτα
Voc.	σώματα.	πράγματα.	γάλακτα.

REM.—Observe that *τ* is also dropped in the Dat. Pl., because it can never stand before *ς*.

110. VOCABULARY.

Ἀδελφός, ὁ,	brother.
Ἀθροίζω, εἰς,	to collect.
Γάλα, αἶτος, τό,	milk.
Γυμνάζω, εἰς,	to train, exercise, particularly in gymnastics.
Θεός, οὗ, ὁ ἢ ἡ,	god, goddess.
Κλέαρχος, οὗ, ὁ,	Clearchus, commander under Cyrus.
Κῶμα, αἶτος, τό,	wave, billow.
Σπένδω, εἰς,	to pour, to pour a libation.
Σπράτευμα, αἶτος, τό,	army.
Σῶμα, αἶτος, τό,	body, person.
Ψήφισμα, αἶτος, τό,	decree, act, statute.

111. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ὁ νεανίας τὸ σῶμα γυμνάζει. 2. Τὰ σώματα γυμνάζομεν. 3. Κῦρος ἔχει στράτευμα. 4. Κῦρος ἀθροίζει τὸ στράτευμα. 5. Ἔχω τὸ ψήφισμα. 6. Ὁ ῥήτωρ τὰ ψηφίσματα ἔχει. 7. Οἱ πολῖται τὰ κύματα θανμάζουσιν. 8. Ὁ στρατηγὸς τῇ θεᾷ κρατῆρα γάλακτος σπένδει. 9. Οἱ Ἕλληνες τοῖς θεοῖς κρατῆρας γάλακτος σπένδουσιν. 10. Κλέαρχος λύνει τὰς σπονδὰς.

II.

1. You have an army. 2. Cyrus is praising his army. 3. The shepherds wonder at the armies. 4. The girl admires the bowl. 5. The brother of the shepherd speaks the truth. 6. The guide has the bowl of milk.

LESSON XVII.

Third Declension.—Class V.

112. Class V. comprises the pure contract nouns of this declension: as *τεῖχος, τείχεος, τείχους*; root, *τείχε*.

113. Nouns of this declension which have the root pure, may be divided into two classes:

- 1) Those which do not suffer contraction: as *ἥρω, ἥρωος, a hero*; root, *ἥρω*. These present no special peculiarities, and are declined according to the paradigms already given for Classes I. and III.

- 2) Those which are contracted, and which consequently present some peculiarities. These constitute Class V.

114. PARADIGMS. *Pure Root—Not Contracted.*

	Τὸ δάκρυ. <i>The tear.</i> ROOT, δάκρυ. Class I.	Ὁ κῖς. <i>The weevil.</i> ROOT, κῖ. Class III.	Ὁ θῶς. <i>The jackal.</i> ROOT, θω. Class III.
SINGULAR.			
Nom.	δάκρυ	κῖς	θῶς
Gen.	δάκρυος	κίος	θωό
Dat.	δάκρυι	κίι	θωί
Acc.	δάκρυ	κῖν	θῶα
Voc.	δάκρυ	κῖς	θῶς
DUAL.			
N. A. V.	δάκρυε	κίε	θῶε
G. & D.	δακρύοιν	κιοῖν	θώοιν
PLURAL.			
Nom.	δάκρυα	κῖες	θῶες
Gen.	δακρύων	κιῶν	θῶων
Dat.	δάκρυσι(ν)	κισί(ν)	θωσί(ν)
Acc.	δάκρυα	κίας	θῶας
Voc.	δάκρυα.	κῖες.	θῶες.

†115. On accentuation, observe

- 1) That monosyllables of this declension at variance with the general rule (95), take the accent in the Gen. and Dat. of all numbers on the ultimate, as in κῖς.
- 2) That θῶς conforms to this exception in the *singular* and in the *dative plural*, but follows the general rule in the *dual* and in the *genitive plural*.

116. Nouns in εως (*G. εως*), ης (*G. εος*), and ος (*G. εος*) undergo certain contractions, as seen in the following

PARADIGMS.

	Ὁ βασιλεύς. <i>The king.</i> ROOT, βασιλέ.	Ἡ τριήρης. <i>The galley.</i> ROOT, τριήρη	Τὸ τεῖχος. <i>The wall.</i> ROOT, τείχε.
SINGULAR.			
Nom.	βασιλεύς	τριήρης	τεῖχος
Gen.	βασιλέως	(τριήρεος) τριήρους	(τείχεος) τείχους
Dat.	βασιλ(εί)ει	(τριήρει) τριήρει	(τείχει) τείχει
Acc.	βασιλέα	(τριήρεα) τριήρη	τεῖχος
Voc.	βασιλεῦ	τριήρες	τεῖχος
DUAL.			
N. A. V.	βασιλέε	(τριήρεε) τριήρη	(τείχεε) τείχη
G. & D.	βασιλέοιν	(τριήρέοιν) τριήροιν	(τειχέοιν) τειχοῖν
PLURAL.			
Nom.	βασιλ(ές)εῖς	(τριήρεες) τριήρεις	(τείχέα) τείχη
Gen.	βασιλέων	(τριήρέων) τριήρων	(τειχέων) τειχῶν
Dat.	βασιλεῦσι(ν)	τριήρεσι(ν)	τείχεσι(ν)
Acc.	βασιλέας	(τριήρεας) τριήρεις	(τείχέα) τείχη
Voc.	βασιλ(ές)εῖς.	(τριήρεες) τριήρεις.	(τείχέα) τείχη.

REM.—Βασιλεύς lengthens the Genitive ending *ος* into *ως*: thus, βασιλέως for βασιλέος.

LESSON XVIII.

*Third Declension.—Class V.—Exercises.*117. RULE.—*Vocative.*

The name of the person or thing addressed is put in the Vocative, e. g. :

Κῦρος, ὦ Τισσαφέρην, ἀλη- | *Tissaphernes, Cyrus speaks*
 θεύει. | *the truth.*

118. VOCABULARY.

Ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, ὁ,	man, hero.
Βασιλεύς, ἑως, ὁ,	king.
Ἱππεύς, ἑως, ὁ,	horseman, pl. cavalry.
Κάλλος, εὖς, οὖς, τό,	beauty.
Κτήμα, ἄτος, τό,	possession, treasures, means.
Λείπω, εἰς,	to leave, abandon.
Λόφος, οὖ, ὁ,	summit, hill.
Μέγεθος, εὖς, οὖς, τό,	size, height.
Ξενοφῶν, ὦντος, ὁ,	Xenophon, author of Anabasis.
Ὀρος, εὖς, οὖς, τό,	mountain.
Πέρσης, οὖ, ὁ,	Persian, a Persian.
Πολέμιος, οὖ, ὁ,	enemy.
Τείχος, εὖς, οὖς, τό,	wall, fortification.
Τριήρης, εὖς, οὖς, ἡ,	galley, trireme.
Φυλάττω, εἰς,	to guard, defend.
Χρῆμα, ἄτος, τό,	thing, affair, plur. often money, property.
ὦ (interjection),	O, used in direct address.

119. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ἐχεις τριήρεις, ὦ Ξενοφῶν. 2. Οἱ πολέμοιοι τὴν τριήρη ἔχουσιν. 3. Τὸν τῶν Περσῶν βασιλέα θανμάζομεν. 4. Δείπουσι τὸν λόφον οἱ ἱππεῖς. 5. Τοὺς ἱππέας διώκει. 6. Ἡ τοῦ βασιλέως θυγάτηρ τοὺς ἱππέας θανμάζει. 7. Οἱ βασιλέως κήρυκες τὰς τῶν Ἑλλήνων τριήρεις θανμάζουσιν. 8. Ἐχεις χρήματα. 9. Ἐχεις κτήματα. 10. Ἐχεις ἄνδρας.

II.

1. The youth wonders at the beauty of the house.
 2. We admire the mountains. 3. The brother of the

king wonders at the height of the mountain. 4. The king of the Persians wonders at the beauty of the mountain.

LESSON XIX.

Third Declension.—Class V., continued.

120. Many nouns in *ις*, *υς*, *ι*, and *υ*, change the vowels *ι* and *υ* into *ε* in all cases, except the Nom., Acc., and Voc. Sing., and then contract *εἰ* into *ει*, *εες* and *εας* into *εις*, and *εα* into *η*. The endings *εως* and *ων* in the Gen. of nouns in *ις* and *υς* admit an accent on the antepenult as if short, as *πόλεως*.

PARADIGMS.

	Ἡ πόλις. <i>The city.</i> ROOT, πόλι.	Ὁ πήχυς. <i>The cubit.</i> ROOT, πήχυ.	Τὸ σίναπι. <i>The mustard.</i> ROOT, σίναπι.	Τὸ ἄστυ. <i>The city.</i> ROOT, ἄστυ.
SINGULAR.				
Nom.	πόλις	πήχυς	σίναπι	ἄστυ
Gen.	πόλεως	πήχεως	σινάπεος	ἄστεος
Dat.	πόλει	πήχει	σινάπει	ἄστει
Acc.	πόλιν	πήχυν	σίναπι	ἄστυ
Voc.	πόλι	πήχυ	σίναπι	ἄστυ
DUAL.				
N. A. V.	πόλεε	πήχζε	σινάπεε	ἄστεε
G. & D.	πολείου	πήχέου	σινάπέου	ἄστέου
PLURAL.				
Nom.	πολείς	πήχεις	σινάπη	ἄσθη
Gen.	πόλεων	πήχεων	σινάπέων	ἄστέων
Dat.	πόλεσι(ν)	πήχεσι(ν)	σινάπεσι(ν)	ἄστεσι(ν)
Acc.	πολείς	πήχεις	σινάπη	ἄσθη
Voc.	πολείς.	πήχεις.	σινάπη.	ἄσθη.

REM.—Observe that *πῆχυς* is declined precisely like *πόλις*, and *ἄστυ* like *σῖναπι*.

121. In any sentence the predicate may be modified by a noun denoting the place of the action.

122. RULE.—*Place*.

The name of the place where any thing is or is done is generally put in the Dative with a preposition, e. g. :

Ὁ παῖς ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ | *The boy is playing in the park.*
παίζει.

123. RULE.—*Place*.

After verbs of motion,

- 1) The place *to which* the motion is directed is expressed by the Accusative with a preposition, e. g. :

Ἐξελαύνει εἰς Κολοσσάς. | *He marches to Colossæ.*

- 2) The place *from which* the motion proceeds is expressed by the Genitive with a preposition, e. g. :

Φεύγουσιν ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς. | *They flee from the agora.*

124. VOCABULARY.

ἄνθος, εὖς, οὖς, τό,	<i>flower.</i>
ἄστυ, εὖς, τό,	<i>city, walled town.</i>
γονεύς, ἑὼς, ὅ,	<i>father, pl. parents.</i>
δύναμις, εὖς, ἡ,	<i>force, power.</i>
Εἰμί (see 42),	<i>to be.</i>
Εἰς (<i>prep. with accus.</i>),	<i>into, to.</i>
Ἐκ (<i>prep. with gen.</i>),	<i>from.</i>
Ἐν (<i>prep. with dat.</i>),	<i>in.</i>
ἱερεὺς, ἑὼς, ὅ,	<i>priest.</i>

Ἰκετεύω, εις,	<i>beseech, supplicate.</i>
Παράδεισος, ου, ό,	<i>park, pleasure-ground.</i>
Πόλις, εως, ή,	<i>city.</i>
Πράξις, εως, ή,	<i>doing, action, deed.</i>
Φίλιππος, ου, ό,	<i>Philip, king of Macedon.</i>

125. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Οἱ στρατιῶται τὴν πόλιν φυλάττει. 2. Τὰ τῆς πόλεως κτήματα φυλάττομεν. 3. Φίλιππος πόλεις ἔχει. 4. Τὸ ἄστυ τείχη ἔχει. 5. Οἱ πολέμοι ἐκ τοῦ ἄστεος φεύγουσιν. 6. Ἰκετεύω τὸν βασιλέα. 7. Οἱ ἱερεῖς τοὺς στρατηγοὺς ἰκετεύουσιν. 8. Ἔστι στράτευμα ἐν τῇ παραδείσῳ. 9. Ὁ βασιλεὺς ἔχει δύναμιν. 10. Τὰς Κύρου πράξεις θαυμάζομεν.

II.

1. The king is in the city. 2. The general is guarding the city. 3. The king sends messengers into the city. 4. The boys are playing in the king's park. 5. The girl loves her parents. 6. The girl admires flowers. 7. We wonder at the beauty of the flowers.

LESSON XX.

Adjectives.—First and Second Declensions.

126. The *Adjective* is that part of speech which is used to qualify substantives: as ἀγαθός, *good*; μέγας, *great*.

127. In Greek, as in Latin, the form of the adject-

tive often depends, in part, upon the gender of the nouns which it qualifies, e. g.:

'Αγαθὸς ἀνὴρ.		<i>A good man.</i>
'Αγαθὴ κόρη.		<i>A good girl.</i>
'Αγαθὸν ἔργον.		<i>A good work.</i>

REM.—Thus ἀγαθός is the form of the adjective which is used with masculine nouns, ἀγαθὴ with feminine, and ἀγαθόν with neuter.

128. These three forms of the adjective are declined like nouns of the same endings. Thus the *masculine* is declined like λόγος (79), and is accordingly of the second declension; the *feminine* like νίκη (63), and is of the first declension; the *neuter* like σῦκον, and, like the masculine, is of the second declension.

PARADIGM.

'Αγαθός, good.			
SINGULAR.			
	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ἀγαθός	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν
Gen.	ἀγαθοῦ	ἀγαθῆς	ἀγαθοῦ
Dat.	ἀγαθῷ	ἀγαθῇ	ἀγαθῷ
Acc.	ἀγαθόν	ἀγαθήν	ἀγαθόν
Voc.	ἀγαθέ	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν
DUAL.			
N. A. V.	ἀγαθῶ	ἀγαθά	ἀγαθῶ
G. & D.	ἀγαθοῖν	ἀγαθαῖν	ἀγαθοῖν
PLURAL.			
Nom.	ἀγαθοί	ἀγαθαί	ἀγαθά
Gen.	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν
Dat.	ἀγαθοῖς	ἀγαθαῖς	ἀγαθοῖς
Acc.	ἀγαθοὺς	ἀγαθάς	ἀγαθά
Voc.	ἀγαθοί	ἀγαθαί	ἀγαθά.

129. Adjectives of this class have the feminine in *a*, if *ρ*, *ε*, or *ι* precedes the ending; as, *φίλιος*, *φιλία*, *φίλιον*.

PARADIGM.

<i>Φίλιος, friendly.</i>			
SINGULAR.			
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	<i>φίλιος</i>	<i>φιλία</i>	<i>φίλιον</i>
Gen.	<i>φιλίου</i>	<i>φιλίας</i>	<i>φιλίου</i>
Dat.	<i>φιλίῳ</i>	<i>φιλίᾳ</i>	<i>φιλίῳ</i>
Acc.	<i>φίλιον</i>	<i>φιλίαν</i>	<i>φίλιον</i>
Voc.	<i>φίλιε</i>	<i>φιλία</i>	<i>φίλιον</i>
DUAL.			
N. A. V.	<i>φιλίῳ</i>	<i>φιλία</i>	<i>φιλίῳ</i>
G. & D.	<i>φιλίοιν</i>	<i>φιλίαιν</i>	<i>φιλίοιν</i>
PLURAL.			
Nom.	<i>φίλιοι</i>	<i>φίλιαι</i>	<i>φίλια</i>
Gen.	<i>φιλίων</i>	<i>φιλίων</i>	<i>φιλίων</i>
Dat.	<i>φιλίοις</i>	<i>φιλίαις</i>	<i>φιλίοις</i>
Acc.	<i>φιλίους</i>	<i>φιλίας</i>	<i>φίλια</i>
Voc.	<i>φίλιοι</i>	<i>φίλιαι</i>	<i>φίλια.</i>

REM.—In accentuation, as in declension, adjectives generally follow the analogy of nouns, as in the paradigm of *ἀγαθός*. As an exception, however, adjectives in *ος* not accented on the ultimate, take the accent in the *feminine* on the same syllable as in the *masculine*, when the quantity of the ultimate will permit (10). Thus, in the above paradigm the *fem. φιλία* becomes in *nom.* and *voc. plur.* *φίλιαι*, because the *mas.* is *φίλιοι*, though if it had followed the analogy of nouns it would have been *φιλίαια*.

LESSON XXI.

Adjectives.—First and Second Declensions, continued.

130. Adjectives in *ος*, with *ε* or *ο* before the ending, suffer contraction, as *χρῦσεος* (*golden*), *χρῦσοῦς*; *fem.* *χρυσέα, χρυσή*; *neut.* *χρῦσεον, χρυσοῦν*: *ἀπλόος* (*simple*), *ἀπλοῦς*; *fem.* *ἀπλόη, ἀπλή*; *neut.* *ἀπλόον, ἀπλοῦν*. In their contract forms they are declined according to the following

PARADIGMS.

	1. Χρυσοῦς, <i>golden</i> .			2. Ἀπλοῦς, <i>simple</i> .		
	SINGULAR.					
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	χρυσοῦς	χρυσῇ	χρυσοῦν	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλῇ	ἀπλοῦν
Gen.	χρυσοῦ	χρυσῆς	χρυσοῦ	ἀπλοῦ	ἀπλῆς	ἀπλοῦ
Dat.	χρυσῷ	χρυσῇ	χρυσῷ	ἀπλῷ	ἀπλῇ	ἀπλῷ
Acc.	χρυσοῦν	χρυσήν	χρυσοῦν	ἀπλοῦν	ἀπλήν	ἀπλοῦν
Voc.		χρυσή	χρυσοῦν		ἀπλή	ἀπλοῦν
	DUAL.					
N. A. V.	χρυσῶ	χρυσᾷ	χρυσῶ	ἀπλῶ	ἀπλᾷ	ἀπλῶ
G. & D.	χρυσοῖν	χρυσαῖν	χρυσοῖν	ἀπλοῖν	ἀπλαῖν	ἀπλοῖν
	PLURAL.					
Nom.	χρυσοῖ	χρυσαῖ	χρυσᾶ	ἀπλοῖ	ἀπλαῖ	ἀπλᾶ
Gen.	χρυσῶν	χρυσῶν	χρυσῶν	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλῶν
Dat.	χρυσοῖς	χρυσαῖς	χρυσοῖς	ἀπλοῖς	ἀπλαῖς	ἀπλοῖς
Acc.	χρυσοὺς	χρυσᾶς	χρυσᾶ	ἀπλοὺς	ἀπλᾶς	ἀπλᾶ
Voc.	χρυσοῖ	χρυσαῖ	χρυσᾶ.	ἀπλοῖ	ἀπλαῖ	ἀπλᾶ.

REM.—For accentuation of Nom. Acc. and Voc. Dual, Masc. and Neut., see 82.

131. Some adjectives in *ος* and *ους* have but two

terminations for the three genders, as they employ the same form both for the masculine and the feminine.

PARADIGMS.

	*Αδικος, <i>unjust.</i>		Εὖνοος, εὖνοος, <i>well disposed.</i>	
SINGULAR.				
	M. & F.	Neut.	M. & F.	Neut.
Nom.	ἄδικος	ἄδικον	εὖνοος	εὖνοον
Gen.	ἀδίκου	ἀδίκου	εὖνου	εὖνου
Dat.	ἀδικῷ	ἀδικῷ	εὖνῳ	εὖνῳ
Acc.	ἄδικον	ἄδικον	εὖνον	εὖνον
Voc.	ἄδικε	ἄδικον	εὖνου	εὖνου
DUAL.				
N. A. V.	ἀδίκῳ	ἀδίκῳ	εὖνῳ	εὖνῳ
G. & D.	ἀδίκοιν	ἀδίκοιν	εὖνοιν	εὖνοιν
PLURAL.				
Nom.	ἄδικοι	ἄδικα	εὖνοι	εὖνοα
Gen.	ἀδίκων	ἀδίκων	εὖνων	εὖνων
Dat.	ἀδικοῖς	ἀδικοῖς	εὖνοῖς	εὖνοῖς
Acc.	ἀδίκους	ἄδικα	εὖνους	εὖνοα
Voc.	ἄδικοι	ἄδικα.	εὖνοι	εὖνοα.

LESSON XXII.

Adjectives.—First and Second Declensions.—Exercises.

132. RULE.—*Agreement of Adjectives.*

Adjectives agree in *gender, number, and case*, with the nouns which they qualify, e. g.:

*Αγαθὸς βασιλεὺς.

A good king.

*Αγαθὴ βασίλεια.

A good queen.

133. Adjectives may be used in the predicate with the verb εἶμι to affirm some quality of the subject, e. g.:

Ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐστὶν ἀγαθός.		<i>The king is good.</i>
Ἡ βασιλειά ἐστὶν ἀγαθή.		<i>The queen is good.</i>

134. In English the adjective with the definite article is often used substantively, though only in the plural number; in Greek, however, this usage is extended to all numbers and genders, e. g.:

Ὁ ἀγαθός.		<i>The good man.</i>
Ἡ ἀγαθή.		<i>The good woman.</i>
Τὼ ἀγαθῷ.		<i>The two good men.</i>
Οἱ ἀγαθοί.		<i>The good.</i>

135. This is particularly frequent in the neuter plural, e. g.:

Τὰ καλά.		<i>Honorable things.</i>
		<i>Honorable actions.</i>
		<i>Honorable conduct.</i>

136. VOCABULARY.

Ἀγαθός, ἡ, ὄν,	<i>good.</i>
Αἰσχρός, ἄ, ὄν,	<i>shameful, base.</i>
Βίβλος, οὐ, ἡ,	<i>book.</i>
Ἑλληνικός, ἡ, ὄν,	<i>Hellenic, Grecian</i>
Ἔργον, οὐ, τό,	<i>work, deed.</i>
Εὐδαιμονίζω, εἰς,	<i>to think happy.</i>
Κάκός, ἡ, ὄν,	<i>bad, base.</i>
Καλός, ἡ, ὄν,	<i>beautiful, noble.</i>
Κήπος, οὐ, ὁ,	<i>garden.</i>
Κρύπτω, εἰς,	<i>to conceal, hide.</i>
Κύπελλον, οὐ, τό,	<i>cup.</i>

Παῖς, παιδός, ὁ,
 Σοφός, ή, όν,
 Χρυσοῦς, ή, οῦν,

boy, son, child.
 wise.
 golden, of gold.

137. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ὁ νεανίας καλὰ ἔργα διώκει. 2. Τὰ καλὰ διώκομεν. 3. Αἱ καλαὶ κόραι τὰς ἐπιστολὰς ἔχουσιν. 4. Οἱ πολῖται εἰσι σοφοί. 5. Τὸ κύπελλον ἐστι χρυσοῦν. 6. Εὐδαιμονίζομεν τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς. 7. Ὁ κλέπτης κρύπτει τὰ χρυσᾶ κύπελλα ἐν τῷ κήπῳ. 8. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ τὰ καλὰ διώκουσιν. 9. Ὁ Κύρος ἀθροίζει τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν στράτευμα. 10. Ὁ κακὸς τὰ αἰσχροὰ διώκει. 11. Ὁ παῖς τὴν καλὴν βίβλον ἔχει.

II.

1. The boys are playing in the beautiful park. 2. The good boy is writing a beautiful letter. 3. The good king has a golden breastplate. 4. The breastplate of the good king is of gold (*golden*). 5. The boy has a golden cup. 6. We admire the boy's golden cup.

LESSON XXIII.

Adjectives.—First and Third Declensions.

138. Many adjectives of three terminations are declined in the masculine and neuter like nouns of the *third declension*, and in the feminine like those of the *first declension*.

PARADIGMS.

1. Χαρίεις, <i>graceful</i> .				2. Ἠδύς, <i>sweet</i> .		
SINGULAR.						
Nom.	χαρίεις	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν	ἡδύς	ἡδεῖᾱ	ἡδύ
Gen.	χαρίεντος	χαρίεσσης	χαρίεντος	ἡδέος	ἡδεῖᾶς	ἡδέος
Dat.	χαρίεντι	χαρίεσση	χαρίεντι	ἡδεῖ	ἡδεῖᾱ	ἡδεῖ
Acc.	χαρίεντα	χαρίεσσαν	χαρίεν	ἡδύν	ἡδεῖαν	ἡδύ
Voc.	χαρίεν	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν	ἡδύς	ἡδεῖα	ἡδύ
DUAL.						
N. A. V.	χαρίεντε	χαρίεσσῃ	χαρίεντε	ἡδέε	ἡδεῖᾱ	ἡδέε
G. & D.	χαρίεντων	χαρίεσσαιν	χαρίεντων	ἡδέοιν	ἡδεῖαιν	ἡδέοιν
PLURAL.						
Nom.	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσσαι	χαρίεντα	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖαι	ἡδέα
Gen.	χαρίέντων	χαρίεσσῶν	χαρίέντων	ἡδέων	ἡδεῖῶν	ἡδέων
Dat.	χαρίεσι(ν)	χαρίεσσαῖς	χαρίεσι(ν)	ἡδέσι(ν)	ἡδεῖαις	ἡδέσι(ν)
Acc.	χαρίεντας	χαρίεσσᾶς	χαρίεντα	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖᾶς	ἡδέα
Voc.	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσσαι	χαρίεντα.	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖαι	ἡδέα.
3. Μέλας, <i>black</i> .				4. Πᾶς, <i>all, every</i> .		
SINGULAR.						
Nom.	μέλας	μέλαινα	μέλαν	πᾶς	πᾶσᾱ	πᾶν
Gen.	μελάνος	μελαίνης	μελάνος	παντός	πάσης	παντός
Dat.	μελανί	μελαίνῃ	μελανι	παντί	πάσῃ	παντί
Acc.	μέλανα	μέλαιναν	μέλαν	πάντα	πάσαν	πᾶν
Voc.	μέλας	μέλαινα	μέλαν	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν
DUAL.						
N. A. V.	μέλανε	μελαῖνᾱ	μέλανε	πάντε	πᾶσᾱ	πάντε
G. & D.	μελάνοιν	μελαῖναιν	μελάνοιν	πάντοιν	πάσαιν	πάντοιν
PLURAL.						
Nom.	μέλανες	μέλαιναι	μέλανα	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντᾱ
Gen.	μελάνων	μελαίνῶν	μελάνων	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων
Dat.	μέλασι(ν)	μελαῖναις	μέλασι(ν)	πᾶσι(ν)	πάσαις	πᾶσι(ν)
Acc.	μέλανάς	μελαῖνᾶς	μέλανα	πάντᾶς	πάσᾶς	πάντα
Voc.	μέλανες	μέλαιναι	μέλανα.	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα.

REM.—On the accentuation of πᾶς, the pupil will observe that the feminine follows the analogy of nouns of the first declension,

and that the masculine and neuter are accented in the singular like monosyllabic substantives of the third declension (115), while in the dual and plural they conform to the general rule for accentuation as given in article 95.

139. Some adjectives belong wholly to the third declension.

PARADIGMS.

1. Σαφής, <i>evident, plain.</i>			2. Σώφρων, <i>prudent.</i>		
SINGULAR.					
	M. & F.	Neut.	M. & F.	Neut.	
Nom.	σαφής	σαφές	σώφρων	σῶφρον	
Gen.	σαφοῦς (σαφέως)	σαφοῦς	σώφρονος	σῶφρονος	
Dat.	σαφεῖ (σαφεί)	σαφεῖ	σώφρονι	σῶφρονι	
Acc.	σαφή (σαφέα)	σαφές	σώφρονα	σῶφρον	
Voc.	σαφές	σαφές	σῶφρον	σῶφρον	
DUAL.					
N. A. V.	σαφή (σαφέε)	σαφή	σώφρονε	σῶφρονε	
G. & D.	σαφοῖν (σαφείοιν)	σαφοῖν	σωφρόνοιν	σῶφρόνοιν	
PLURAL.					
Nom.	σαφ(έες)εῖς	σαφ(έα)ῇ	σώφρονες	σῶφρονα	
Gen.	σαφῶν (σαφέων)	σαφῶν	σώφρόνων	σῶφρόνων	
Dat.	σαφέσι(ν)	σαφέσι(ν)	σώφροσι(ν)	σῶφροσι(ν)	
Acc.	σαφ(έας)εῖς	σαφ(έα)ῇ	σώφρονας	σῶφρονα	
Voc.	σαφ(έες)εῖς	σαφ(έα)ῇ.	σώφρονες	σῶφρονα.	

LESSON XXIV.

Adjectives.—Three Declensions.

140. Some adjectives partake of the peculiarities of all the declensions.

PARADIGMS.

1. Μέγας, <i>great</i> .				2. Πολύς, <i>much</i> .		
SINGULAR.						
Nom.	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
Gen.	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
Dat.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ
Acc.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
Voc.	μέγα	μεγάλη	μέγα	πολύ	πολλή	πολύ
DUAL.						
N. A. V.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ	πολλῷ	πολλά	πολλῷ
G. & D.	μεγάλοιν	μεγάλαιν	μεγάλοιν	πολλοῖν	πολλαῖν	πολλοῖν
PLURAL.						
Nom.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
Gen.	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
Dat.	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς
Acc.	μεγάλους	μεγάλας	μεγάλα	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά
Voc.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα.	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά.

141. VOCABULARY.

Ἀθηναῖος, α, ον,	<i>Athenian, an Athenian.</i>
Ἀρετή, ἥς, ἡ,	<i>manhood, virtue, excellence.</i>
Γλυκύς, εἶα, ὦ (see 138),	<i>sweet, agreeable.</i>
Εὐδαίμων, ον, Gen. ονος,	<i>happy, prosperous, blest.</i>
Λέγω, εις,	<i>to say, tell, speak.</i>
Μέγας, ἄλη, ᾶ,	<i>large, great, tall.</i>
Μέλās, αινα, ᾶν (see 138),	<i>black, dark.</i>
Νεφέλη, ης, ἡ,	<i>cloud.</i>
Οἰκτεῖρω, εις,	<i>to pity.</i>
Οἶνος, ου, ὅ,	<i>wine.</i>
Πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν,	<i>every, all, with Article all, the whole.</i>
Πολύς, πολλή, πολύ,	<i>much, great, many.</i>
Σώζω, εις,	<i>to save, preserve, keep.</i>
Σώφρων, σῶφρον,	<i>prudent, temperate.</i>
Τάλās, αινα, ᾶν (see 138),	<i>unhappy, wretched.</i>
Τᾶχύς, εἶα, ὦ,	<i>swift, fast, quick.</i>

142. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ἡ ἀρετὴ σώζει πάντα. 2. Ὁ παῖς μέλαν ἱμάτιον ἔχει. 3. Οἰκτεῖρω τὴν τάλαιναν μητέρα. 4. Οἶνος γλυκὺς ἐστίν. 5. Ὁ νεανίας ἔχει ταχὺν ἵππον. 6. Τὴν μεγάλην πόλιν θαυμάζομεν. 7. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ εὐδαίμονες εἰσιν. 8. Οἱ πολλοὶ τὴν μεγάλην πόλιν θαυμάζουσιν. 9. Ἡ νεφέλη μέλαινά ἐστίν. 10. Τὴν μέλαιναν νεφέλην θαυμάζομεν. 11. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι (134) μεγάλην δύναμιν ἔχουσιν.

II.

1. The king is prudent. 2. We admire the prudent judge. 3. All admire the prudent. 4. We pity the unhappy father. 5. The general has swift trimmes. 6. All the citizens admire the virtue of the general. 7. He is saving the whole city.

LESSON XXV.

Comparison of Adjectives.

143. In Greek, adjectives are generally compared with the following endings:

Comparative.			Superlative.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
τερος, τέρα, τερον.			τατος, τάτη, τατον.		

144. Adjectives in *ος* drop *s* and append these endings; though, if the penult of the positive be short, *ο* must be lengthened to *ω* to prevent the concurrence of short syllables, e. g. :

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
κοῦφος, <i>light</i> ,	κουφότερος,	κουφότατος,
σοφός, <i>wise</i> ,	σοφώτερος,	σοφώτατος,
ισχυρός, <i>strong</i> ,	ισχυρότερος,	ισχυρότατος,
ἄξιος, <i>worthy</i> ,	ἄξιώτερος,	ἄξιώτατος.

145. Adjectives in *ας*, *αινα*, *αν* ; *ης*, *ες* (G. *εος*) ; *ύς*, *εία*, *ύ*, append these endings directly to the neuter, e. g. :

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
μέλας, <i>black</i> (μέλαν),	μελάντερος,	μελάντατος,
ἀληθής, <i>true</i> (ἀληθές),	ἀληθέστερος,	ἀληθέστατος,
γλυκύς, <i>sweet</i> (γλυκύ),	γλυκύτερος,	γλυκύτατος.

146. A few adjectives are compared with the following endings :

Comparative.		Superlative.		
M. & F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
ἴων,	ἴον.	ιστος, ἴστη, ἴστον, e. g. :		

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
ἡδύς, <i>sweet</i> ,	ἡδίων,	ἡδιστος,
κακός, <i>bad</i> ,	κακίων,	κάκιστος.

147. The following adjectives are irregular in their comparison :

ἀγαθός (<i>good</i>),	ἀμείνων,	ἄριστος,
	βελτίων,	βέλτιστος,
	κρείσσων or κρείττων,	κράτιστος,
καλός (<i>beautiful</i>),	καλλίων,	κάλλιστος,
μέγας (<i>great</i>),	μείζων,	μέγιστος.

148. Comparatives and superlatives present no peculiarities in their declension, except in comparatives in *ων* and *ων*, which suffer contraction, as in the following

PARADIGM.

SINGULAR.		
	M. & F.	Neut.
Nom.	μείζων	μείζον
Gen.	μείζονος	μείζονος
Dat.	μείζονι	μείζονι
Acc.	μείζονα, μείζω	μείζον
Voc.	μείζον	μείζον
DUAL.		
N. A. V.	μείζονε	μείζονε
G. & D.	μείζόνοιν	μείζόνοιν
PLURAL.		
Nom.	μείζονες, μείζους	μείζονα, μείζω
Gen.	μείζόνων	μείζόνων
Dat.	μείζουσι(ν)	μείζουσι(ν)
Acc.	μείζοντας, μείζους	μείζονα, μείζω
Voc.	μείζονες, μείζους	μείζονα, μείζω.

LESSON XXVI.

Comparison of Adjectives.—Exercises.

149. After comparatives two constructions are admissible :

- 1) The connective *ἤ* may be used ; and then the following noun is generally in the same case as the corresponding noun before *ἤ*.
- 2) The connective *ἤ* may be omitted ; and then the following noun is put in the genitive.

150. RULE.—*Comparison.*

The comparative degree is followed,

- 1) Without *ἤ*, by the Genitive, e. g. :

Μείζων ἐμοῦ εἶ. | You are taller than I.

- 2) With ἤ, generally by the case of the corresponding noun before it, e. g. :

Μεῖζων ἐστὶν ἡ ἐγώ. | He is taller than I.

151. RULE.—*Partitive Genitive.*

The Partitive Genitive may be used after superlatives, numerals, or any other words denoting a part, e. g. :

*Καλλίας πλουσιώτατος ἦν | Callias was the richest of
τῶν Ἀθηναίων. | the Athenians.*

152. The superlative may sometimes be best translated by *very* instead of *most*, e. g. :

Κροῖσος πλουσιώτατος ἦν. | Cræsus was very wealthy.

153. VOCABULARY.

Βᾶθύς, εἶα, ύ,	<i>deep, profound.</i>
Βακτριανή, ἡ,	<i>Bactriana, country in Central Asia.</i>
Εὐφόρος, ον,	<i>fruitful, fertile.</i>
*Η,	<i>or, after comp. than.</i>
*Ηδύς, εἶα, ύ,	<i>sweet, agreeable, pleasant.</i>
Νεῖλος, ου, ό,	<i>Nile, celebrated river in Egypt.</i>
Πλοῦτος, ου, ό,	<i>wealth, riches.</i>
Ποταμός, ου, ό	<i>river, stream.</i>
Τίμιος, ᾱ, ον,	<i>valuable, precious.</i>
Υῖός, ου, ό,	<i>son.</i>
*Υπνος, ου, ό,	<i>sleep.</i>
Φίλος, η, ον,	<i>friendly, dear, friend.</i>

154. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Σοφία πλούτου τιμιωτέρα ἐστὶν. 2. Ὁ πατήρ μεῖζων ἐστὶ τοῦ υἱοῦ. 3. Ὁ πατήρ μεῖζων ἐστὶν ἡ ό

υἱός. 4. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι δύναμιν ἔχουσι μεγίστην τῶν Ἑλλήνων. 5. Κτημάτων πάντων τιμιώτατόν ἐστιν ἀνὴρ φίλος. 6. Ὁ νεανίας λέγει τὰ ἥδιστα. 7. Ὁ πατὴρ λέγει τὰ βέλτιστα. 8. Ὁ Νεῖλος γλυκύτατός ἐστι πάντων τῶν ποταμῶν. 9. Ἡ Βακτριανὴ εὐφορωτάτη ἐστίν. 10. Ὁ βαθύτατος ὕπνος ἡδιστός ἐστιν.

II.

1. The youth is taller than his brother. 2. The mother is beautiful. 3. The daughter is more beautiful than her mother. 4. The house is very large (*superl.*). 5. The cities are very beautiful. 6. The judge is wiser than the king.

LESSON XXVII.

Comparison of Adverbs.—Numerals.

155. Most adverbs are derived from adjectives, and are dependent upon them for their comparison, employing the neuter singular of the adjective in the comparative, and the neuter plural in the superlative, e. g.:

<i>Adj.</i>	σοφός,	σοφώτερος,	σοφώτατος.
<i>Adv.</i>	σοφῶς,	σοφώτερον,	σοφώτατα.

156. RULE.—*Adverbs.*

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs, e. g.:

Καλῶς ποιεῖ. | He is doing well.

NUMERALS.

157. Numerals comprise

I. NUMERAL ADJECTIVES: of which we notice the following classes:

- 1) *Cardinals*, which denote simply the *number* of objects; as εἷς, *one*; δύο, *two*.
- 2) *Ordinals*, which mark the *position* of an object in a series; as πρῶτος, *first*; δεύτερος, *second*.

II. NUMERAL ADVERBS: as ἅπαξ, *once*; δῖς, *twice*.

DECLENSION OF NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

158. The first four cardinals are declined as follows:

PARADIGMS.

1. Εἷς, <i>one</i> .				2. Δύο, <i>two</i> .	
Nom.	εἷς	μία	ἓν	δύο	
Gen.	ένός	μίας	ένός	δυνού	
Dat.	ένί	μῇ	ένί	δυνού	
Acc.	ένα	μίαν	έν.	δύο.	

3. Τρεῖς, <i>three</i> .		4. Τέσσερες, * <i>four</i> .	
M. & F.	N.		
Nom.	τρεῖς	τρία	τέσσερες
Gen.	τριών	τριών	τεσσάρων
Dat.	τρισί(ν)	τρισί(ν)	τέσσασι(ν)
Acc.	τρεῖς	τρία.	τέσσαρες

REM. 1.—The compounds οὐδεῖς and μηδεῖς are declined like the simple εἷς.

REM. 2.—Δύο is often used as indeclinable.

159. Cardinal numbers from five to one hundred inclusive are indeclinable. Those denoting hundreds

are declined like the plural of ἀγαθός, as διακόσιοι, αι, α, *two hundred*.

160. Ordinals are declined like adjectives in ος of three endings, as πρῶτος, πρώτη, πρῶτον.

LESSON XXVIII.

Comparison of Adverbs.—Numerals.—Exercises.

161. RULE.—*Neuter Plural.*

The Neuter Plural may be the subject of a verb in the singular, e. g. :

Τὰ κακὰ δεινὰ ἐστίν.

The misfortunes are terrible.

162. VOCABULARY.

Ἀνάγκη, ης, ἡ,

necessity.

Ἀσφάλως,

securely, firmly.

Δίς,

twice.

Δώδεκα,

twelve.

Ἑξ,

six.

Εὖ,

well.

Ἡδέως, ἡδίον, ἡδιστα,

cheerfully, gladly.

Ἰσχύς, εις,

to be strong, to be powerful.

Νόμος, ου, ό,

law, custom.

Οὐδεὶς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν,

no one, none, no.

Πεντᾱκόσιοι, αι, α,

five hundred.

Πῶς;

how? in what manner?

Σύμβουλος, ου, ό,

counsellor, adviser.

Τάλαντον, ου, τό,

talent, sum of money = \$1000.

Τετράκις,

four times.

Τρεῖς, τρία,	<i>three.</i>
Φονεύω, εις,	<i>to slay, kill.</i>
Χρόνος, ου, ὁ,	<i>time.</i>

163. EXERCISES.

I.

1. *Εὖ λέγεις.* 2. *Πῶς λέγεις;* 3. *Τὸ τάλαντον ἀσφαλῶς ἔχει.* 4. *Τρεῖς εἰσι σύμβουλοι.* 5. *Οὐδεὶς νόμος ἰσχύει μᾶλλον τῆς ἀνάγκης.* 6. *Σύμβουλος οὐδεὶς ἐστι βελτίων χρόνου.* 7. *Ὁ βασιλεὺς ἔχει πεντακόσια τάλαντα.* 8. *Ὁ παῖς ἔχει τρία τάλαντα.* 9. *Ἔστι τὰ δώδεκα* δις ἕξ.* 10. *Ἔστι τὰ δώδεκα τετράκις τρία.* 11. *Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πέμπουσι τρεῖς κήρυκας.*

II.

1. The boy is playing well. 2. He speaks the truth cheerfully. 3. We speak the truth very cheerfully. 4. There are three boys in the park. 5. The daughter of the poet reads her letters three times.

LESSON XXIX.

Pronouns.—Personal—Possessive—Reflexive.

164. Pronouns are used to supply the place of nouns; as, *ἐγώ, I; σύ, thou, &c.* They are divided into several classes.

165. *Personal Pronouns* are three in number: *ἐγώ, I; σύ, thou; οὗ* (Nom. not used), *of him.*

* Literally *the twelve*: translate *twelve*.

166. PARADIGM OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

SINGULAR.			
	1st Person.	2d Person.	3d Person.
Nom.	ἐγώ	σύ	—
Gen.	ἐμοῦ, μου	σοῦ	οὗ
Dat.	ἐμοί, μοί	σοί	οἱ
Acc.	ἐμέ, μέ	σέ	ἐ
DUAL.			
N. A.	νώ	σφώ	(σφωέ)
G. D.	νῶν	σφῶν	(σφωῖν)
PLURAL.			
Nom.	ἡμεῖς	ὑμεῖς	σφεῖς, Neut. σφέα
Gen.	ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν	σφῶν
Dat.	ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν	σφίσι(ν)
Acc.	ἡμᾶς.	ὑμᾶς.	σφᾶς, N. σφέα.

REM.—The dual of the third person is not used in prose.

167. From the Personal Pronouns are formed

- 1) *Possessive Pronouns*; as, ἐμός, ἡ, ὅν, *my*; ἡμέτερος, ᾧ, ον, *our*; σός, σή, σόν, *thy, your*; ὑμέτερος, ᾧ, ον, *your*; ὅς, ἡ, ὅν, *his*; σφέτερος, ᾧ, ον, *their*. They are all adjectives of the first and second declensions. The possessive ὅς is not used in Attic prose, and σφέτερος is rare: their place is supplied by the Gen. of the reflexive, ἑαυτοῦ.
- 2) *Reflexive Pronouns*; as, ἐμαυτοῦ, *of myself*; σεαυτοῦ, *of yourself*; ἑαυτοῦ, *of himself*. They are compounded of the personal pronouns and αὐτός.

168. PARADIGM OF REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

	1. ἑαυτοῦ, <i>of myself.</i>	2. σεαυτοῦ, <i>of yourself.</i>
	SINGULAR.	
	M.	F.
Gen.	ἐμαυτοῦ	ἐμαυτῆς
Dat.	ἐμαυτῷ	ἐμαυτῇ
Acc.	ἐμαυτόν	ἐμαυτήν
	PLURAL.	
Gen.	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν
Dat.	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς	ἡμῖν αὐταῖς
Acc.	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς	ἡμᾶς αὐτάς.
	3. ἑαυτοῦ, <i>of himself.</i>	
	SINGULAR.	
	M.	F.
Gen.	ἑαυτοῦ = αὐτοῦ	ἑαυτῆς = αὐτῆς
Dat.	ἑαυτῷ = αὐτῷ	ἑαυτῇ = αὐτῇ
Acc.	ἑαυτόν = αὐτόν	ἑαυτήν = αὐτήν
	PLURAL.	
Gen.	{ ἑαυτῶν = αὐτῶν σφῶν αὐτῶν	{ <i>like Masc.</i>
Dat.	{ ἑαυτοῖς = αὐτοῖς σφίσιν αὐτοῖς	{ <i>like Masc.</i>
Acc.	{ ἑαυτούς = αὐτούς σφᾶς αὐτούς	{ ἑαυτά = αὐτά σφέα αὐτά.

LESSON XXX.

Pronouns.—Exercises.

169. The Genitive of the Personal or of the Reflexive Pronoun may be used instead of the Possessive; as, ὁ ἑαυτοῦ πατήρ, *my father*.

170. As the ending of the verb shows the person of the subject, the nominative of Personal Pronouns is seldom expressed, except for the sake of *emphasis* or *contrast*.

171. VOCABULARY.

Βλέπω, εις,	<i>to look, look at, see.</i>
Γνώμη, ης, ἡ,	<i>opinion.</i>
Ἐαυτοῦ, ἧς, οὗ,	<i>himself, herself, itself.</i>
Ἐγώ, ἐμοῦ, μου,	<i>I.</i>
Ἐμός, ἡ, ὄν,	<i>my, mine.</i>
Οὐ, οὐκ <i>before vowel</i> , οὐχ <i>before</i> <i>rough breathing</i> ,	<i>not.</i>
Πλοῖον, ου, τό,	<i>vessel, boat.</i>
Πλουτίζω, εις,	<i>to enrich.</i>
Πρός (<i>prep. with acc.</i>),	<i>to, against.</i>
Σός, σή, σόν,	<i>your, thy.</i>
Σύ, σοῦ,	<i>you, thou.</i>
Σωτηρία, ας, ἡ,	<i>safety.</i>
Ὑμέτερος, τέρα, τερον,	<i>your.</i>
Φενᾱκίζω, εις,	<i>to cheat, deceive.</i>

172. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Γράφω. 2. Παίξεις. 3. Ἐγὼ γράφω. 4. Σὺ παίζεις. 5. Οὐ κρύπτω τὴν ἐμὴν γνώμην. 6. Πλοῖα ἡμεῖς οὐκ ἔχομεν. 7. Ὑμεῖς ἐστε στρατηγοί. 8. Ἡμῖν καλαὶ ἐλπίδες εἰς σωτηρίας. 9. Οἱ ῥήτορες φενακίζουσιν ἑαυτούς. 10. Οἱ ὑμέτεροι παῖδες καλοὶ εἰσιν. 11. Οἱ στρατιῶται πάντες πρὸς ὑμᾶς βλέπουσιν. 12. Οἱ στρατιῶται ἑαυτοὺς πλουτίζουσιν. 13. Οἱ ῥήτορες ὑμᾶς φενακίζουσιν.

II.

1. I am reading your book. 2. You are writing a

letter. 3. Your father is wiser than you. 4. You are taller than your brother. 5. The bad deceive themselves. 6. I am reading your letter to my brother.

LESSON XXXI.

Pronouns.—Reciprocal—Demonstrative—Relative.

173. The Reciprocal Pronoun, ἀλλήλων, *of one another, of each other*, is declined in the following

PARADIGM.

DUAL.			
G. & D.	ἀλλήλοιν	ἀλλήλαιν	ἀλλήλοιν
Acc.	ἀλλήλω	ἀλλήλα	ἀλλήλω
PLURAL.			
Gen.	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων
Dat.	ἀλλήλοις	ἀλλήλαις	ἀλλήλοις
Acc.	ἀλλήλους	ἀλλήλας	ἀλλήλα.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

174. The principal Demonstrative Pronouns, so called because they point out or specify the objects to which they refer, are

- 1) The article, ὁ, ἡ, τό, *the*. (See 70.)
- 2) Its compound, ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε, *this*.
- 3) Οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, *this*.
- 4) Ἐκεῖνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο, *that*.
- 5) Αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό, *self, very, he*.

175. PARADIGMS.—Οὗτος—'Εκείνος.

SINGULAR.						
Nom.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τούτο	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκείνη	ἐκεῖνο
Gen.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	ἐκείνου	ἐκείνης	ἐκείνου
Dat.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκείνῃ	ἐκείνῳ
Acc.	τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο	ἐκεῖνον	ἐκείνην	ἐκεῖνο
DUAL.						
N. & A.	τούτῳ	(ταῦτα)	τούτῳ	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκείνα	ἐκείνῳ
G. & D.	τούτοιιν	ταύταιν	τούτοιιν	ἐκείνοιιν	ἐκείναιν	ἐκείνοιιν
PLURAL.						
Nom.	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα	ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκεῖναι	ἐκεῖνα
Gen.	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων
Dat.	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις	ἐκείνοις	ἐκείναις	ἐκείνοις
Acc.	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα.	ἐκείνους	ἐκείνας	ἐκεῖνα.

REM.—*Ταῦτα* of the Dual is doubtful.

176. "Οδε is declined like the article. It takes the accent on the penult, the circumflex in the Gen. and Dat., the acute in the other cases.

177. *Αὐτός* is declined like *ἐκεῖνος*.

178. *Οὗτος* and *ὅδε* are often used indiscriminately with the same general force: the former, however, frequently refers to what precedes, and the latter to what follows, e. g. :

Ταῦτα λέγει.

He says this, i. e. as already described.

Τάδε λέγει.

He says this, i. e. as follows.

179. The Demonstrative, when used with substantives, is generally accompanied by the article in the order—*Demon. Art., Noun*, or *Art., Noun, Demon.*, e. g. :

Οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος.

Ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὗτος.

This man.

180. Αὐτός may stand

- 1) Like any other Demonstrative, before the article and noun, or after them both; in which position it means *self*, e. g.:

Αὐτὸς ὁ ἄνθρωπος. | *The man himself.*

- 2) Between the article and the noun; in which position it means *same*, e. g.:

Ὁ αὐτὸς ἄνθρωπος. | *The same man.*

RELATIVE PRONOUN.

181. The Relative Pronoun, *ὃς, ἡ, ὅ, who*, so called because it always relates to some noun or pronoun, expressed or understood, called its antecedent, is declined according to the following

PARADIGM.—Ὁς, ἡ, ὅ.

	SING.			DUAL.			PLURAL.		
Nom.	ὃς	ἡ	ὅ	ὧ	ᾧ	ὧ	οἳ	αἱ	ᾧ
Gen.	οὗ	ἧς	οὗ	οἶν	αἶν	οἶν	ῶν	ᾧν	ῶν
Dat.	ᾧ	ἡ	ᾧ	οἶν	αἶν	οἶν	οἷς	αἰς	οἷς
Acc.	ὃν	ἣν	ὅ	ὧ	ᾧ	ὧ	οὓς	ᾧς	ᾧ

LESSON XXXII.

Pronouns.—Exercises.

182. RULE.—*Relative.*

The Relative agrees with its antecedent in *gender* and *number*, e. g.:

Ὁ παῖς ὃς γράφει. | *The boy who is writing.*

183. VOCABULARY.

Ἄλλήλων, *ων, ων, one another, each other.*

Αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό, *self, he, she, it; ὁ αὐτός, the same.*

Βαδίζω, *εις, to go, march.*

Βλάπτω, *εις, to injure.*

Εἰς (*prep. with acc.*), *to, into.*

Ἐκεῖνος, *η, ο, that, he.*

Ἐνίοτε, *at times, sometimes.*

Θηρευτής, *οὔ, ὁ, huntsman, hunter.*

Ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, *who.*

Οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, *this.*

Παρά (*prep. with acc.*), *to, into the presence of.*

Προφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, *guard, advance guard, outpost.*

184. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Οἱ παῖδες ἑαυτοὺς βλάπτουσιν. 2. Οἱ παῖδες ἀλλήλους βλάπτουσιν. 3. Οὗτος ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀγαθός ἐστιν. 4. Ἐκεῖνος ὁ ἀνὴρ κακός ἐστιν. 5. Ταῦτα σὺ λέγεις. 6. Ταύτην τὴν γνώμην ἔχω ἐγώ. 7. Βαδίζουν εἰς ἀλλήλους. 8. Ἐκεῖνο θανμάζω. 9. Οὗτος ταῦτα λέγει. 10. Οἱ στρατιῶται οὗτοι πρὸς ἡμᾶς βλέπουσιν. 11. Ταῦτ' ἐστὶν (161)• ἃ ἐγὼ γράφω. 12. Σώζω τοὺς φίλους, οὓς ἔχω. 14. Οἱ προφύλακες ἄγουσιν αὐτὸν παρὰ τὸν Κλέαρχον. 15. Ταῦτα τὰ θηρία οἱ ἱππεῖς ἐνίοτε διώκουσιν.

II.

1. This boy is writing a letter. 2. That boy is playing. 3. The boy himself is writing the letter. 4. The same boy is reading his letter to his father. 5. The girls love each other. 6. I read all the books which I have.

LESSON XXXIII.

Pronouns.—Interrogative—Indefinite.

185. The Interrogative *τίς* and the Indefinite *τις* are distinguished from each other by the accent.

The former has the acute, which it always retains ; the latter takes the grave, and is an enclitic. (See 15.)

 186. PARADIGMS.—*Τίς—Τὶς*.

	Τίς, who?		Τίς, some one.	
	SINGULAR.			
Nom.	τίς	τί	τίς	τὶ
Gen.	τίνος	τίνος	τίνος	τίνος
Dat.	τίνι	τίνι	τίνι	τίνι
Acc.	τίνα	τί	τίνα	τὶ
	DUAL.			
N. & A.	τίνε	τίνε	τινέ	τινέ
G. & D.	τίνων	τίνων	τινοῖν	τινοῖν
	PLURAL.			
Nom.	τίνες	τίνα	τίνες	τίνα (or ἅπτα)
Gen.	τίνων	τίνων	τίνων	
Dat.	τίσι(ν)	τίσι(ν)	τίσι(ν)	
Acc.	τίνας	τίνα.	τίνας	τίνα (or ἅπτα).

REM.—The Gen. and Dat. Sing., both in the Interrogative and in the Indefinite, are often τοῦ and τῷ.

187. In the arrangement of the sentence or clause, the Interrogative *τίς* often stands at the beginning : the Indefinite *τίς* never does, e.g. :

<i>Τί λέγουσιν ;</i>	<i>What do they say ?</i>
<i>Λέγουσί τι.</i>	<i>They say something.</i>

188. VOCABULARY.

<i>Ἐγχειρίζω, eis, to put into one's hand, entrust to.</i>	<i>Κελεύω, eis, to direct, command, urge.</i>
<i>Ἔνεκα (prep. with gen.), for the sake of, on account of.</i>	<i>Τίς ; τί ; who ? what ?</i>
<i>Θῦμα, ἄπος, τό, victim, offering.</i>	<i>Τὶς, τὶ, certain, certain one, some one.</i>

189. EXERCISES.

I.

1. *Τί λέγεις ;* 2. *Τίς ταῦτα λέγει ;* 3. *Τί ἐστι τοῦτο ;* 4. *Τίνος ἔνεκα ταῦτα λέγω ;* 5. *Τί πρὸς ἐμέ*

λέγεις; 6. Τίς γράφει τὴν ἐπιστολήν; 7. Παῖς τις τὴν ἐπιστολήν γράφει. 8. Ἔστιν ἄνθρωπός τις ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ. 9. Τί κελεύω; 10. Ἔστιν οὗτος τίς; 11. Τὸ ρόδον δὲ θάλλει ἐν τῷ κήπῳ, καλὸν ἐστίν. 12. Ὁ κριτὴς ἔχει τρεῖς θυγατέρας. 13. Ἡ Βακτριανὴ εὐδαίμων ἐστίν. 14. Ἔχεις τὰ θύματα. 15. Τοῖς ἱερεῦσιν ἐγχειρίζομεν τὰ θύματα.

II.

1. Who has the rose? 2. A certain girl has the rose. 3. Who has the book? 4. I have it. 5. Which book have you? 6. I have my book. 7. The boys play in a certain park. 8. In which park do they play?

LESSON XXXIV.

Verbs.—Synopsis of βουλεύω.—Active Voice.

190. Verbs in Greek, as in English, express *existence, condition, or action*, e. g.:

Ἔστιν.		He is.
Καθεύδει.		He sleeps, is asleep.
Τύπτει.		He strikes.

191. Greek verbs have *Voice, Mood, Tense, Number, and Person*.

I. VOICES.

192. There are three voices:

1) *The Active*; which in transitive verbs represents the agent as acting upon some object, e. g.:

Ἔστεφάνωσα τὸν παῖδα. | I crowned the boy.

2) *The Middle*; which represents the agent as acting upon himself, e. g.:

Ἐστεφανώσῃμην. | *I crowned myself.*

- 3) *The Passive*; which represents the subject as acted upon by some other person or thing, e. g.:

Ἐστεφανώθην ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου. | *I was crowned by the people.*

II. MOODS.

193. There are five moods:

- 1) *Indicative*; which represents the action of the verb as a *fact* or *reality*, e. g.:

Βουλεύει. | *He advises.*

- 2) *Subjunctive*; which expresses, not a *fact*, but a *possibility* or a *conception* of the mind, often rendered by *may*, *can*, &c., e. g.:

Βουλεύη. | *He may advise.*

- 3) *Optative*; which, (1) as the name implies (from *opto*, I desire), expresses *wish*, *desire*, rendered by *let* or *may*, and (2) serves as the subjunctive of the past tenses, rendered by *might*, *could*, *would*, *should*, e. g.:

Βουλεύοι. | *Let him advise.*
| *He might advise.*

- 4) *Imperative*; which expresses a *command* or *entreaty*, e. g.:

Βούλευε. | *Advise thou.*

- 5) *Infinitive*; which gives the simple meaning of the verb without reference to person or number, e. g.:

Βουλεύειν. | *To advise.*

III. TENSES.

194. There are six tenses, divided into two classes:

1) *Primary or Leading Tenses*:

1. *Present*, as, βουλεύω, *I advise.*
2. *Future*, as, βουλεύσω, *I shall advise.*
3. *Perfect*, as, βεβούλευκα, *I have advised.*

2) *Secondary or Historical Tenses*:

1. *Imperfect*, as, ἐβούλεον, *I was advising.*
2. *Aorist*, as, ἐβούλευσα, *I advised.*
3. *Pluperfect*, as, ἐβεβουλεύκειν, *I had advised.*

IV. NUMBERS.

195. There are three numbers, as in nouns, *Singular*, *Dual*, and *Plural*.

V. PERSONS.

196. There are three persons, *First*, *Second*, and *Third*. It must be observed, however,

- 1) That in the Active Voice the Dual has no special form for the First person distinct from the plural.
- 2) That the Imperative from the nature of the case never has the First person, but uses the Second and Third in the same manner as the Latin, e. g.:

Βούλευε (2d Pers.).		Advise thou; advise.
Βουλεύετω (3d Pers.).		Let him advise.

197. The *Participle* is that part of the verb which has the form and inflection of an adjective, e. g.:

Βουλεύων.		Advising.
Βουλεύσας.		Having advised.

198. SYNOPSIS OF *Βουλεύω*.—ACTIVE VOICE.

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCT.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Pres.	βουλεύω <i>I advise.</i>	βουλεύω <i>I may advise.</i>	βουλεύοιμι <i>May I advise.</i>	βούλευε <i>Advise.</i>	βουλεύειν <i>To advise.</i>	βουλεύων <i>Advising.</i>
Imper.	ἐβούλευον <i>I was advising.</i>					
Future.	βουλεύσω <i>I shall advise.</i>		βουλεύσοιμι <i>I would advise.</i>		βουλεύσειν <i>To be about to advise.</i>	βουλεύσων <i>About to advise.</i>
Aorist.	ἐβούλευσα <i>I advised.</i>	βουλεύσω <i>I may advise.</i>	βουλεύσαιμι <i>I might advise.</i>	βούλευσον <i>Advise.</i>	βουλεύσαι <i>To advise.</i>	βουλεύσας <i>Having advised.</i>
Perfect.	βεβούλευκα <i>I have advised.</i>	βεβουλεύκω <i>I may have advised.</i>	βεβουλεύκοιμι <i>I might have advised.</i>		βεβουλεύκηναι <i>To have advised.</i>	βεβουλεύκως <i>Having advised.</i>
Pluper.	ἐβεβούλευκειν <i>I had advised.</i>					

LESSON XXXV.

Verbs.—Βουλεύω—Active Voice.

199. The inflection of the *Active Voice* of a regular Greek verb is given in the following

TENSES.		INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
Present.	S. 1.	βουλεύω	βουλεῖω
	2.	βουλεύεις	βουλεύῃς
	3.	βουλεύει	βουλεύῃ
	D. 2.	βουλεύετον	βουλεύητον
	3.	βουλεύετον	βουλεύητον
	P. 1.	βουλεύομεν	βουλεύωμεν
	2.	βουλεύετε	βουλεύητε
	3.	βουλεύουσι(ν)	βουλεύωσι(ν)
Imperf.	S. 1.	ἐβούλευον	
	2.	ἐβούλευες	
	3.	ἐβούλευε(ν)	
	D. 2.	ἐβουλεύετον	
	3.	ἐβουλεύετην	
	P. 1.	ἐβουλεύομεν	
	2.	ἐβουλεύετε	
	3.	ἐβούλευον	
Future.	S. 1.	βουλεύσω	
	2.	βουλεύσεις	
		<i>Inflect like Indic. Pres.</i>	
Aorist.	S. 1.	ἐβούλευσα	βουλεύσω
	2.	ἐβούλευσας	βουλεύῃς
	3.	ἐβούλευσε(ν)	<i>Inflect like Subj. Pres.</i>
	D. 2.	ἐβουλεύσατον	
	3.	ἐβουλεύσατην	
	P. 1.	ἐβουλεύσαμεν	
	2.	ἐβουλεύατε	
	3.	ἐβούλευσαν	
Perfect.	S. 1.	βεβούλευκα	βεβουλεύκω
	2.	βεβούλευκας	βεβουλεύῃς
	3.	βεβούλευκε(ν)	<i>like Subj. Pres.</i>
	D. 2.	βεβουλεύκατον	
	3.	βεβουλεύκατον	
	P. 1.	βεβουλεύκαμεν	
	2.	βεβουλεύκατε	
	3.	βεβουλεύκασι(ν)	
Pluperf.	S. 1.	ἐβεβουλεύκειν	
	2.	ἐβεβουλεύκεις	
	3.	ἐβεβουλεύκει	
	D. 2.	ἐβεβουλεύκειτον	
	3.	ἐβεβουλεύκειτην	
	P. 1.	ἐβεβουλεύκειμεν	
	2.	ἐβεβουλεύκειτε	
	3.	ἐβεβουλεύκεσαν	
		ἐβεβουλεύκεισαν.	

OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
βουλευοίμι βουλευοῖς βουλευοῖ βουλευοῖτον βουλευοίτην βουλευοίμεν βουλευοῖτε βουλευοῖεν	βούλεε βουλευέτω βουλευέτον βουλευέτων βουλευέτε βουλευέτωσαν βουλευόντων	βουλευέιν	βουλευών, <i>M.</i> βουλευούσα, <i>F.</i> βουλευόν, <i>N.</i>
βουλευόσοιμι βουλευοῖς <i>Infect like Opt.</i> <i>Pres.</i>		βουλευέσειν	βουλευών, <i>M.</i> βουλευούσα, <i>F.</i> βουλευόν, <i>N.</i>
βουλευόσαιοιμι βουλευόσαις, οἱ σεῖας βουλευόσαι, σεῖ(ν) βουλευόσαιτον βουλευόσαιτην βουλευόσαιμεν βουλευόσαιτε βουλευόσαιεν, σεῖαν	βούλεσον βουλευσάτω βουλευσάτον βουλευσάτων βουλευούτε βουλευσάτωσαν βουλευσάντων	βουλευέσαι	βουλευόσας, <i>M.</i> βουλευσάσα, <i>F.</i> βουλευόσαν, <i>N.</i>
βεβουλευόκοιμι βεβουλευόκοις <i>like Opt. Pres.</i>		βεβουλευέκηναι	βεβουλευκώς, <i>M.</i> βεβουλευκνία, <i>F.</i> βεβουλευκός, <i>N.</i>

200. *Accentuation*.—The primary law for accentuation in Greek verbs places the accent,

- 1) In words of two syllables, on *the first*, e. g.:
γράφω, I write.
- 2) In words of more than two syllables, on the *penult*, if the ultimate is *long*; otherwise on the *antepenult*, e. g.: *βουλεύω, I advise*; *ἐβούλευον, I was advising.*

REM. 1.—The exceptions to this primary law will be readily learned from the Paradigm itself.

REM. 2.—The endings *αι* and *οι*, except in the Optative, are regarded as short in accentuation; hence *βουλεύεται* with accent on the antepenult.

REM. 3.—In regard to the character of the accent, the pupil will observe that the accent of the antepenult is always the acute, while that of the penult is the circumflex, if the penult is long by nature and the ultimate short, otherwise the acute. (See 10, 11, 12.)

LESSON XXXVI.

Verbs.—Βουλεύω—Active Voice, continued.

201. Participles are declined like adjectives. In Active Participles the feminine is of the first declension, and the masculine and neuter of the third.

202. PARADIGMS.

1. *Present Participle, Βουλεύων, advising.*

SINGULAR.

	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	βουλεύων	βουλεύουσα	βουλεύων
Gen.	βουλεύοντος	βουλευούσης	βουλεύοντος
Dat.	βουλεύοντι	βουλευούσῃ	βουλεύοντι
Acc.	βουλεύοντα	βουλεύουσαν	βουλεύον
Voc.	βουλεύων	βουλεύουσα	βουλεύων

DUAL.

N. & A.	βουλεύοντε	βουλευούσᾱ	βουλεύοντε
G. & D.	βουλευόντων	βουλευούσαι	βουλευόντων

PLURAL.

Nom.	βουλεύοντες	βουλεύουσαι	βουλεύοντα
Gen.	βουλευόντων	βουλευουσῶν	βουλευόντων
Dat.	βουλεύουσι(ν)	βουλευούσαις	βουλεύουσι(ν)
Acc.	βουλεύοντας	βουλευούσας	βουλεύοντα
Voc.	βουλεύοντες	βουλεύουσαι	βουλεύοντα.

2. *Aorist Participle, Βουλεύσας, having advised.*

SINGULAR.

Nom.	βουλεύσας	βουλεύσᾱσᾰ	βουλεύσαν
Gen.	βουλεύσαντος	βουλευσάσης	βουλεύσαντος
Dat.	βουλεύσαντι	βουλευσάσῃ	βουλεύσαντι
Acc.	βουλεύσαντα	βουλεύσασαν	βουλεύσαν
Voc.	βουλεύσας	βουλεύσασα	βουλεύσαν

DUAL.

N. A. V.	βουλεύσαντε	βουλευσᾱσᾰ	βουλεύσαντε
G. & D.	βουλευσάντων	βουλευσάσαι	βουλευσάντων

PLURAL.

Nom.	βουλεύσαντες	βουλεύσᾱσαι	βουλεύσαντα
Gen.	βουλευσάντων	βουλευσασῶν	βουλευσάντων
Dat.	βουλεύσασι(ν)	βουλευσάσαις	βουλεύσασι(ν)
Acc.	βουλεύσαντες	βουλευσάσας	βουλεύσαντα
Voc.	βουλεύσαντες	βουλεύσασαι	βουλεύσαντα.

PARADIGMS, *continued.*3. *Perfect Participle, Βεβουλευκώς, having advised.*

SINGULAR.

	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	βεβουλευκώς	βεβουλευκυῖα	βεβουλευκός
Gen.	βεβουλευκότος	βεβουλευκυῖας	βεβουλευκότος
Dat.	βεβουλευκότι	βεβουλευκυῖα	βεβουλευκότι
Acc.	βεβουλευκότα	βεβουλευκυῖαν	βεβουλευκός
Voc.	βεβουλευκώς	βεβουλευκυῖα	βεβουλευκός

DUAL.

N. A. V.	βεβουλευκότε	βεβουλευκυῖα	βεβουλευκότε
G. & D.	βεβουλευκότιν	βεβουλευκυῖαιν	βεβουλευκότιν

PLURAL.

Nom.	βεβουλευκότες	βεβουλευκυῖαι	βεβουλευκότα
Gen.	βεβουλευκότων	βεβουλευκυῖων	βεβουλευκότων
Dat.	βεβουλευκόσι(ν)	βεβουλευκυῖαις	βεβουλευκόσι(ν)
Acc.	βεβουλευκότας	βεβουλευκυῖας	βεβουλευκότα
Voc.	βεβουλευκότες	βεβουλευκυῖαι	βεβουλευκότα

4. *The Future Participle, Βουλεύσων, is declined like the Present.*

LESSON XXXVII.

Verbs.—Active Voice.—Exercises.

203. Participles, like adjectives, agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case.

204. The Participle is used much more freely in Greek than in English. With the article it often has the force of a relative clause with its antecedent, and sometimes is best rendered by the noun itself, e. g.:

Ὁ βασιλεύων.		<i>The one who is ruling.</i>
		<i>The king.</i>

205. VOCABULARY.

Ἄγριος, ᾧ, ον, *wild.*Βασίλεύω, εἰς, *to be king, rule,*
*reign.*Βουλεύω, εἰς, *advise.*Δουλεύω, εἰς, *to serve, be slave,*
*or servant.*Θηρεύω, εἰς, *to hunt.*

206. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Δουλεύεις. 2. Βασιλεύεις. 3. Βασιλεύης. 4. Βουλεύης. 5. Βουλεύη. 6. Θηρεύη. 7. Θήρενε. 8. Δουλευέτω. 9. Ἐδούλευεν. 10. Ἐδουλεύετε. 11. Ἐβασίλουν. 12. Ἐβεβουλεύκειτον. 13. Ἐβεβουλεύκειτην. 14. Ἐθήρευσας. 15. Ἐθηρεύσαμεν. 16. Ἐθήρευσαν. 17. Βασιλεύσης. 18. Βασιλεύσαιμι. 19. Βασιλεύσαιτε. 20. Θήρευσον. 21. Θηρεύσατε. 22. Θηρεύσω. 23. Θηρεύσετε. 24. Βουλεύσοιμι. 25. Βουλεύσοι. 26. Ὁ βασιλεύων θηρεύει. 27. Ὁ βασιλεύσας βουλεύσει. 28. Κύρος ἄγρια θηρία ἐθήρευνεν.

II.

1. He is king. 2. They are kings. 3. Be kings. 4. Let them be kings. 5. You were hunting. 6. We were hunting. 7. I shall advise. 8. They will advise. 9. You were serving. 10. He served. 11. They served.

LESSON XXXVIII.

Verbs.—Βουλεύω—Middle Voice.

207. The inflection of the *Middle Voice* is given in the following

TENSES.		INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
Present.	S. 1.	βουλεύομαι	βουλεύωμαι
	2.	βουλεύῃ, <i>οἱ εἰ</i>	βουλεύῃ
	3.	βουλεύεται	βουλεύηται
	D. 1.	βουλευόμεδον	βουλευόμεδον
	2.	βουλεύεσδον	βουλεύησδον
	3.	βουλεύεσδον	βουλεύησδον
	P. 1.	βουλευόμεδα	βουλευόμεδα
	2.	βουλεύεσδε	βουλεύησδε
	3.	βουλεύονται	βουλεύονται
Imperfect.	S. 1.	ἐβουλευόμην	
	2.	ἐβουλεύου	
	3.	ἐβουλεύετο	
	D. 1.	ἐβουλευόμεδον	
	2.	ἐβουλεύεσδον	
	3.	ἐβουλεύεσδην	
	P. 1.	ἐβουλευόμεδα	
	2.	ἐβουλεύεσδε	
	3.	ἐβουλεύοντο	
Future.	S. 1.	βουλεύσομαι <i>like Indic. Pres.</i>	
Aorist.	S. 1.	ἐβουλεύσάμην	βουλεύσωμαι
	2.	ἐβουλεύσω	βουλεύσῃ
	3.	ἐβουλεύσάτο	βουλεύσῃται
	D. 1.	ἐβουλεύσάμεδον	βουλεύσάμεδον
	2.	ἐβουλεύσασδον	βουλεύσῃσδον
	3.	ἐβουλεύσασδην	βουλεύσῃσδον
	P. 1.	ἐβουλεύσάμεδα	βουλεύσάμεδα
	2.	ἐβουλεύσασδε	βουλεύσῃσδε
	3.	ἐβουλεύσαντο	βουλεύσονται
Perfect.	S. 1.	βεβούλευμαι	βεβουλευμένος ὦ
	2.	βεβούλευσαι	βεβουλευμένος ἦς
	3.	βεβούλευται	βεβουλευμένος ἦ
	D. 1.	βεβουλευόμεδον	βεβουλευμένος ὦμεν
	2.	βεβούλευσδον	βεβουλευμένος ἦτον
	3.	βεβούλευσδον	βεβουλευμένος ἦτον
	P. 1.	βεβουλευόμεδα	βεβουλευμένοι ὦμεν
	2.	βεβούλευσδε	βεβουλευμένοι ἦτε
	3.	βεβούλευνται	βεβουλευμένοι ὦσι(ν)
Pluperfect.	S. 1.	ἐβεβουλευόμην	
	2.	ἐβεβούλευσο	
	3.	ἐβεβούλευτο	
	D. 1.	ἐβεβουλευόμεδον	
	2.	ἐβεβούλευσδον	
	3.	ἐβεβουλεύσδην	
	P. 1.	ἐβεβουλευόμεδα	
	2.	ἐβεβούλευσδε	
	3.	ἐβεβούλευντο	
Fut. Perf.	S. 1.	βεβουλεύσομαι <i>like Indic. Pres.</i>	

OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFIN.	PARTICIPLE.
βουλευοίμην βουλευόιο βουλευόιτο βουλευοίμεθον βουλευοίσθον βουλευοίσθην βουλευοίμεθα βουλευοίσθε βουλεύοντο	βουλεύου βουλεύεσθω βουλεύεσθον βουλεύεσθων βουλεύεσθε βουλεύεσθωσαν βουλεύεσθων	βουλεύ- εσθαι	βουλευόμενος, <i>M.</i> βουλευομένη, <i>F.</i> βουλευόμενον, <i>N.</i>
βουλευσοίμην <i>like Opt. Pres.</i>		βουλεύ- σεσθαι	βουλευσόμενος, <i>η</i> , <i>ον</i>
βουλευσαίμην βουλεύσαιο βουλεύσαιτο βουλευσαίμεθον βουλεύσαισθον βουλευσαίσθην βουλευσαίμεθα βουλεύσαισθε βουλεύσωντο	βούλευσαι βουλεύεσθω βουλεύεσθον βουλεύεσθων βουλεύεσθε βουλεύεσθωσαν βουλεύεσθων	βουλεύ- σασθαι	βουλεύεσθαι, <i>M.</i> βουλεύεσθαι, <i>F.</i> βουλεύεσθαι, <i>N.</i>
βεβουλευμένος εἶην βεβουλευμένος εἶης βεβουλευμένος εἴη βεβουλευμένω εἴημεν βεβουλευμένω εἴητον βεβουλευμένω εἴητην βεβουλευμένοι εἴημεν βεβουλευμένοι εἴητε βεβουλευμένοι εἴησαν	βεβούλευσο βεβουλεύσθω βεβούλευσθον βεβουλεύσθων βεβούλευσθε βεβουλεύσθωσαν βεβουλεύσθων	βεβου- λεύσθαι	βεβουλευμένος, <i>M.</i> βεβουλευμένη, <i>F.</i> βεβουλευμένον, <i>N.</i>
βεβουλευσοίμην <i>like Opt. Pres.</i>		βεβουλεύ- σεσθαι	βεβουλευσόμενος, <i>η, ον</i>

REM. 1.—The pupil will observe in the above Paradigm, that in the present, future, and future perfect tenses, two different endings are given for the second person: thus in the present the second person is βουλεύη or βουλεύει. The form in η is generally used.

REM. 2.—The future perfect given in the above Paradigm is scarcely a regular tense in the Greek language. It occurs only in a few verbs, and even in them it is confined almost exclusively to the middle and passive voices.

LESSON XXXIX.

Verbs.—Middle Voice.—Exercises.

208. The Participles of the Middle Voice of βουλεύω, as of all verbs in ω, are declined as adjectives of the First and Second Declensions, as, βουλευόμενος, η, ον, Gen. βουλευομένου, ης, ου.

209. VOCABULARY.

Βουλεύω, εις, to advise, Mid. deliberate.	cause to be educated, to have educated.
Βραδέως, slowly, deliberately.	Παύω, εις, to cause to cease, Mid. to cease, to stop one's self.
Δούλος, ου, ό, servant, slave.	Περί (prep. with gen.), in regard to, concerning, about.
Λούω, εις, to wash, Mid. to wash one's self, to bathe.	Πόλεμος, ου, ό, war.
Μετά (prep. with gen.), with, in company with.	
Παιδεύω, εις, to educate, Mid.	

210. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Τὸν βασιλέα βουλεύσομεν. 2. Βουλευσόμεθα.
3. Τὸν κριτὴν ἐβουλεύετε. 4. Ἐβουλευέσθε. 5. Οἱ

δοῦλοι ἐλούσαντο. 6. Ὁ δοῦλος ἐλούσατο. 7. Ὁ βασιλεὺς τὸν πόλεμον ἔπαυσεν. 8. Ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπαΐσατο. 9. Τὸν πόλεμον ἐπαύσατε. 10. Παύσασθε. 11. Ὁ πατήρ τοὺς παῖδας ἐπαίδευσεν. 12. Ὁ πατήρ τοὺς παῖδας ἐπαιδεύσατο. 13. Οἱ πολῖται τοὺς παῖδας παιδεύουσιν. 14. Τοὺς παῖδας παιδεύονται. 15. Βουλευοῦν βραδέως. 16. Ὁ πατήρ ἐβουλεύετο μετὰ τῶν φίλων (134). 17. Αὐτοὶ περὶ εἰρήνης ἐβουλεύεσθε.

II.

1. I shall advise my brother. 2. I shall deliberate in regard to the letter. 3. You are educating your pupils well. 4. I shall have my boy well educated. 5. The Athenians themselves deliberated in regard to the war. 6. You have all deliberated well in regard to the city.

LESSON XL.

Verbs.—Passive Voice.

211. The Passive Verb in its inflection differs from the Middle only in the Future and Aorist tenses. The forms therefore which have been given in the Paradigm of the Middle (207) for the other tenses belong also to the Passive. The difference of inflection between these two voices will be readily seen in the following

PARADIGM OF *Βουλεύω*—

Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect, and			
TENSES.		INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
Present.	S. 1.	βουλεύομαι	βουλεύωμαι
Imperf.	S. 1.	ἐβουλεύόμην	
Perfect.	S. 1.	βεβούλευμαι	βεβουλευμένος ὦ
Pluperf.	S. 1.	ἐβεβουλεύμην	
Aorist.	S. 1. 2. 3. D. 2. 3. D. 1. 2. 3.	ἐβουλείθην ἐβουλεύθης ἐβουλείθῃ ἐβουλεύθητον ἐβουλεύθητην ἐβουλεύθημεν ἐβουλεύθητε ἐβουλείθσαν	βουλευθῶ βουλευθῆς βουλευθῇ βουλευθήτον βουλευθήτην βουλευθῶμεν βουλευθήτε βουλευθῶσι(ν)
Future.	S. 1. 2. 3. D. 1. 2. 3. P. 1. 2. 3.	βουλευθήσομαι βουλευθήσῃ ὅτ' εἰ βουλευθήσεται βουλευθήσόμεθον βουλευθήσεσθον βουλευθήσεσθον βουλευθήσόμεθα βουλευθήσεσθε βουλευθήσονται	
Fut. Per.	S. 1.	βεβουλεύσομαι	

Passive Voice.

Future Perfect the same as in the Middle Voice.			
OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
βουλευοίμην	βουλεύου	βουλεύεσθαι	βουλευόμενος
βεβουλευμένος εἶην	βεβούλευσο	βεβουλεύσθαι	βεβουλευμένος
βουλευθείην βουλευθείης βουλευθείη βουλευθείητον βουλευθείητην βουλευθείημεν, ὅτ' εἶμεν βουλευθείητε, εἴτε βουλευθείησαν, εἴεν	βουλεύητι βουλευήτω βουλεύητον βουλευήτων βουλεύητε { βουλευήτωσαν { βουλευήτων	βουλευθῆναι	βουλευθείς, <i>M.</i> βουλευθείσα, <i>F.</i> βουλευθέν, <i>N.</i>
βουλευθησοίμην βουλευθήσοιο βουλευθήσοιτο βουλευθησοίμεθον βουλευθήσοισθον βουλευθησοίσθην βουλευθησοίμεθα βουλευθήσοισθε βουλευθήσονται		βουλευθήσε- σθαι	βουλευθησό- μενος
βεβουλευσοίμην		βεβουλεύσε- σθαι	βεβουλευσό- μενος.

212. The Aorist Passive Participle is declined as an adjective of the First and Third Declensions, as in the following

PARADIGM.

SINGULAR.			
Nom.	βουλευθείς	βουλευθείσα	βουλευθέν
Gen.	βουλευθέντος	βουλευθείσης	βουλευθέντος
Dat.	βουλευθέντι	βουλευθείσῃ	βουλευθέντι
Acc.	βουλευθέντα	βουλευθείσαν	βουλευθέν
Voc.	βουλευθείς	βουλευθείσα	βουλευθέν
DUAL.			
N. A. V.	βουλευθέντε	βουλευθείσᾱ	βουλευθέντε
G. & D.	βουλευθέντοιιν	βουλευθείσαιιν	βουλευθέντοιιν
PLURAL.			
Nom.	βουλευθέντες	βουλευθείσαι	βουλευθέντα
Gen.	βουλευθέντων	βουλευθεισῶν	βουλευθέντων
Dat.	βουλευθείσι(ν)	βουλευθείσαις	βουλευθείσι(ν)
Acc.	βουλευθέντας	βουλευθείσας	βουλευθέντα
Voc.	βουλευθέντες	βουλευθείσαι	βουλευθέντα.

LESSON XLI.

Verbs.—Passive Voice.—Exercises.

213. RULE.—*Manner, Means, &c.*

- 1) The manner or means of an action, and the instrument employed, are expressed by the Dative, e. g. :

<i>Τύχη πάντα πράττεις.</i>		<i>You do every thing by chance.</i>
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- 2) The agent of an action after passive verbs is

expressed by a Genitive with *ὑπό* or some kindred preposition, e. g. :

<p>Ἐπαιδεύθην ὑπὸ τῆς ἐμῆς πατρίδος.</p>	<p><i>I was taught by my coun- try.</i></p>
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214. VOCABULARY.

<p>Ἄβουλος, <i>ον</i>, <i>inconsiderate, foolish.</i></p> <p>Ἄλλος, <i>η, ο</i>, <i>other, another.</i></p> <p>Ἀνόητος, <i>ον</i>, <i>stupid, thoughtless.</i></p> <p>Θηρεύω, <i>εις</i>, <i>to hunt, catch, Pass. be taken, be captivated with.</i></p> <p>Μίδας, <i>ου, ὁ</i>, <i>Midas, a celebrated king of Phrygia. (See Gr. Eng. Vocab.)</i></p> <p>Παιδεύω, <i>εις</i>, <i>to instruct, edu-</i></p>	<p><i>cate, bring up, Pass. to be educated.</i></p> <p>Σάτυρος, <i>ου, ὁ</i>, <i>a Satyr, companion of Bacchus—Silenus is meant. (See Gr. Eng. Vocab.)</i></p> <p>Σύν (<i>prep. with dat.</i>), <i>with.</i></p> <p>Φονεύω, <i>εις</i>, <i>to slay, kill, murder, Pass. be killed.</i></p>
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215. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Βουλευέτε. 2. Βουλεύεσθε. 3. Βουλεύητε. 4. Βουλεύησθε. 5. Βούλενε. 6. Βουλεύου. 7. Ἐφόνεον. 8. Ἐφονεύοντο. 9. Ἐφόνευσεν. 10. Ἐφονεύετο. 11. Ἐπαίδευσαν. 12. Ἐπαίδευσαντο. 13. Ἐπαιδεύθησαν. 14. Βουλεύσομεν. 15. Βουλευσόμεθα. 16. Βουλευθησόμεθα. 17. Βουλευθῆς. 18. Παιδευθῆς. 19. Βουλευθεῖεν. 20. Παιδευθεῖεν. 21. Βουλευθήτι. 22. Παιδεύητι. 23. Βουλευθήσεται. 24. Παιδευθήσεται. 25. Κῦρος ἐπαιδεύετο σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις παισίν. 26. Τοὺς ἀνοήτους παιδεύομεν. 27. Μίδας τὸν Σάτυρον ἐθήρευσεν. 28. Ἀνὴρ ἄβουλος ἡδοναῖς θηρεύεται.

II.

1. I am advised. 2. I was educated. 3. I have

been advised. 4. I had been educated. 5. We were advised. 6. We shall be educated. 7. He was murdered. 8. You will be murdered.

LESSON XLII.

Verbs.—Augment and Reduplication.—Formation of Tenses.

216. In the Paradigm of *βουλεύω* it will be observed,

- 1) That the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect prefix the first letter of the word with *ε* (*βε*), and retain them throughout all the moods and the participles. This prefix is called *Reduplication*.
- 2) That the Historical tenses—Imperfect, Pluperfect, and Aorist—prefix *ε*, which they retain only in the Indicative. This is called *Augment*.

217. Augment is of two kinds :

- 1) *Syllabic*, used in verbs beginning with consonants, so called because it prefixes *ε* as a distinct syllable; as, *βουλεύω*, *ἐβούλευον*.
- 2) *Temporal* (from *tempus*, time) used in verbs beginning with vowels, so called because it merely lengthens the quantity or time (*tempus*) of the vowel, if short: *a* and *ε* into *η*; *ο* into *ω*; *ι* into *ῑ*; *υ* into *ῡ*; as, *ἄγω*, *ἤγον*; *ἵκετεύω*, *ἰκέτευον*.

218. Verbs beginning with the diphthongs, *αι*,

οι, αυ, lengthen the first vowel as above, subscribing the *ι*, as, *οϊκτιζω*, *Imp. φκτιζον*; those beginning with *ευ* sometimes lengthen the first vowel and sometimes omit the Augment; those beginning with *η, ι, υ, ω, ει, ου*, admit no Augment.

219. The Reduplication is used only in verbs which begin with a single consonant or with a mute and a liquid. Other verbs take only the Augment instead, the *temporal* if they begin with vowels, otherwise the *syllabic*; as, *ἰκετεύω*, *Perf. ἰκέτευκα*; *μνημονεύω*, *Perf. ἐμνημόνευκα* (not *μεμνημόνευκα*). When the Augment thus takes the place of the Reduplication, it is retained like that in all the moods and in the participle.

220. In verbs compounded with a preposition,

1) The final vowel of the preposition, except *περί* and *πρό*, is elided; as, *ὑπακούω*, compounded of *ὑπό* and *ἀκούω*, *to listen*.

2) After such elision the smooth mutes *π* and *τ* of the preposition are changed to the corresponding rough mutes *φ* and *θ*, when the simple verb has the rough breathing; e. g. *ἀφορμίζω* (*to mark out*), comp. of *ἀπό* and *ὀρμίζω*, *ο* final dropped and *π* changed to *φ* before *δ*.

3) The Augment and Reduplication are placed between the preposition and the verb, and the final vowel of the preposition, except *περί* and *πρό*, is elided before the Augment; as, *ἐπιβουλεύω* (*ἐπί* and *βουλεύω*), *to plot against*, *Imp. ἐπεβούλευον*; *ὑπακούω* (*ὑπό* and *ἀκούω*), *Imperf. ὑπήκουον*.

221. In most other compounds the Augment and

Reduplication stand at the beginning, as in simple verbs.

FORMATION OF TENSES.

222. In conjugating a Greek verb, it will be found convenient to give the six tenses, *Present*, *Future*, *Aorist*, and *Perfect Active*, the *Perfect Middle*, and *Aorist Passive*, which may be called the *Principal Parts*.

223. In the Paradigm of a verb like *βουλεύω*, *advise*

- 1) The *Root* may be found by dropping *ω* of the present; as, *βουλεύω*; *root*, *βουλευ*.
- 2) The *Principal Parts* may be formed by appending to the root the following endings, prefixing at the same time the *Reduplication* for the Perfect, and the *Augment* for the Aorist:

Tenses.	Endings.	Principal Parts.
Present Act.	ω	βουλεύ-ω
Future “	σω	βουλεύ-σω
Aorist “	σα	ἐ-βούλευ-σα
Perf. “	κα	βε-βούλευ-κα
Perf. Mid.	μαι	βε-βούλευ-μαι
Aorist Pass.	θην	ἐ-βουλεύ-θην.

224. From these parts the several tenses may be formed as follows:

I. From the *Present Active* may be formed,

- 1) The *Imperfect Active*, by changing *ω* into *ον* and prefixing the Augment, e. g.: *βουλεύ-ω*; *Imperfect*, *ἐ-βούλευ-ον*.
- 2) The *Present Middle* and *Passive*, by changing *ω* into *ομαι*, e. g.: *βουλεύ-ω*, *βουλεύ-ομαι* (both Mid. and Pass.).

- 3) The *Imperfect Middle* and *Passive*, by changing ω into $\delta\mu\eta\nu$ and prefixing the Augment, e. g.: $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}-\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}-\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu-\delta\mu\eta\nu$.

II. From the *Future Active* may be formed the *Future Middle*, by changing $\sigma\omega$ into $\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, e. g.: $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}-\sigma\omega$, $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}-\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

III. From the *Aorist Active* may be formed the *Aorist Middle*, by changing $\sigma\alpha$ into $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$, e. g.: $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu-\sigma\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu-\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$.

IV. From the *Perfect Active* may be formed the *Pluperfect Active*, by changing $\kappa\alpha$ into $\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu$ and prefixing the Augment, e. g.: $\beta\epsilon\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu-\kappa\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}-\beta\epsilon\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}-\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu$.

V. From the *Perfect Middle* and *Passive* may be formed,

- 1) The *Pluperfect Mid.* and *Pass.* by changing $\mu\alpha\iota$ into $\mu\eta\nu$ and prefixing the Augment, e. g.: $\beta\epsilon\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu-\mu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}-\beta\epsilon\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}-\mu\eta\nu$.
- 2) The *Future Perfect Mid.* and *Pass.* by changing $\mu\alpha\iota$ into $\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, e. g.: $\beta\epsilon\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu-\mu\alpha\iota$, $\beta\epsilon\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}-\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

VI. From the *Aorist Passive* may be formed the *Future Passive*, by changing $\theta\eta\nu$ into $\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ and dropping the Augment, e. g.: $\acute{\epsilon}-\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}-\theta\eta\nu$, $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu-\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

225. Verbs in $\iota\omega$ and $\upsilon\omega$ lengthen the final vowel of the root in all the tenses except the present and imperfect, e. g.: $\kappa\omega\lambda\iota\omega$, to hinder, Fut. $\kappa\omega\lambda\iota\sigma\omega$, Perf. $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\omega\lambda\iota\kappa\alpha$, &c.

LESSON XLIII.

Verbs.—Exercises.

226. VOCABULARY.*

Ἀληθεύω, σω, *to speak the truth*,
Pass. *to come true, be fulfilled*.

Ἀριστεύω, σω, *to be best, bravest*.

Βάρβαρος, ου, ὁ, *barbarian*, applied to all who were not Greeks.

Βίος, ου, ὁ, *life, period of life*.

Δαρείος, ου, ὁ, *Darius*, king of Persia.

Δυναστεύω, σω, *to have power, or supremacy*.

Ἰκετεύω, σω, *to beseech, supplicate*.

Λύω, λύσω, ἔλυσα, λέλυκα, λέλυμαι, ἐλύθην, *to break, to violate*.

Συγγνώμη, ης, ἡ, *pardon, favor*.

Συμβουλευώ (σύν, *with*, and βουλεύω), σω (220), *to advise with, to deliberate with*.

Τελευτή, ης, ἡ, *end*.

ὑποπτεύω (ὑπό and ὀπτεύω), σω, *Imp. ὑπώπτενον, Aor. ὑπώπτευσα, to suspect, to anticipate, expect*.

Φιλοσοφία, ας, ἡ, *philosophy, love of wisdom*.

227. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Οἱ παῖδες ἠλήθευον.
2. Ἀλήθευσον.
3. Ἀληθεύωμεν.
4. Ἀληθεύσαιμι.
5. Ὁ στρατιώτης ἠρίστευσεν.
6. Ἡριστεύομεν.
7. Ἰκέτευον τοὺς θεοὺς.
8. Ἰκετεύετε τὴν τῶν θεῶν συγγνώμην.
9. Τούτους τοὺς νόμους λύσατε.
10. Κῦρος ἐθήρευν.
11. Δαρείος ὑπώπτευε τελευτὴν τοῦ βίου.
12. Ὁ πατὴρ συνεβουλεύετο μετὰ τῶν φίλων.
13. Ἡ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πόλις

* The pupil will find it a useful exercise to give, as described in 223, the *principal parts* in full of every verb which he has occasion to use; all irregularities of formation will be marked in the vocabularies, but in the regular verbs only the Present and Future will be given.

ἐν τοῖς "Ελλησιν ἐδυνάστευεν. 14. Ἡ φιλοσοφία τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐπαίδευσεν.

II.

1. He is supplicating the king. 2. The boys were supplicating their father. 3. Let us supplicate the judge. 4. The enemy have broken the truce.

LESSON XLIV.

Impure Verbs.—Mute Verbs.

228. The last letter of the root or stem, found by dropping *ω* in Pres. Ind. Act., is called the *Verb-characteristic*.

229. Verbs are divided into Pure and Impure according as the verb-characteristic is a vowel or consonant: *βουλεύω* is therefore a pure verb.

230. Impure verbs are subdivided into

- 1) *Mute verbs*, whose characteristic is one of the nine mutes, as, *ἄγω*, *I lead*.
- 2) *Liquid verbs*, whose characteristic is a liquid, as, *ἀγγέλλω*, *I send*.

231. *Mute verbs* again arrange themselves in three classes, according as the characteristic is

- 1) A *Pi-mute*—π, β, φ, as, *γράφω*, *I write*.
- 2) A *Kappa-mute*—κ, γ, χ, as, *ἄγω*, *I lead*.
- 3) A *Tau-mute*—τ, δ, θ, as, *ψεύδω*, *I deceive*.

REM.—The characteristic is sometimes strengthened in the present: thus the Pi-mute becomes πτ; the Kappa-mute, σσ, ττ, or ζ; the Tau-mute, ζ.

232. In the Paradigm of *βουλεύω*, the Perfect Act.

ends in *κα*. This is the common ending, except in Mute Verbs of the Pi and Kappa classes, which take *ᾱ* instead of *κα*. In these verbs the Pluperf. Act. is formed by changing *α* into *ew* and prefixing the Augment. See 224, IV.

233. Verbs with a Pi-mute characteristic suffer the following

EUPHONIC CHANGES.

- 1) Before *σ* in the endings, the characteristic coalesces with it and forms *ψ*; as, *τρίβω* (*I rub*); *Fut.* (*τρίβσω*) *τρίψω*.
- 2) Before *μ* it is assimilated; as, *τρίβω*, *Perf. Pass.* (*τέτριβμαι*) *τέτριμμαι*.
- 3) Before *θ* and also in *Perf.* and *Plup. Act.* it becomes the aspirate *φ*; as, *τρίβω*, *Aor. Pass.* (*ἐτρίβθην*) *ἐτρίφθην*, *Perf. Act.* (*τέτριβ-ᾱ*) *τέτριφα*.
- 4) Before the smooth mute *τ* it becomes itself the smooth mute *π*; as, *τρίβω*, *Perf. Pass. Third Person* (*τέτριβται*) *τέτριπται*.

234. Some verbs take a shortened form in the Perfect, Pluperfect, Aorist, and Future tenses, which is distinguished from the more common form as the *Second Perfect*, *Second Pluperfect*, &c. The pupil, however, must not suppose that the First and Second Perfects are two distinct tenses: they are but different forms of the same tense; so too with the 1st and 2d Pluperfect, 1st and 2d Aorist, 1st and 2d Future.

235. SYNOPSIS.—Γράφω, *I write*.

ACTIVE VOICE.						
	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCT.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTIC.
Pres.	γράφω	γράφω	γράφοιμι	γράφε	γράφειν	γράφων
Imp.	ἐγράφον					
Fut. I.	γράψω		γράψοιμι		γράψειν	γράψων
Aor. I.	έγραψα	γράψω	γράψαιμι	γράψον	γράψαι	γράψας
Perf.	γεγράφα	γεγράφω	γεγρά- φοιμι		γεγραφέ- ναι	γεγραφώς
Plup.	ἐγεγράφειν					
MIDDLE.						
Pres.	γράφομαι	γράφωμαι	γραφοί- μην	γράφου	γράφεσθαι	γραφόμε- νος
Imp.	ἐγράφομην					
Fut. I.	γράψομαι		γραψοί- μην		γράψε- σθαι	γραφόμε- νος
Aor. I.	έγραψάμην	γράψω- μαι	γραψάι- μην	γράψαι	γράψα- σθαι	γραφάμε- νος
Perf. 1.	γέγραμμαι	γεγραμμέ- νος ὦ	γεγραμμέ- νος εἶην		γεγράψθαι	γεγραμμέ- νος
2.	γέγραψαι			γέγραψο		
3.	γέγραπται			γεγράφω		
D. 1.	γεγράμμεθον			γέγραφθον		
2.	γέγραφθον			γεγράφων		
3.	γέγραφθον					
P. 1.	γεγράμμεθα			γέγραφθε		
2.	γέγραφθε			γεγράφω- σαν		
3.	γεγραμμένοι εἰσί(ν)			γεγράφων		
Plup. 1.	ἐγεγράμμην					
Pl. 3.	γεγραμμένοι ἦσαν					
F. Perf.	γεγράψομαι		γεγρα- ψοίμην		γεγράψε- σθαι	γεγραφό- μενος
PASSIVE.						
Aor. II.	ἐγράφην	γραφῶ	γραφείην	γράφησι	γραφῆναι	γραφείς
Fut. II.	γραφήσομαι		γραφη- σοίμην		γραφήσε- σθαι	γραφησό- μενος.
Other tenses as in the Middle.						

REM.—In the above table in the Perfect Mid. and Pass. the inflection of the Indicative and Imperative is given in full, to show some peculiarities of formation; in the Pluperfect Mid. and Pass. the Third Pers. Plur. is added for the same reason. In the other parts the several persons will be readily formed according to the analogy of *βουλεύω*.

LESSON XLV.

Impure Verbs.—Mute Verbs.—Exercises.

236. Verbs beginning with a rough mute (4) use in reduplication the corresponding smooth mute, to avoid a repetition of the aspirate, e. g.:

Θύω, *Perf.* τέθυκα: not θέθυκα.

Θάπτω, *Perf. Pass.* τέθαμμαι: not θέθαμμαι.

237. VOCABULARY.

Ἀναγκαῖος, ᾱ, ον, *necessary.*

Γράφω, ψω, ψα, φα, μμαι, φην
(235), *to write, to propose in writing, as law, bill, &c.*

Ἐπί (*prep. with acc.*), *against, to.*

Εὐβουλος, ου, ὁ, *Eubulus, an Athenian statesman.*

Εὐριπίδης, ου, ὁ, *Euripides, tragic poet of Athens.*

Θάπτω, ψω, ψα, τέθαμμαι (236),

2 A. Pass. ἐτάφην, *to bury, inter.*

Κλείω, σω, σμαι, σθην, *to shut.*
Μακεδονία, ας, ἡ, *Macedonia, country north of Greece proper.*

Νεκρός, οὔ, ὁ, *corpse, dead body.*

Πύλη, ης, ἡ, *gate.*

Στρατεύω, σω (219), *to make an expedition.*

Τροία, ας, ἡ, *Troy, celebrated city in Asia Minor.*

238. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ταῦτα γέγραφα. 2. Ἡ κόρη τὰς ἐπιστολὰς ἔγε-

γράφει. 3. Τοῦτο τὸ ψήφισμα Εὐβουλος ἔγραψεν.
 4. Τὸν νόμον τοῦτον ἡ πόλις γέγραφεν. 5. Τοὺς νεκροὺς
 ἔθαπτον. 6. Τὸν νεκρὸν ἔθαψαν. 7. Ὁ κριτὴς ἐν τοῖς
 ἀναγκαιοτάτοις παιδεύεται. 8. Οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπὶ Τροί-
 αν ἐστράτευσαν. 9. Τὴν εἰρήνην ἐκείνος ἔλυσεν. 10.
 Ὁ στρατιώτης ἔκλεισε τὰς πύλας.

II.

1. The letter had been written. 2. My brother wrote the letter. 3. The boy buried the beautiful bird in the garden. 4. Euripides was buried in Macedonia.

LESSON XLVI.

Impure Verbs.—Mute Verbs, continued.

239. Verbs with a Kappa-mute characteristic—κ, γ, χ, or σσ, ττ, and sometimes ξ—suffer the following

EUPHONIC CHANGES.

- 1) With σ the characteristic forms ξ; as, πλέκω, *I weave*; *Fut.* (πλέκσω) πλέξω.
- 2) Before μ it becomes γ; as, πλέκω; *Perf. Pass.* (πέπλεκμαι) πέπλεγμαι.
- 3) Before ϑ and also in the *Perf.* and *Plup. Act.* it is changed to the corresponding aspirate χ; as, πλέκω; *Aor. Pass.* (ἐπλέκθην) ἐπλέχθην; *Perf. Act.* (πέπλεκ-ᾱ) πέπλεχα.
- 4) Before the smooth mute τ, it becomes itself smooth; as, λέγω, *I say*; *Perf. Pass.* (λέλεγται) λέλεκται.

240. SYNOPSIS.—Πλέκω, *I weave*.

ACTIVE VOICE.						
	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCT.	OPTATIVE.	IMPER.	INFIN.	PART.
Pres.	πλέκω	πλέκω	πλέκοιμι	πλέκε	πλέκειν	πλέκων
Imp.	ἔπλεον					
Fut.	πλέξω		πλέξοιμι		πλέξειν	πλέξων
Aor.	ἔπλεξα	πλέξω	πλέξαιμι	πλέξον	πλέξαι	πλέξας
Perf.	πέπλεχα	πεπλέχω	πεπλέχοιμι		πεπλεχέ- ναι	πεπλεχώς
Plup.	ἐπεπλέχην					
MIDDLE.						
Pres.	πλέκομαι	πλέκωμαι	πλεκοίμην	πλέκου	πλέκεσθαι	πλεκόμε- νος
Imp.	ἐπλεκόμην					
Fut. I.	πλέξομαι		πλεξοίμην		πλέξεσθαι	πλεξόμε- νος
Aor. I.	ἐπλεξάμην	πλέξωμαι	πλεξαι- μην	πλέξαι	πλέξασθαι	πλεξάμε- νος
Perf. 1.	πέπλεγμαι	πεπλεγ- μένος ὦ	πεπλεγμέ- νος εἶην		πεπλέχθαι	πεπλεγμέ- νος
2.	πέπλεξαι			πέπλεξο		
3.	πέπλεκται			πεπλέχθω		
D. 1.	πεπλέγμεθον					
2.	πέπλεχθον			πέπλεχθον		
3.	πέπλεχθον			πεπλέχθων		
P. 1.	πεπλέγμεθα					
2.	πέπλεχθε			πέπλεχθε		
3.	πεπλεγμένοι εἰσί(ν)			πεπλέ- χθωσαν πεπλέ- χθων		
Plup. 1.	ἐπεπλέγμην					
Pl. 3.	πεπλεγμένοι ἦσαν					
F. Perf.	πεπλέξομαι		πεπλεξοί- μην		πεπλέξε- σθαι	πεπλεξό- μενος
PASSIVE.						
Aor. I.	ἐπλέχθην	πλεχθῶ	πλεχθεῖην	πλέχθητι	πλεχθῆναι	πλεχθεῖς
Fut. I.	πλεχθήσο- μαι		πλεχθή- σοίμην		πλεχθήσε- σθαι	πλεχθησό- μενος
Aor. II.	ἐπλάκην	πλακῶ	πλακεῖην	πλάκησι	πλακῆναι	πλακεῖς
Fut. II.	πλακήσομαι		πλακησοί- μην		πλακήσε- σθαι	πλακησό- μενος.
Other tenses as in the Middle.						

REM. 1.—In the above table, it will be observed, *πλέκω* has in the Passive Voice both a *First* and a *Second* Aorist and a *First* and *Second* Future. This is unusual. Some verbs have the First Aorist and some the Second, but it is not common for the same verb to take both: so of the two Futures, comparatively few verbs have both.

REM. 2.—The Second Future Passive is formed from the Second Aorist Passive by changing *ην* into *ήσομαι* and dropping the Augment; as, *ἐ-πλάκ-ην, πλακ-ήσομαι*. This formation, the learner will observe, is entirely analogous to the formation of the First Future Passive from the First Aorist Passive by changing *σην* into *θήσομαι* and dropping the Augment. See 224, VI.

LESSON XLVII.

Impure Verbs.—Mute Verbs, continued.

241. Verbs with a Tau-mute characteristic—τ, δ, θ, or ζ—suffer the following

EUPHONIC CHANGES.

- 1) Before σ and also before κα and κειν in Perf. and Pluperf. Act., the characteristic is dropped; as, *ψεύδω, I deceive*; Fut. (*ψεύδω*) *ψεύσω*; Perf. (*ἔψευδκα*) *ἔψευκα*.
- 2) Before μ, τ, and θ it is changed into σ; as, *ψεύδω (I deceive)*; Perf. Pass. (*ἔψευδμαι*) *ἔψευσμαι*; Third Pers. (*ἔψευδται*) *ἔψευσται*; Aor. Pass. (*ἔψεύδθην*) *ἔψεύσθην*.

242. SYNOPSIS.—*Ψεύδω, I deceive.*

ACTIVE VOICE.						
	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCT.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Pres.	ψεύδω	ψεύδω	ψεύδοιμι	ψεύδε	ψεύδειν	ψεύδων
Imp.	ἔψευδον					
Fut.	ψεύσω		ψεύσοιμι		ψεύσειν	ψεύσων
Aor.	ἔψευσα	ψεύσω	ψεύσαιμι	ψεύσον	ψεύσαι	ψεύσας
Perf.	ἔψευκα	ἔψεύκω	ἔψεύκοιμι		ἔψευκέναι	ἔψευκώς
Plup.	ἔψευκειν					
MIDDLE.						
Pres.	ψεύδομαι	ψεύδωμαι	ψευδοί- μην	ψεύδου	ψεύδεσθαι	ψευδόμε- νος
Imp.	ἔψευδόμην					
Fut. I.	ψεύσομαι		ψευσοί- μην		ψεύσεσθαι	ψευσόμε- νος
Aor. I.	ἔψευσάμην	ψεύσωμαι	ψευσαι- μην	ψεύσαι	ψεύσασθαι	ψευσάμε- νος
Perf. 1.	ἔψευσμαι	ἔψευσμέ- νος ὦ	ἔψευσμέ- νος εἶην		ἔψευσθαι	ἔψευσμέ- νος
2.	ἔψευσαι			ἔψευσο		
3.	ἔψευσται			ἔψεύσῃω		
D. 1.	ἔψεύσμεθον					
2.	ἔψευσθον			ἔψευσθον		
3.	ἔψευσθον			ἔψεύσθων		
P. 1.	ἔψεύσμεθα					
2.	ἔψευσθε			ἔψευσθε		
3.	ἔψευσμένοι εἰσί(ν)			ἔψεύσθω- σαν		
Plup. 1.	ἔψεύσμην			ἔψεύσθων		
Pl. 3.	ἔψευσμένοι ἦσαν					
F. Perf.	ἔψεύσομαι		ἔψευσοί- μην		ἔψεύσε- σθαι	ἔψευσόμε- νος
PASSIVE.						
Aor. I.	ἔψεύσθην	ψευσθῶ	ψευσθείην	ψεύσθητι	ψευσθῆναι	ψευθεῖς
Fut.	ψευσθήσο- μαι		ψευσθή- σοίμην		ψευσθήσε- σθαι	ψευσθήσώ- μενος.
Other tenses as in the Middle.						

LESSON XLVIII.

Impure Verbs.—Mute Verbs.—Exercises.

243. VOCABULARY.

Ἀγαμέμνων, ονος, ὁ, *Agamemnon*, commander of Grecian forces at Troy.

Ἀγοράζω, ἄσω, σμαι, σθην, *to buy, purchase, trade.*

Διώκω, ξω, ξα, *A. Pass.* ἐδιώχθην, *to pursue.*

Ἐγκωμιάζω, ἄσω, ἐνεκωμιάσα, κα, σμαι, *A. Pass.* ἐνεκωμιάσθην, *to praise, extol.*

Ἐπιτήδειος, ᾱ, ον, *necessary, useful.*

Θαυμάζω, ἄσω, *or* ἄσομαι, ᾶσα, τεθαύμακα, σμαι, σθην (236), *to wonder at, admire.*

Κατασκευάζω (κατά *and* σκενάζω), ἄσω, σμαι, σθην (219, 220), *to prepare, make.*

Φεύγω, *F. M.* ξομαι, 2 *A.* ἔφϋγον, 2 *Perf.* πέφευγα, *to flee, shun, escape.*

Ψεύδω, σω (242), *to deceive, cheat.*

244. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Οἱ πολέμιοι εἰς τὴν πόλιν φεύγουσιν. 2. Εἰς τὴν πόλιν φεύγομεν. 3. Τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἐγκωμιάζομεν. 4. Παιδεύετε τοὺς παῖδας. 5. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τριήρεις κατεσκευάσαντο. 6. Ὁμηρος τὸν Ἀγαμέμνονα ἐνεκωμίασεν. 7. Οἱ Ἕλληνες τοὺς βαρβάρους ἐδίωκον. 8. Οἱ βάρβαροι ἐδιώχθησαν. 9. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι θανυμάζονται. 10. Ἡ πόλις θανυμασθήσεται. 11. Ὁ παῖς τὸν πατέρα ἔψευκεν. 12. Ἐγὼ αὐτοὺς διώξω. 13. Ἡδονὴν φεύγετε. 14. Οἱ στρατιῶται ἡγόραζον τὰ ἐπιτήδεια.

II.

1. The general deceived his soldiers. 2. The soldiers were deceived. 3. What are you purchasing?

4. All will admire your letter. 5. I am reading the letter to your brother.

LESSON XLIX.

Impure Verbs.—Liquid Verbs.

245. Liquid Verbs are so called because their characteristic is one of the four liquids—λ, μ, ν, ρ.

246. Many liquid verbs, like some mute verbs (231, Rem.), have in the Present a strengthened form of the root. In such cases the true root may be obtained by shortening the root of the Present:

- 1) By dropping the last consonant, as, τέμνω, *I cut*; τεμν: root, τεμ (ν dropped); ἀγγέλλω, *I send*; ἀγγελλ: root, ἀγγελ.
- 2) By shortening the radical vowel or diphthong, as, φαίνω, *I show*; φαιν: root, φαν; κτείνω, *I slay*; κτειν: root, κτεν.

247. Liquid verbs present the following peculiarities in tense formation:

- 1) They form the Future Act. and Mid. by adding έω contracted into ώ, and έομαι contracted into ούμαι, to the true root, e. g.: ἀγγέλλω, *I send*; Fut. Act. ἀγγελώ; Fut. Mid. ἀγγελοῦμαι.
- 2) They form Aor. Act. and Mid. without σ, but lengthen the radical vowel, e. g.: ἀγγέλλω; Aor. Act. ἤγγειλα; Mid. ἤγγειλάμην.

248. PARADIGM.—Ἀγγέλλω, I announce.

ROOT OF PRESENT, ἀγγελλ. TRUE ROOT, ἀγγελ.

ACTIVE VOICE.

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJ.	OPTATIVE.	IMPER.	INFIN.	PARTICIPLE.
Pres.	ἀγγέλλω	ἀγγέλλω	ἀγγέλλοιμι	ἀγγελλε	ἀγγέλλειν	ἀγγέλλων
Imp.	ἡγγέλλον					
Fut. 1.	ἀγγελῶ		ἀγγελοῖμι, οῖην		ἀγγελεῖν	ἀγγελῶν, <i>M.</i>
	2. ἀγγελεῖς		ἀγγελοῖς, οῖης			ἀγγελοῦσα, <i>F.</i>
	3. ἀγγελεῖ		ἀγγελοῖ, οῖη			ἀγγελοῦν, <i>N.</i>
D. 2.	ἀγγελεῖτον		ἀγγελοῖτον, οῖητον			
	3. ἀγγελεῖτον		ἀγγελοῖτην, οῖήτην			
P. 1.	ἀγγελοῦμεν		ἀγγελοῖμεν, οῖημεν			
	2. ἀγγελεῖτε		ἀγγελοῖτε, οῖητε			
	3. ἀγγελοῦ- σι(ν)		ἀγγελοῖεν			
Aor. I.	ἡγγείλα	ἀγγείλω	ἀγγείλαιμι	ἡγγείλον	ἀγγεῖλαι	ἀγγείλας
Aor. II.	ἡγγελον	ἀγγελω	ἀγγέλοιμι	ἄγγελε	ἀγγελεῖν	ἀγγελῶν
Perf.	ἡγγελκα	ἡγγέλκω	ἡγγέλκοιμι		ἡγγελκέ- ναι	ἡγγελκῶς
Plup.	ἡγγέλκειν					

MIDDLE.

Pres.	ἀγγέλλομαι	ἀγγέλ- λωμαι	ἀγγελλοίμην	ἀγγέλλου	ἀγγέλλε- σθαι	ἀγγελλόμε- νος
Impf.	ἡγγελλόμην					
Fut. 1.	ἀγγελοῦμαι		ἀγγελοίμην		ἀγγελεῖ- σθαι	ἀγγελούμε- νος
	2. ἀγγελεῖ, εἰ		ἀγγελοῖο			
	3. ἀγγελεῖται		ἀγγελοῖτο			
D. 1.	ἀγγελοῦμε- θον		ἀγγελοίμε- θον			
	2. ἀγγελεῖσθον		ἀγγελοῖσθον			
	3. ἀγγελεῖσθον		ἀγγελοῖσθην			
P. 1.	ἀγγελοῦμεθα		ἀγγελοίμεθα			
	2. ἀγγελεῖσθε		ἀγγελοῖσθε			
	3. ἀγγελοῦνται		ἀγγελοῖντο			
Aor. I.	ἡγγείλαμην	ἀγγείλω- μαι	ἀγγείλαίμην	ἡγγείλαι	ἀγγείλα- σθαι	ἀγγείλάμε- νος

PARADIGM OF Ἀγγέλλω, continued.

ROOT OF PRESENT, ἀγγελλ. TRUE ROOT, ἀγγελ.						
MIDDLE.						
	INDICATIVE.	SUBJ.	OPTATIVE.	IMPER.	INFIN.	PARTICIPLE.
Aor. II.	ἠγγελόμην	ἀγγέλω- μαι	ἀγγελοίμην	ἀγγελοῦ	ἀγγελέ- σθαι	ἀγγελόμενος
Perf. 1.	ἠγγελμαι	ἠγγελμέ- νος ᾧ	ἠγγελμένος εἶην		ἠγγέλσθαι	ἠγγελμένος
2.	ἠγγελσαι			ἠγγελο		
3.	ἠγγελται			ἠγγέλσω		
D. 1.	ἠγγέλμεθον			ἠγγέλσον		
2.	ἠγγέλσον			ἠγγέλσων		
3.	ἠγγέλσον					
P. 1.	ἠγγέλμεθα			ἠγγέλσε		
2.	ἠγγέλσε			ἠγγέλσω- σαν		
3.	ἠγγελμένοι εἰσίν(ν)			ἠγγέλσων		
Plup. 1.	ἠγγέλμην					
Pl. 3.	ἠγγελμένοι ῆσαν					
PASSIVE.						
Aor. I.	ἠγγέλθην	ἀγγελῶ	ἀγγελθείην	ἀγγέλθῃτι	ἀγγελθῆ- ναι	ἀγγελθείς
Fut. I.	ἀγγελθήσο- μαι		ἀγγελθησοί- μην		ἀγγελθή- σεσθαι	ἀγγελθησό- μενος
Aor. II.	ἠγγέλθην	ἀγγελῶ	ἀγγελείην	ἀγγέλθῃ	ἀγγελθῆναι	ἀγγελεῖς
Fut. II.	ἀγγελθήσο- μαι		ἀγγελησοί- μην		ἀγγελησε- σθαι	ἀγγελησόμε- νος.
Other tenses as in the Middle.						

LESSON L.

Liquid Verbs, continued.

249. PARADIGM.—*φαίνω, I show.*

φαίνω, to show. Perf. II. and Plup. II. to appear.

ROOT OF PRESENT, *φαιν*. TRUE ROOT, *φαν*.

ACTIVE VOICE.

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJ.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFIN.	PART.
Pres.	φαίνω	φαίνω	φαίνοιμι	φαίνε	φαίνειν	φαίνων
Imp.	ἐφαίνον					
Fut.	φανῶ		φανοῖμι		φανεῖν	φανῶν
Aor. I.	έφηνα	φήνω	φήναιμι	φήνον	φήναι	φήνας
Per. II.	πέφηνα	πεφήνω	πεφήνοιμι		πεφηνέναι	πεφηνώς
Plp. II.	έπεφήνειν					

MIDDLE. (*To appear.*)

Pres.	φαίνομαι	φαίνωμαι	φαίνοίμην	φαίνου	φαίνεσθαι	φαινόμε- νος
Imp.	ἐφαινόμην					
Fut.	φανούμαι		φανοίμην		φανείσθαι	φανούμε- νος
Aor. I.	έφηνάμην	φήνωμαι	φήναίμην	φήναι	φήνασθαι	φήνάμενος
Perf. 1.	πέφασμαι	πεφασμέ- νός εἰμι	πεφασμέ- νός εἶην		πεφάνθαι	πεφασμέ- νός
2.	πέφασται			πέφασσο		
3.	πέφανται			πεφάνθω		
D. 1.	πεφάσμεθον					
2.	πέφανθον			πέφανθον		
3.	πέφανθον			πεφάνθων		
P. 1.	πεφάσμεθα					
2.	πέφανθε			πέφανθε		
3.	πεφασμένοι είσι(ν)			πεφάνθωσαν		
Plup. 1.	έπεφάσμην					
2.	έπέφασσο					
3.	έπέφαντο					
D. 1.	έπεφάσμε- θον					
2.	έπέφανθον					
3.	έπεφάνθην					
P. 1.	έπεφάσμεθα					
2.	έπέφανθε					
3.	πεφασμένοι ήσαν					

PARADIGM OF *Φαίνω*, continued.

Φαίνω, to show. Perf. II. and Plup. II. to appear. ROOT OF PRESENT, φαίν. TRUE ROOT, φαν. PASSIVE. (To be seen, to appear.)						
	INDICATIVE.	SUBJ.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFIN.	PART.
Aor. I.	ἐφάνθη	φανῶ	φανῶμαι	φάνητι	φανῆναι	φανείς
Fut. I.	φανήσομαι		φανήσοι- μην		φανήσε- σθαι	φανήσο- μενος
Aor. II.	ἐφάνην	φανῶ	φανείην	φάνησι	φανῆναι	φανείς
Fut. II.	φανήσομαι		φανήσοι- μην		φανήσε- σθαι	φανήσο- μενος
Other tenses as in the Middle.						

250. VOCABULARY.

* Ἄγγελος, ου, ὁ, messenger.

* Ἀγγέλλω, ἀγγελῶ, ἡγγεῖλα, ἡγγελκα, ἡγγελμαι, ἡγγέλ-
θην, to announce, to bring
tidings, bear a message.* Ἀγείρω, ἐρῶ, ἡγείρα, ἡγέρθην,
to bring together, to collect.* Ἀναρίθμητος, ου, countless, im-
mense.Καίρος, ου, ὁ, fit time, oppor-
tunity.Μένω, νῶ, ἔμεινα, μεμένηκα, to
remain, wait for, await.

Νίκη, ης, ἡ, victory.

Ξέρξης, ου, ὁ, Xerxes, king of
Persia.

Οἰκτεῖρω, ἐρῶ, εἶρα, to pity.

Πένης, ητος, ὁ, day-laborer, a
poor man.

Στόλος, ου, ὁ, expedition, force.

Στρατιά, ᾧς, ἡ, army, force.

251. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Οἰκτεῖρομεν τοὺς πένητας. 2. *Ὡκτειρα τὸν
παῖδα. 3. *Ὁ ἄγγελος ἡγγεῖλε τὴν νίκην. 4. *Ὁ βασι-
λεὺς τὴν στρατιὰν ἡγειρεν. 5. Στρατιὰν ἀγερῶ. 6.
Ξέρξης ἡγειρε τὴν ἀναρίθμητον στρατιάν. 7. *Ἀγαμέ-
μνων τὸν ἐπὶ Τροίαν στόλον ἡγειρεν. 8. Οἱ καιροὶ οὐ
μένουσιν ἡμᾶς. 9. *Ὁ κριτὴς ταύτην τὴν γνώμην τεθαύ-

μακεν. 10. Οἱ Ἕλληνες ἔμενον. 11. Οἱ ἄλλοι ἔφευγον. 12. Ταῦτα οἱ στρατηγοὶ Κύρῳ ἡγγελλον.

II.

1. I announce this to you. 2. Your father announced it to me. 3. This will be announced to the king. 4. The king of the Persians pitied his soldiers.

LESSON LI.

Contract Verbs.—Class I.—Verbs in áω.

252. Pure verbs with the characteristic *α*, *ε*, or *ο*, suffer contraction in the Present and Imperfect tenses. They are divided into three classes, according as the characteristic is *α*, *ε*, or *ο*.

253. The tenses are formed in the manner already described (223 and 224), but the short characteristic vowel of the Present and Imperfect is generally lengthened in the other tenses—*α* and *ε* into *η* and *ο* into *ω*: thus the Futures Act. of *τιμάω*, *φιλέω*, and *μισθόω*, are *τιμή-σω*, *φιλή-σω*, and *μισθώ-σω*.

REM.—Verbs in *ιω* and *ύω* do not suffer contraction, but they lengthen the characteristic in all the tenses except the Present and Imperfect, e. g.: *μηνίω*, *μηνίσσω*, *to be angry*; *κωλύω*, *κωλύσω*, *to hinder* (225).

254. CONTRACTIONS IN VERBS IN *άω*.

- 1) The characteristic *α* uniting with any o-sound produces *ω*, or, if an *ι* occurs in the first syllable of the ending, *φ*, e. g.: *τιμάω*=*τιμῶ*; *τιμασίνην*=*τιμῶν*.
- 2) In other cases the result of contraction is *α*, or, if an *ι* occurs, *α*, e. g.: *τίμαε*=*τίμα*; *τιμάεις*=*τιμᾶς*.

255. PARADIGM.—*Τιμάω, I honor*: ROOT, *τιμα*.

PRESENT.					
INDICATIVE.		ACTIVE.		PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.	
S. 1.	τιμάω	τιμῶ	τιμάομαι	τιμῶμαι	
2.	τιμάεις	τιμᾷς	τιμάῃ	τιμᾷ	
3.	τιμάει	τιμᾷ	τιμάεται	τιμάται	
D. 1.			τιμάμεδον	τιμώμεδον	
2.	τιμάετον	τιμᾶτον	τιμάεσδον	τιμᾶσδον	
3.	τιμάετον	τιμᾶτον	τιμάεσδον	τιμᾶσδον	
P. 1.	τιμάομεν	τιμῶμεν	τιμάομεθα	τιμώμεθα	
2.	τιμάετε	τιμᾶτε	τιμάεσθε	τιμᾶσθε	
3.	τιμάουσι(ν)	τιμῶσι(ν)	τιμάονται	τιμῶνται	
SUBJUNCTIVE.					
S. 1.	τιμάω	τιμῶ	τιμάωμαι	τιμῶμαι	
2.	τιμάῃς	τιμᾷς	τιμάῃ	τιμᾷ	
3.	τιμάῃ	τιμᾷ	τιμάῃται	τιμάται	
D. 1.			τιμαῶμεδον	τιμῶμεδον	
2.	τιμάητον	τιμᾶτον	τιμάησδον	τιμᾶσδον	
3.	τιμάητον	τιμᾶτον	τιμάησδον	τιμᾶσδον	
P. 1.	τιμάωμεν	τιμῶμεν	τιμαῶμεθα	τιμώμεθα	
2.	τιμάητε	τιμᾶτε	τιμάησθε	τιμᾶσθε	
3.	τιμάωσι(ν)	τιμῶσι(ν)	τιμάωνται	τιμῶνται	
OPTATIVE. <i>Attic Opt.</i>					
S. 1.	τιμ-δοίμι, -ῶμι	τιμ-δοίην, -ῶην	τιμᾶοίμην	τιμῶμην	
2.	τιμ-δοίς, -ῶς	τιμ-δοίης, -ῶης	τιμᾶοίῃ	τιμῶοίῃ	
3.	τιμ-δοί, -ῶ	τιμ-δοίῃ, -ῶῃ	τιμᾶοίτο	τιμῶοίτο	
D. 1.			τιμαῶίμεδον	τιμῶίμεδον	
2.	τιμ-δοίτον, -ῶτον	τιμ-δοίητον, -ῶητον	τιμᾶοίσδον	τιμῶοίσδον	
3.	τιμ-δοίτην, -ῶτην	τιμ-δοίῃτην, -ῶῃτην	τιμαῶίσθην	τιμῶοίσθην	
P. 1.	τιμ-δοίμεν, -ῶμεν	τιμ-δοίῃμεν, -ῶῃμεν	τιμαῶίμεθα	τιμῶίμεθα	
2.	τιμ-δοίτε, -ῶτε	τιμ-δοίῃτε, -ῶῃτε	τιμᾶοίσθε	τιμῶοίσθε	
3.	τιμ-δοίεν, -ῶεν		τιμᾶοίοντο	τιμῶοίοντο	
IMPERATIVE.					
S. 2.	τίμαε	τίμα	τίμασον	τιμῶ	
3.	τιμάετω	τιμάτω	τιμάεσθω	τιμάσθω	
D. 2.	τιμάετον	τιμᾶτον	τιμάεσδον	τιμᾶσδον	
3.	τιμάετων	τιμᾶτων	τιμάεσθων	τιμᾶσθων	
P. 2.	τιμάετε	τιμᾶτε	τιμάεσθε	τιμᾶσθε	
3.	{ τιμάετωσαν τιμάοντων	{ τιμᾶτωσαν τιμῶντων	{ τιμάεσθωσαν τιμάεσθων	{ τιμᾶσθωσαν τιμᾶσθων	

PARADIGM OF *Τιμάω*, continued.

PRESENT.				
INFINITIVE.		ACTIVE.		PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.
		τιμάειν	τιμᾶν	τιμάεσθαι τιμᾶσθαι
PARTICIPLE.				
Nom.M.		τιμῶν	τιμῶν	τιμαόμενος τιμώμενος
F.		τιμάουσα	τιμῶσα	τιμαομένη τιμωμένη
N.		τιμάον	τιμῶν	τιμαόμενον τιμώμενον, &c.
Gen.		τιμάοντος	τιμῶντος	
		τιμαούσης	τιμώσης, &c.	
IMPERFECT.				
INDICATIVE.				
S. 1.		ἐτίμαον	ἐτίμων	ἐτιμάόμην ἐτιμῶμην
2.		ἐτίμαες	ἐτίμας	ἐτιμάου ἐτιμῶ
3.		ἐτίμαε	ἐτίμα	ἐτιμάετο ἐτιμᾶτο
D. 1.				ἐτιμαόμενον ἐτιμώμενον
2.		ἐτιμάετον	ἐτιμᾶτον	ἐτιμάεσθον ἐτιμᾶσθον
8.		ἐτιμαέτην	ἐτιμάτην	ἐτιμαέσθην ἐτιμάσθην
P. 1.		ἐτιμαόμεν	ἐτιμῶμεν	ἐτιμαόμεθα ἐτιμώμεθα
2.		ἐτιμάετε	ἐτιμάτε	ἐτιμάεσθε ἐτιμᾶσθε
3.		ἐτίμαον	ἐτίμων	ἐτιμάοντο ἐτιμῶντο
FUTURE.				
ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.		PASSIVE.
τιμήσω			τιμήσομαι	τιμηθήσομαι
AORIST.				
ἐτίμησα			ἐτιμησάμην	ἐτιμήθην
PERFECT.				
τετίμηκα			τετίμημαι	like Mid.
PLUPERFECT.				
ἐτετιμήκειν			ἐτετιμήμην	like Mid.
FUTURE PERFECT.				
			τετιμήσομαι	like Mid.

REM. 1.—In the above Paradigm the Present and Imperfect tenses throughout the several moods are given in full to illustrate the principles of contraction. In the other tenses—the Future, Aorist, Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect—only the first person singular of the Indicative is given, but all the other persons and numbers in the several moods may be readily formed according to the analogy of *βουλεύω*.

REM. 2.—The contract verbs in their uncontracted forms do not differ at all in their inflection from *βουλεύω* except in the Attic Optative: thus, *τιμάω, τιμάεις, τιμάει, &c.*, are entirely analogous in formation to *βουλεύω, βουλεύεις, βουλεύει, &c.*

LESSON LII.

Contract Verbs.—Class I.—Exercises.

256. VOCABULARY.

Βοάω, ἦσω, *to shout, cry aloud.*

Γνώμη, ης, ἡ, *judgment, opinion, sentiment.*

Ἡμέτερος, τέρα, τερον, *our.*

Νικάω, ἦσω, *to conquer, vanquish, prevail.*

Πρόγονος, ου, ὁ, *ancestor, forefather.*

Σιγάω, ἦσω, *to be silent, to keep silence.*

Σιλᾶνός, ου, ὁ, *Silanus, a Grecian seer.*

Τελευτάω, ἦσω, *to end, finish, finish life, die.*

Τιμάω, ἦσω, *to honor, prize, value at.*

Χειρίσοφος, ου, ὁ, *Chirisophus, commander under Cyrus.*

257. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Τὸν πατέρα τίμα. 2. Τὸν πατέρα τιμᾷ. 3. Τὸν πατέρα ἐτίμα. 4. Τοὺς γονέας τιμῶμεν. 5. Τοὺς γονέας τιμᾶτε. 6. Τοὺς γονέας τιμῆμεν. 7. Σιγάτω. 8. Σιγάτε. 9. Κῦρος ἐτελεύτα. 10. Ἐτελεύτησεν.

11. Οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἐτελεύτησαν. 12. Χειρίσοφος τετελεύτηκεν. 13. Οἱ Ἕλληνες νικῶσιν. 14. Ἐνίκων οἱ ἡμέτεροι πρόγονοι τοὺς τούτων προγόνους. 15. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς Πέρσας ἐνίκησαν. 16. Οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐνίκων τοὺς βαρβάρους. 17. Ὁ Ξενοφῶν ἐσθγα. 18. Ὁ Σιλανὸς ἐβόα. 19. Οἱ στρατιῶται ἐβόων. 20. Ἐνίκησεν ἡ γνώμη. 21. Ὑμεῖς ἐνικήσατε βασιλέα.

II.

1. The city will conquer. 2. The citizens were conquering the enemy. 3. The general has been conquered. 4. Let us conquer the king. 5. Honor the judge. 6. The soldiers were dying. 7. Let the boys be silent. 8. We were silent.

LESSON LIII.

Contract Verbs.—Class II.—Verbs in έω.

258. Verbs in έω suffer the following

CONTRACTIONS.

The characteristic ε uniting

- 1) With another ε, forms ει, e. g. : φιλεε=φιλει.
- 2) With ο forms ου, e. g. : ἐφιλεον=ἐφίλουν.
- 3) In other cases it disappears, e. g. : φιλέει=φιλεῖ.

259. PARADIGM.—*Φιλέω, I love: Root, φιλε.*

PRESENT.				
INDICATIVE.	ACTIVE.		MIDDLE AND PASSIVE.	
S. 1.	φιλέω	φιλῶ	φιλέομαι	φιλούμαι
2.	φιλέεις	φιλείς	φιλέῃ	φιλῇ
3.	φιλέει	φιλεῖ	φιλέεται	φιλείται
D. 1.			φιλέομεσον	φιλούμεσον
2.	φιλέετον	φιλεῖτον	φιλέεσον	φιλείσον
3.	φιλέετον	φιλεῖτον	φιλέεσον	φιλείσον
P. 1.	φιλέομεν	φιλούμεν	φιλέομεθα	φιλούμεθα
2.	φιλέετε	φιλεῖτε	φιλέεσθε	φιλείσθε
3.	φιλέουσι(ν)	φιλοῦσι(ν)	φιλέονται	φιλούνται
SUBJUNCTIVE.				
S. 1.	φιλέω	φιλῶ	φιλέωμαι	φιλῶμαι
2.	φιλέῃς	φιλῇς	φιλέῃ	φιλῇ
3.	φιλέῃ	φιλῇ	φιλέηται	φιλήται
D. 1.			φιλέωμεσον	φιλώμεσον
2.	φιλέητον	φιλήτον	φιλέησον	φιλήσον
3.	φιλέητον	φιλήτον	φιλέησον	φιλήσον
P. 1.	φιλέωμεν	φιλώμεν	φιλέωμεθα	φιλώμεθα
2.	φιλέητε	φιλήτε	φιλέησθε	φιλήσθε
3.	φιλέωσι(ν)	φιλώσι(ν)	φιλέωνται	φιλῶνται
OPTATIVE.				
<i>Attic Opt.</i>				
S. 1.	φιλ-έοιμι, -οῖμι	φιλ-εοῖν, -οῖην	φιλεοίμην	φιλοίμην
2.	φιλ-έοις, -οῖς	φιλ-εοῖς, -οῖης	φιλέοιο	φιλοῖο
3.	φιλ-έοι, -οῖ	φιλ-εοῖη, -οῖη	φιλέοιτο	φιλοῖτο
D. 1.			φιλεοίμεσον	φιλοίμεσον
2.	φιλ-έοιτον, -οῖτον	φιλ-εοῖητον, -οῖητον	φιλεοίσσον	φιλοίσσον
3.	φιλ-εοίτην, -οίτην	φιλ-εοῖτην, -οῖτην	φιλεοίσσῃν	φιλοίσσῃν
P. 1.	φιλ-έοιμεν, -οῖμεν	φιλ-εοῖμεν, -οῖημεν	φιλεοίμεθα	φιλοίμεθα
2.	φιλ-έοιτε, -οῖτε	φιλ-εοῖτε, -οῖητε	φιλεοίσθε	φιλοίσθε
3.	φιλ-έοιεν, -οῖεν		φιλεοίντο	φιλοίντο
IMPERATIVE.				
S. 2.	φίλεε	φίλει	φίλεον	φιλοῦ
3.	φιλέετω	φιλείτω	φιλέεσθω	φιλείσθω
D. 2.	φιλέετον	φιλείτον	φιλέεσον	φιλείσον
3.	φιλέετων	φιλείτων	φιλέεσθων	φιλείσθων
P. 2.	φιλέετε	φιλεῖτε	φιλέεσθε	φιλείσθε
3.	{ φιλέετωσαν φιλεόντων	{ φιλείτωσαν φιλούντων	{ φιλέεσθωσαν φιλέεσθων	{ φιλείσθωσαν φιλείσθων

PARADIGM OF Φιλέω, *continued*.

PRESENT.					
INFINITIVE.		ACTIVE.		MIDDLE AND PASSIVE.	
	φιλέειν	φιλεῖν		φιλέεσθαι	φιλείσθαι
PARTICIPLE.					
Nom.M.	φιλέων	φιλῶν		φιλεόμενος	φιλούμενος
F.	φιλέουσα	φιλοῦσα		φιλεομένη	φιλουμένη
N.	φιλέον	φιλοῦν		φιλεόμενον	φιλούμενον, &c.
Gen.	φιλέοντος	φιλοῦντος			
	φιλεούσης	φιλούσης, &c.			
IMPERFECT.					
INDICATIVE.					
S. 1.	ἐφίλειον	ἐφίλουν		ἐφιλεόμην	ἐφιλούμην
2.	ἐφίλειες	ἐφίλεις		ἐφιλέου	ἐφιλοῦ
3.	ἐφίλειε	ἐφίλει		ἐφιλέετο	ἐφιλείτο
D. 1.				ἐφιλεόμεζον	ἐφιλούμεζον
2.	ἐφιλέετον	ἐφιλείτον		ἐφιλέεσζον	ἐφιλείσζον
3.	ἐφιλέετην	ἐφιλείτην		ἐφιλέεσζην	ἐφιλείσζην
P. 1.	ἐφιλέομεν	ἐφιλοῦμεν		ἐφιλεόμεθα	ἐφιλούμεθα
2.	ἐφιλέετε	ἐφιλείτε		ἐφιλέεσθε	ἐφιλείσθε
3.	ἐφίλειον	ἐφίλουν		ἐφιλέοντο	ἐφιλούντο
FUTURE.					
ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.		PASSIVE.	
φιλήσω			φιλήσομαι		φιληθήσομαι
AORIST.					
ἐφίλησα			ἐφίλησάμην		ἐφίλησθην
PERFECT.					
πεφίληκα			πεφίλημαι		like Mid.
PLUPERFECT.					
ἐπεφίληκειν			ἐπεφίλημην		like Mid.
FUTURE PERFECT.					
			πεφιλήσομαι		like Mid.

REM.—The form of the Optative Active in *οἶν*, which is common in contract verbs, but exceedingly rare in all others, is generally known as the *Attic Optative*. It is, however, by no means confined to the Attic dialect, but is found in all Greek authors.

LESSON LIV.

Contract Verbs.—Class II.—Exercises.

260. VOCABULARY.

Ἀδίκέω, ἦσω, *to do wrong, to be ἄδικος, to wrong, to injure.*

*Ἀδίκος, ον, *unjust.*

*Ἀδύμια, ας, ἡ, *sadness, dejection, despondency.*

Βωμός, οὔ, ὁ, *altar.*

*Ἐπαινέω (ἐπί and αἰνέω), ἔσω, ἐπήνεσα, ἐπήνεκα, ημαι, ἔθην, *to praise.*

*Ἐχθρός, οὔ, ὁ, *enemy, personal enemy.*

Ζητέω, ἦσω, ἦσα, ἐζήτηκα (219), ημαι, ἔθην, *to seek, search for.*

Μισέω, ἦσω, *to hate.*

Ποιέω, ἦσω, *to build, make, do.*

Πολεμέω, ἦσω, *to fight, wage war.*

Φιλέω, ἦσω, *to love.*

Φιλόσοφος, ου, ὁ, *philosopher.*

261. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Φίλει τοὺς φίλους. 2. Ἡ κόρη τὴν μητέρα φιλεῖ. 3. Τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς φιλοῦμεν. 4. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ φιλοῦνται. 5. Τοὺς γονεάς φιλεῖτε. 6. Ὁμηρος ἐπήνεσε τὸν Ἀγαμέμνονα. 7. Ποιήσω τοῦτο. 8. Τί ποιήσετε; 9. Τί ποιήσομεν; 10. Τί ποιήσουσιν οἱ ἄλλοι στρατιῶται; 11. Οἱ πολῖται ἐποίησαν βωμόν. 12. Ἡμεῖς πολεμήσομεν. 13. Ἐπολεμήσαμεν. 14. Πολλοὶ ἄδικα ποιοῦσιν. 15. Οἱ πολῖται τοὺς πολεμίους ἐνίκησαν.

16. Τοῦτο ἀθυμίαν ποιήσει. 17. Οἱ φιλόσοφοι τιμῶνται.

II.

1. All love their friends. 2. Let us love our enemies. 3. The good love their enemies. 4. That boy loved his father. 5. The citizens hate the king. 6. The Athenians hated Philip. 7. What had Philip done? 8. He had waged war. 9. He had injured all the Greeks.

LESSON LV.

Contract Verbs.—Class III.—Verbs in ὦω.

262. Verbs in ὦω suffer the following

CONTRACTIONS.

The characteristic *ο* uniting

- 1) With *ε* or *ο*, forms *ου*, e. g.: μίσθοε=μισθου;
ἐμισθοον=ἐμισθουν.
- 2) With *η*, forms *ω*, e. g.: μισθήτε=μισθώτε.
- 3) With *ω* or *ου*, disappears, e. g.: μισθώ=μισθῶ;
μισθού=μισθοῦ.
- 4) In other cases the result of contraction is *οι*,
e. g.: μισθόεις=μισθοῖς; except. in *Pres. Infin. Act.*, where it is *ου*, as μισθόειν=μισθοῦν.

263. PARADIGM.—*μισθώω, I let*: ROOT, *μισθω*.

PRESENT.				
INDICATIVE.		ACTIVE.	MIDDLE AND PASSIVE.	
S. 1.	μισθώω	μισθῶ	μισθόομαι	μισθοῦμαι
2.	μισθέεις	μισθοῖς	μισθόῃ	μισθοῖ
3.	μισθόει	μισθοῖ	μισθόεται	μισθοῦται
D. 1.			μισθοόμενον	μισθοῦμενον
2.	μισθόετον	μισθοῦτον	μισθόεσθον	μισθοῦσθον
3.	μισθόετον	μισθοῦτον	μισθόεσθον	μισθοῦσθον
P. 1.	μισθόμεν	μισθοῦμεν	μισθοόμεθα	μισθοῦμεθα
2.	μισθόετε	μισθοῦτε	μισθόεσθε	μισθοῦσθε
3.	μισθόουσιν(ν)	μισθοῦσιν(ν)	μισθόονται	μισθοῦνται
SUBJUNCTIVE.				
S. 1.	μισθῶω	μισθῶ	μισθῶμαι	μισθῶμαι
2.	μισθόῃς	μισθοῖς	μισθόῃ	μισθοῖ
3.	μισθόῃ	μισθοῖ	μισθόῃται	μισθῶται
D. 1.			μισθόμενον	μισθόμενον
2.	μισθόητον	μισθῶτον	μισθόησθον	μισθῶσθον
3.	μισθόητον	μισθῶτον	μισθόησθον	μισθῶσθον
P. 1.	μισθώμεν	μισθῶμεν	μισθόμεθα	μισθόμεθα
2.	μισθόητε	μισθῶτε	μισθόησθε	μισθῶσθε
3.	μισθώσιν(ν)	μισθῶσιν(ν)	μισθόνται	μισθῶνται
OPTATIVE.				
		<i>Attic Opt.</i>		
S. 1.	μισθ-δοίμι, -οῖμι	μισθ-οοίην, -οίην	μισθοοίμην	μισθοίμην
2.	μισθ-δοίς, -οῖς	μισθ-οοίης, -οίης	μισθόοιο	μισθοῖο
3.	μισθ-δοί, -οῖ	μισθ-οοίη, -οίη	μισθόοιτο	μισθοῖτο
D. 1.			μισθοοίμενον	μισθοίμενον
2.	μισθ-δοίτον, -οίτον	μισθ-οοίητον, -οίητον	μισθόοισθον	μισθοῖσθον
3.	μισθ-οοίην, -οίην	μισθ-οοιήτην, -οιήτην	μισθοοίστην	μισθοίστην
P. 1.	μισθ-δοίμεν, -οίμεν	μισθ-οοιήμεν, -οιήμεν	μισθοοίμεθα	μισθοίμεθα
2.	μισθ-δοίτε, -οίτε	μισθ-οοιήτε, -οιήτε	μισθόοισθε	μισθοῖσθε
3.	μισθ-δοίεν, -οίεν		μισθόοιντο	μισθοῖντο
IMPERATIVE.				
S. 2.	μίσθε	μίσθου	μισθού	μισθού
3.	μισθόετω	μισθούτω	μισθόεσθω	μισθούσθω
D. 2.	μισθόετον	μισθούτον	μισθόεσθον	μισθούσθον

PARADIGM OF *Μισθόω*, continued.

PRESENT.					
IMPERATIVE.		ACTIVE.		MIDDLE AND PASSIVE.	
3.	μισθοέτων	μισθούτων	μισθοέσθων	μισθούσθων	
P. 2.	μισθόετε	μισθούτε	μισθόεσθε	μισθούσθε	
3.	μισθοέτωσαν	μισθούτωσαν	μισθοέσθωσαν	μισθούσθωσαν	
INFINITIVE.					
	μισθόειν	μισθῶν	μισθόεσθαι	μισθούσθαι	
PARTICIPLE.					
Nom.M.	μισθών	μισθῶν	μισθοόμενος	μισθούμενος	
F.	μισθούσα	μισθούσα	μισθοομένη	μισθουμένη	
N.	μισθόν	μισθῶν	μισθοόμενον	μισθούμενον	
Gen.	μισθόντος	μισθούντος			
	μισθοούσης	μισθούσης			
INDICATIVE.					
IMPERFECT.					
S. 1.	ἐμισθοον	ἐμισθουν	ἐμισθόμην	ἐμισθούμην	
2.	ἐμισθοες	ἐμισθους	ἐμισθου	ἐμισθού	
3.	ἐμισθοε	ἐμισθου	ἐμισθόετο	ἐμισθούτο	
D. 1.	ἐμισθόετον	ἐμισθούτον	ἐμισθόμεσθον	ἐμισθούμεσθον	
2.	ἐμισθόετην	ἐμισθούτην	ἐμισθόεσθην	ἐμισθούσθην	
3.	ἐμισθόμεν	ἐμισθούμεν	ἐμισθόμεσθε	ἐμισθούμεσθε	
P. 1.	ἐμισθόετε	ἐμισθούτε	ἐμισθόεσθε	ἐμισθούσθε	
2.	ἐμισθοον	ἐμισθουν	ἐμισθόοντο	ἐμισθούντο	
FUTURE.					
ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.		PASSIVE.	
μισθώσω		μισθώσομαι		μισθώθησομαι	
AORIST.					
ἐμισθώσα		ἐμισθώσθην		ἐμισθώθη	
PERFECT.					
μεμισθώκα		μεμισθώμαι		like Mid.	
PLUPERFECT.					
ἐμεμισθώκειν		ἐμεμισθώμην		like Mid.	
FUTURE PERFECT.					
		μεμισθώσομαι		like Mid.	

PARADIGMS, *continued.*

ACTIVE VOICE.				
AORIST II.		IMPERATIVE MOOD.		
S. 2.	στήθι	ἴες	δός	Not used.
3.	στήτω	ἴετω	δότω	
D. 2.	στήτον	ἴετον	δότον	
3.	στήτων	ἴετων	δότων	
P. 2.	στήτε	ἴετε	δοτε	
3.	{ στήτωσαν στάντων	{ ἴετωσαν ἴέντων	{ δότωσαν δόντων	
PRESENT.		INFINITIVE MOOD.		
	ιστάναι	τιθέναι	διδόναι	δεικνύναι
AORIST II.		σῆναι	θεῖναι	δοῦναι
				Not used.
PRESENT.		PARTICIPLES.		
N.	ιστάς, ἄσα, ἄν	τιθείς, εἷσα, ἐν	διδούς, οὔσα, ὄν	δεικνύς, ὑσα, ὕν
G.	ιστάντος, &c.	τιθέντος, &c.	διδόντος, &c.	δεικνύντος, &c.
AORIST II.		στάς, ἄσα, ἄν	θείς, εἷσα, ἐν	δούς, οὔσα, ὄν
Nom.				Not used.
Gen.	στάντος, &c.	θέντος, &c.	δόντος, &c.	
SYNOPSIS OF OTHER TENSES.				
FUTURE.				
	στήσω	θήσω	δώσω	δείξω
AORIST I.				
	ἔστησα	ἔθηκα *	ἔδωκα *	ἔδειξα
PERFECT.				
	ἔστηκα †	τέθεικα	δέδωκα	δέδειχα
PLUPERFECT.				
	ἑστήκειν, † ὅ	ἔτεθεικεν	ἔδεδώκειν	ἔδεδείκειν
	ἑίστηκειν			
FUTURE PERFECT.				
	ἑστήξω			

* Rare except in Indic. Sing. See Aorist II., Paradigm.

† See 271.

LESSON LVIII.

Verbs in -μι.—Middle and Passive Voices.

269. PARADIGMS.

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE.				
	ἰσάμην. Root, στα.	τίθεμαι. Root, θε.	δίδομαι. Root, δο.	δείκνυμαι. Root, δεικ.
INDICATIVE MOOD.				
PRESENT.				
S. 1.	ἰσάμην	τίθεμαι	δίδομαι	δείκνυμαι
2.	ἰσασαι	τίθεσαι, τίῃῃ	δίδουσαι	δείκνυσαι
3.	ἰσάται	τίθεται	δίδουται	δείκνυται
D. 1.	ἰσάμεθον	τιθέμεθον	διδόμεθον	δεικνύμεθον
2.	ἰσασθον	τίσεσθον	διδουσθον	δείκνυσθον
3.	ἰσασθον	τίσεσθον	διδουσθον	δείκνυσθον
P. 1.	ἰσάμεθα	τιθέμεθα	διδόμεθα	δεικνύμεθα
2.	ἰσασθε	τίσεσθε	διδουσθε	δείκνυσθε
3.	ἰστανται	τίθενται	διδονται	δείκνυνται
IMPERFECT.				
S. 1.	ἰσάμην	ἐτιθέμην	ἐδιδόμην	ἐδείκνυμην
2.	ἰσάσο, ἰστω	ἐτίθεσο, ἐτίθου	ἐδίδοσο, ἐδίδου	ἐδείκνυσο
3.	ἰσάτο	ἐτίθετο	ἐδίδοτο	ἐδείκνυτο
D. 1.	ἰσάμεθον	ἐτιθέμεθον	ἐδιδόμεθον	ἐδεικνύμεθον
2.	ἰσασθον	ἐτίσεσθον	ἐδίδοσθον	ἐδείκνυσθον
3.	ἰσάσθην	ἐτιθέσθην	ἐδιδόσθην	ἐδεικνύσθην
P. 1.	ἰσάμεθα	ἐτιθέμεθα	ἐδιδόμεθα	ἐδεικνύμεθα
2.	ἰσασθε	ἐτίσεσθε	ἐδίδοσθε	ἐδείκνυσθε
3.	ἰσταντο	ἐτίθεντο	ἐδίδοντο	ἐδείκνυντο
AORIST II. (Middle only).				
S. 1.	Not used.	ἔβην	ἔδομην	Not used.
2.		ἔβου	ἔδου	
3.		ἔβητο	ἔδοτο	
D. 1.		ἔβήμεθον	ἔδόμεθον	
2.		ἔβεσθον	ἔδοσθον	
3.		ἔβέσθην	ἔδόσθην	
P. 1.		ἔβήμεθα	ἔδόμεθα	
2.		ἔβεσθε	ἔδοσθε	
3.		ἔβεντο	ἔδοντο	

268. PARADIGMS.—VERBS IN -μι.

ACTIVE VOICE.				
	ἵστημι. <i>To place.</i> ROOT, στα.	τίθημι. <i>To put.</i> ROOT, θε.	δίδωμι. <i>To give.</i> ROOT, δο.	δείκνυμι. <i>To show.</i> ROOT, δεικ.
PRESENT. INDICATIVE MOOD.				
S. 1.	ἵστημι	τίθημι	δίδωμι	δείκνυμι
2.	ἵστης	τίθης	δίδως	δείκνυς
3.	ἵστησι(ν)	τίθῃσι(ν)	δίδωσι(ν)	δείκνυσι(ν)
D. 2.	ἵσταντον	τίθετον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
3.	ἵσταντον	τίθετον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
P. 1.	ἵσταμεν	τίθεμεν	δίδομεν	δείκνυμεν
2.	ἵσάτε	τίθετε	δίδοτε	δείκνυτε
3.	ἵστώσι(ν)	τιθέωσι(ν)	διδόωσι(ν)	δεικνύωσι(ν)
IMPERFECT.				
S. 1.	ἵστην	ἐτίθουν	ἐδίδουν	ἐδείκνυν
2.	ἵστης	ἐτίθεις	ἐδίδους	ἐδείκνυς
3.	ἵστη	ἐτίθει	ἐδίδου	ἐδείκνυ
D. 2.	ἵσταντον	ἐτίθετον	ἐδίδοτον	ἐδείκνυτον
3.	ἵσάτην	ἐτίθειν	ἐδιδότην	ἐδεικνύτην
P. 1.	ἵσταμεν	ἐτίθεμεν	ἐδίδομεν	ἐδείκνυμεν
2.	ἵσάτε	ἐτίθετε	ἐδίδοτε	ἐδείκνυτε
3.	ἵσσαν	ἐτίθεσαν	ἐδίδοσαν	ἐδείκνυσαν
AORIST II.				
S. 1.	ἔστην	ἔθηκα *	ἔδωκα *	<i>Not used.</i>
2.	ἔστης	ἔθηκας	ἔδωκας	
3.	ἔστη	ἔθηκε(ν)	ἔδωκε(ν)	
D. 2.	ἔστητον	ἔθετον	ἔδοτον	
3.	ἔστήτην	ἔσθη	ἔδότην	
P. 1.	ἔστημεν	ἔθεμεν	ἔδομεν	
2.	ἔστητε	ἔθετε	ἔδοτε	
3.	ἔστησαν	ἔθεσαν	ἔδοσαν	
PRESENT. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.				
S. 1.	ἵσῶ	τιῶ	διδῶ	δεικνύω
2.	ἵσῃς	τιῇς	διδῷς	δεικνύης
3.	ἵσῃ	τιῇ	διδῷ	δεικνύῃ
D. 2.	ἵσῆτον	τιῆτον	διδῶτον	δεικνύητον
3.	ἵσῆτον	τιῆτον	διδῶτον	δεικνύητον
P. 1.	ἵσῶμεν	τιῶμεν	διδῶμεν	δεικνύωμεν
2.	ἵσῇτε	τιῇτε	διδῶτε	δεικνύητε
3.	ἵσώσι(ν)	τιώσι(ν)	διδώσι(ν)	δεικνύωσι(ν)

* The Aor. II. is not used in the Sing. of these two verbs; the Aor. I., with the irregular ending *κα* instead of *σα*, supplies its place.

PARADIGMS, *continued*.

ACTIVE VOICE.				
SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.				
AORIST II.				
S. 1.	στῶ	ᾤω	ᾔω	<i>Not used.</i>
2.	στῆς	ᾤῃς	ᾔῃς	
3.	σῆ	ᾤῃ	ᾔῃ	
D. 2.	σῆτον	ᾤητον	ᾔωτον	
3.	σῆτην	ᾤητην	ᾔωτην	
P. 1.	σῶμεν	ᾤωμεν	ᾔωμεν	
2.	σῆτε	ᾤητε	ᾔωτε	
3.	σῶσι(ν)	ᾤωσι(ν)	ᾔωσι(ν)	
OPTATIVE MOOD.				
PRESENT.				
S. 1.	ἰσταίην	τιθείην	διδόίην	δεικνύοιμι
2.	ἰσταίης	τιθείης	διδόίης	δεικνύοις
3.	ἰσταίῃ	τιθείῃ	διδόίῃ	δεικνύοι
D. 2.	ἰσταίτον*	τιθείτον*	διδόίτον*	δεικνύοιτον
3.	ἰσταίτην	τιθείτην	διδόίτην	δεικνύοιτην
P. 1.	ἰσταίμεν	τιθείμεν	διδόίμεν	δεικνύοιμεν
2.	ἰσταίτε	τιθείτε	διδόίτε	δεικνύοιτε
3.	ἰσταίεν	τιθείεν	διδόίεν	δεικνύοιεν
AORIST II.				
S. 1.	σταίην	θείην	δοίην	<i>Not used.</i>
2.	σταίης	θείης	δοίης	
3.	σταίῃ	θείῃ	δοίῃ	
D. 2.	σταίητον	θείητον	δοίητον	
3.	σταίητην	θείητην	δοίητην	
P. 1.	σταίημεν	θείημεν	δοίημεν	
2.	σταίητε	θείητε	δοίητε	
3.	σταίεν	θείεν	δοίεν	
IMPERATIVE MOOD.				
PRESENT.				
S. 2.	ἴστη	τίθει	δίδου	δείκνυ
3.	ἰσάτω	τιθέτω	διδότω	δεικνύτω
D. 2.	ἰσάτων	τιθέτων	διδότων	δεικνύτων
3.	ἰσάτων	τιθέτων	διδότων	δεικνύτων
P. 2.	ἴστατε	τίθετε	δίδοτε	δείκνυτε
3.	{ ἰσάτωσαν ἰσάντων	{ τιθέτωσαν τιθέντων	{ διδότωσαν διδόντων	{ δεικνύτωσαν δεικνύντων

* In Dual and Plur. η in the ending is dropped: hence ἰσταίτον for ἰσταίητον, &c.

PARADIGMS, *continued.*

ACTIVE VOICE.				
AORIST II.		IMPERATIVE MOOD.		
S. 2.	στήθι	ἴες	δός	Not used.
3.	στήτω	ἴετω	δύτω	
D. 2.	στήτον	ἴετον	δύτον	
3.	στήτων	ἴετων	δύτων	
P. 2.	στήτε	ἴετε	δότε	
3.	{ στήτωσαν στάντων	{ ἴετωσαν ἴέντων	{ δύτωσαν δύντων	
PRESENT.		INFINITIVE MOOD.		
	ιστάναι	τιθέναι	διδόναι	δεικνύναι
AORIST II.		σείναι	δοῦναι	Not used.
PRESENT.		PARTICIPLES.		
N.	ιστάς, ἄσα, ἄν	τιθείς, εἷσα, ἐν	διδούς, οὔσα, ὄν	δεικνύς, ὕσα, ὤν
G.	ιστάντος, &c.	τιθέντος, &c.	διδόντος, &c.	δεικνύντος, &c.
AORIST II.		Νομ.	στάς, ἄσα, ἄν	ἴεις, εἷσα, ἐν
Nom.	στάς, ἄσα, ἄν	ἴεις, εἷσα, ἐν	δούς, οὔσα, ὄν	Not used.
Gen.	στάντος, &c.	θέντος, &c.	δόντος, &c.	
SYNOPSIS OF OTHER TENSES.				
FUTURE.				
	στήσω	θήσω	δώσω	δείξω
AORIST I.				
	ἔστησα	ἔθηκα *	ἔδωκα *	ἔδειξα
PERFECT.				
	ἔστηκα †	τέθεικα	δέδωκα	δέδειχα
PLUPERFECT.				
	ἑστήκειν, † οἷ	ἔτεθεικεν	ἔδεδώκειν	ἔδεδείκειν
	ἑστήκειν			
FUTURE PERFECT.				
	ἑστήξω			

* Rare except in Indic. Sing. See Aorist II., Paradigm.

† See 271.

LESSON LVIII.

Verbs in -μι.—Middle and Passive Voices.

269. PARADIGMS.

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE.				
	ἴσθαι. ROOT, στα.	τίθεμαι. ROOT, θε.	δίδωμαι. ROOT, δο.	δείκνυμαι. ROOT, δεικ.
INDICATIVE MOOD.				
PRESENT.				
S. 1.	ἴσθαι	τίθεμαι	δίδωμαι	δείκνυμαι
2.	ἴσασαι	τίθεσαι, τίῃῃ	δίδουσαι	δείκνυσαι
3.	ἴσεται	τίθεται	δίδουται	δείκνυται
D. 1.	ἴσάμεθον	τίθέμεθον	διδόμεθον	δείκνύμεθον
2.	ἴσασθον	τίθεσθον	διδόσθον	δείκνυσθον
3.	ἴσασθον	τίθεσθον	διδόσθον	δείκνυσθον
P. 1.	ἴσάμεθα	τίθέμεθα	διδόμεθα	δείκνύμεθα
2.	ἴσασθε	τίθεσθε	διδόσθε	δείκνυσθε
3.	ἴσονται	τίθενται	διδονται	δείκνυνται
IMPERFECT.				
S. 1.	ἴσάμην	ἐτίθέμην	ἐδιδόμην	ἐδείκνυμην
2.	ἴσάσο, ἴστω	ἐτίθεσο, ἐτίθου	ἐδίδουσο, ἐδίδου	ἐδείκνυστο
3.	ἴσεται	ἐτίθετο	ἐδίδουτο	ἐδείκνυτο
D. 1.	ἴσάμεθον	ἐτίθέμεθον	ἐδιδόμεθον	ἐδείκνύμεθον
2.	ἴσασθον	ἐτίθεσθον	ἐδιδόσθον	ἐδείκνυσθον
3.	ἴσάσθην	ἐτίθέσθην	ἐδιδόσθην	ἐδείκνυσθην
P. 1.	ἴσάμεθα	ἐτίθέμεθα	ἐδιδόμεθα	ἐδείκνύμεθα
2.	ἴσασθε	ἐτίθεσθε	ἐδιδόσθε	ἐδείκνυσθε
3.	ἴσωντο	ἐτίθεντο	ἐδίδοντο	ἐδείκνυντο
AORIST II. (Middle only).				
S. 1.	Not used.	ἐδέμην	ἐδόμην	Not used.
2.		ἐδου	ἐδου	
3.		ἐθετο	ἐδοτο	
D. 1.		ἐδέμεθον	ἐδόμεθον	
2.		ἐδεσθον	ἐδοσθον	
3.		ἐδέσθην	ἐδόσθην	
P. 1.		ἐδέμεθα	ἐδόμεθα	
2.		ἐδεσθε	ἐδοσθε	
3.		ἐδεντο	ἐδοντο	

Κορίνθιος, ου, ὁ, <i>Corinthian, of the city of Corinth, in the northern part of Peloponnesus.</i>	Πιστός, ἡ, ὄν, <i>faithful, true, reliable.</i>
Μαθητής, ου, ὁ, <i>learner, pupil.</i>	Πλαστική, ἡς, ἡ, <i>plastic art, statuary.</i>
Νάξιος, ου, ὁ, <i>Naxian, of the island of Naxos, in the Aegean Sea.</i>	Σύμμαχος, ου, ὁ, <i>ally, auxiliary.</i>
Ὀρόντης, ου, ὁ, <i>Orontes, Persian nobleman.</i>	Τίθημι, θήσω, <i>to place, appoint, enact, to stack (of arms).</i>
	Τρόπαιον, ου, τό, <i>trophy.</i>

273. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ζεὺς πάντα τίθησιν. 2. Ὁ θεὸς τοῦτον τὸν νόμον τέθεικεν. 3. Ἡ πλαστικὴ δείκνυσι τὰ εἶδη τῶν ἀνθρώπων. 4. Θεὸς μοι δοίη φίλους πιστούς. 5. Ὀρόντης γράφει ἐπιστολὴν παρὰ βασιλέα. 6. Ταύτην τὴν ἐπιστολὴν δίδωσι πιστῷ ἀνδρὶ. 7. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τρόπαιον ἱστᾶσιν. 8. Οἱ Ἕλληνες τρόπαιον ἔστησαν. 9. Δεξιὰς ἔδωσαν τοῖς στρατηγοῖς. 10. Ταῦτά μοι δείξον. 11. Οἱ Νάξιοι ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπέστησαν.

1. I will give you a book. 2. Will you give me this beautiful book? 3. The teacher gives good books to his pupils. 4. The girl is showing the letter to her father.

LESSON LX.

Verbs in -μι.—Exercises.—Middle and Passive Voices.

274. VOCABULARY.

Ἀνίστημι (ἀνά and ἵστημι),
ἀναστήσω, to set up, raise
up; Mid. to get up from
seat, bed, &c.

Ἀποδείκνυμι (ἀπό and δείκνυ-
μι) ἀποδείξω, to show forth;
Mid. to show or express as
one's own.

Ἐνταῦθα, there.

Θουκυδίδης, ου, ό, Thucydides,
the Greek historian.

Καθίστημι (κατά and ἵστημι),
καταστήσω (220), to ap-
point, establish.

Κῦρος, ου, ό, Cyrus, one sur-
named the Great, the cel-
ebrated founder of the
Persian empire; for the
other, see 102.

Λακεδαιμόνιος, ου, ό, Lacedae-

monian, a citizen of Lacedae-
mon or Sparta, in Pello-
ponnesus.

Μέθη, ης, ή, intoxication, drunk-
eness.

Ὀλιγαρχία, ας, ή, oligarchy,
government by the few.

Ὅπλα, ων, τά (pl.), armor, arms
Πρό (prep. with gen.), before,
both of time and place.

Πρός (prep. with dat. See
171), at, near.

Σόλων, ωνος, ό, Solon, law-
giver of Athens.

Τάξις, εως, ή, good order, ἐν
τάξει, in order.

Τάφος, ου, ό, tomb.

Τιμασίων, ωνος, ό, Timasion, a
leader of the Greeks un-
der Cyrus the younger.

275. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ὁ Σόλων Ἀθηναίους νόμους ἔθετο. 2. Πρὸς ταῖς
πύλαις * δείκνυται Θουκυδίδου τάφος. 3. Οἱ Ἕλληνες

* Of Athens.

PARADIGMS, *continued.*

IDDLE AND PASSIVE.

PERFECT.

ἔσθμαι	τέθειμαι	δέδομαι	δέδειγμαι
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PLUPERFECT.

ἐσθάνην	ἐτεθείμην	ἐδεδόμην	ἐδεδείγμην
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FUTURE PERFECT.

ἐστήξομαι			
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AORIST I. PASSIVE.

ἐστάθην	ἐτέθην	ἐδόθην	ἐδείχθην
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FUTURE PASSIVE.

σταθήσομαι	τεθήσομαι	δοθήσομαι	δειχθήσομαι
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LESSON LIX.

Verbs in -μι.—Exercises.—Active Voice.

270. The verb *ἵστημι* in the Active Voice means *to place, to station*, except in the Aorist II., the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect tenses, where it is intransitive, and means *to stand*.

271. The Perfect *ἕστηκα* and the Pluperfect *ἕσθηκεν* assume a shortened form in the Dual and Plural of the Indicative, in most of the forms of the other moods, and in the Participle, as in the following

PARADIGM.

PERFECT.						
	INDIC.	SUBJUNCT.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERAT.	INFIN.	PARTIC.
S. 1.	ἔστηκα	ἔστω *	ἔσταιην		ἔσταναι	ἑστώς
2.	ἔστηκας		ἔσταιῃς,	ἔσθῃ		ἑστῶσα
3.	ἔστηκε(ν)		&c.	ἑστάτω,		ἑστώς οἷ
				&c.		-ός
D. 2.	ἑσῆτον					G. ἑστῶτος
3.	ἑσῆτον					ἑστῶσης
P. 1.	ἑσῆμεν	ἑστώμεν *				ἑστῶτος
2.	ἑσῆτε					
3.	ἑσῆσι(ν)	ἑσῶσι(ν) *				
PLUPERFECT.						
S. 1.	ἑστήκειν					
2.	ἑστήκεις					
3.	ἑστήκει					
D. 2.	ἑσῆτον					
3.	ἑσῆτην					
P. 1.	ἑσῆμεν					
2.	ἑσῆτε					
3.	ἑσῆσαν					

272. VOCABULARY.

* Από (*prep. with gen.*), *from*.

* Ἀποδίδωμι (ἀπό and δίδωμι),
δώσω, *A. ἔδωκα, δέδωκα, &c.,*
to give back, to ascribe to.

* Ἀφίστημι (ἀπό and ἵστημι,
220), ἀποστήσω, ἀπέστη-
σα, 2 *A. ἀπέστην, to remove,*
to make revolt; in 2d A.
Perf. and Plup. intransi-
tive, to depart from, revolt
from.

Δείκνυμι, δείξω, *to show, ex-*
hibit.

Δεξιὰ, ἄς, ἡ, *right hand, pledge.*

Δίδωμι, δώσω, *to give, present,*
bestow.

Εἶδος, εὖς, τό, *form, appear-*
ance.

Ζεύς, *G. Διός, D. Δί, A. Δία,*
V. Ζεῦ, Zeus, Jupiter.

* Ἰστημι, στήσω, *to place, erect,*
set up; 2d A. Perf. and
Plup., to stand, be placed.

* The other Persons are not found.

Κορίνθιος, ου, ὁ, <i>Corinthian, of the city of Corinth, in the northern part of Peloponnesus.</i>	Πιστός, ἡ, ὄν, <i>faithful, true, reliable.</i>
Μαθητής, οὔ, ὁ, <i>learner, pupil.</i>	Πλαστική, ἡς, ἡ, <i>plastic art, statuary.</i>
Νάξιος, ου, ὁ, <i>Naxian, of the island of Naxos, in the Aegean Sea.</i>	Σύμμαχος, ου, ὁ, <i>ally, auxiliary.</i>
Ὀρόντης, ου, ὁ, <i>Orontes, Persian nobleman.</i>	Τίθημι, θήσω, <i>to place, appoint, enact, to stack (of arms).</i>
	Τρόπαιον, ου, τό, <i>trophy.</i>

273. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ζεὺς πάντα τίθησιν. 2. Ὁ θεὸς τοῦτον τὸν νόμον τέθεικεν. 3. Ἡ πλαστικὴ δείκνυσι τὰ εἶδη τῶν ἀνθρώπων. 4. Θεὸς μοι δοίη φίλους πιστούς. 5. Ὀρόντης γράφει ἐπιστολὴν παρὰ βασιλέα. 6. Ταύτην τὴν ἐπιστολὴν δίδωσι πιστῷ ἀνδρὶ. 7. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τρόπαιον ἱστᾶσιν. 8. Οἱ Ἕλληνες τρόπαιον ἔστησαν. 9. Δεξιὰς ἔδοσαν τοῖς στρατηγοῖς. 10. Ταῦτά μοι δείξον. 11. Οἱ Νάξιοι ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπέστησαν.

1. I will give you a book. 2. Will you give me this beautiful book? 3. The teacher gives good books to his pupils. 4. The girl is showing the letter to her father.

LESSON LX.

Verbs in -μι.—Exercises.—Middle and Passive Voices.

274. VOCABULARY.

Ἀνίστημι (ἀνά and ἵστημι),
ἀναστήσω, to set up, raise
up; Mid. to get up from
seat, bed, &c.

Ἀποδείκνυμι (ἀπό and δείκνυμι)
ἀποδείξω, to show forth;
Mid. to show or express as
one's own.

Ἐνταῦθα, there.

Θουκυδίδης, ου, ὁ, Thucydides,
the Greek historian.

Καθίστημι (κατά and ἵστημι),
καταστήσω (220), to ap-
point, establish.

Κῦρος, ου, ὁ, Cyrus, one sur-
named the Great, the cel-
ebrated founder of the
Persian empire; for the
other, see 102.

Λακεδαιμόνως, ου, ὁ, Lacedae-

monian, a citizen of Lacedae-
mon or Sparta, in Pelo-
ponnesus.

Μέθη, ης, ἡ, intoxication, drunk-
eness.

Ὀλιγαρχία, ας, ἡ, oligarchy,
government by the few.

Ὅπλα, ων, τά (pl.), armor, arms
Πρό (prep. with gen.), before,
both of time and place.

Πρός (prep. with dat. See
171), at, near.

Σόλων, ωνος, ὁ, Solon, law-
giver of Athens.

Τάξις, εως, ἡ, good order, ἐν
τάξει, in order.

Τάφος, ου, ὁ, tomb.

Τιμᾶσιων, ωνος, ὁ, Timasion, a
leader of the Greeks un-
der Cyrus the younger.

275. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ὁ Σόλων Ἀθηναίοις νόμους ἔθετο. 2. Πρὸς ταῖς
πύλαις * δείκνυνται Θουκυδίδου τάφος. 3. Οἱ Ἕλληνες

* Of Athens.

ἔθεντο τὰ ὄπλα. 4. Θέσθε τὰ ὄπλα ἐκεῖνα. 5. Ἐν-
ταῦθα ἴσταντο οἱ πολέμιοι. 6. Ἀπόδου τὸ κύπελλον.
7. Πρὸ μέθης ἀνίστασο. 8. Ἀποδείκνυται Τιμασίων
γνώμην. 9. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὀλυγαρχίαν ἐν ταῖς πό-
λεσι καθίσταντο. 10. Κύρος τοὺς Μήδους ἐδουλώσατο.
11. Τοὺς Πέρσας ἠλευθέρωσεν. 12. Ὁ Σόλων τὴν
γνώμην ἀπεδείξατο.

II.

1. The citizens are enacting laws. 2. Good laws
were enacted. 3. The judge was giving his opinion.
4. The orators had expressed their opinions. 5. I
expressed this opinion. 6. What opinion did you
express? 7. Will you give me your book? 8. I
will give it to you. 9. Will you show me those
letters? 10. I will show them to your brother.

LESSON LXI.

Verb εἰμί, I am.

276. The verb *εἰμί* is irregular, and is inflected
according to the following

PARADIGM.

PRESENT TENSE.						
	INDICATIVE.	SUBJ.	OPTATIVE.	IMPER.	INFIN.	PART.
S. 1.	εἰμί	ὦ	εἴην		εἶναι	Νομ. ὢν
2.	εἶ	ῆς	εἴης	ἴσθι		οὖσα
3.	ἐστί(ν)	ῆ	εἴη	ἔστω		ὄν
D. 2.	ἐστόν	ῆτον	εἴητον, εἴτον	ἔστον		Gen. ὄντος
3.	ἐστόν	ῆτον	εἴητην, εἴτην	ἔστων		οὔσης
P. 1.	ἐσμέν	ῶμεν	εἴημεν, εἴμεν			
2.	ἐστέ	ῆτε	εἴητε, εἴτε	ἔστε		
3.	εἰσί(ν)	ῶσι(ν)	εἴησαν, εἴεν	ἔστωσαν, ἔστων		
IMPERFECT.						
S. 1.	ἦν					
2.	ἦσθα					
3.	ἦν					
D. 2.	ἦστον, ἦτον					
3.	ἦστην, ἦτην					
P. 1.	ἦμεν					
2.	ἦτε, ἦστε					
3.	ἦσαν					
FUTURE.						
S. 1.	ἔσομαι		ἐσοίμην		ἔσεσθαι	ἐσόμενος
2.	ἔσῃ, ἔσει		ἔσοιο			ἐσομένη
3.	ἔσται		ἔσοιτο			ἐσόμενον
D. 1.	ἐσόμεθον		ἐσοίμεθον			
2.	ἔσεσθον		ἔσοισθον			
3.	ἔσεσθον		ἐσοίσθην			
P. 1.	ἐσόμεθα		ἐσοίμεθα			
2.	ἔσεσθε		ἔσοισθε			
3.	ἔσονται		ἔσονται			

277. RULE.—*Predicate Noun.*

An Attributive Noun in the predicate with εἰμί is put in the same case as the subject when it denotes the same person or thing, e. g. :

Κῦρος βασιλεὺς ἦν.

Cyrus was king,

278. The predicate noun usually dispenses with the article even when the subject takes it, e. g. :

Ὁ δεσπότης ἦν ἡγεμών. | *The ruler was leader.*

279. VOCABULARY.

Ἄγαλμα, ἄτος, τό, *statue, image.*

Αἴγυπτος, ου, ἡ, *Egypt.*

Ἀπορία, ας, ἡ, *difficulty, embarrassment, want.*

Βέβαιος, ᾱ, ον, *firm, trusty.*

Δῶρον, ου, τό, *gift, present.*

Εἰμί (276), *to be.*

Ἐξηγητής, οῦ, ὁ, *expounder, teacher.*

Ἑρμῆς, οῦ, ὁ, *Hermes, Mercury, messenger of the gods.*

Θνητός, ἡ, ὄν, *mortal.*

Κλεινός, ἡ, ὄν, *celebrated, famous.*

Κώμη, ης, ἡ, *village.*

Λίνος, ου, ὁ, *Linus, mythical minstrel.*

Μᾶνία, ας, ἡ, *madness, frenzy.*

Μικρός, ᾱ, ον, *short.*

Ὀλυμπία, ας, ἡ, *Olympia, in Elis in Greece.*

Περί (*prep. with acc.*), *around, along.*

Πλάτων, ωνος, ὁ, *Plato, great philosopher of Athens.*

Φιλόκαλος, ον, *fond of the beautiful, fond of beauty.*

Χιών, όνος, ἡ, *snow.*

Χρηστός, ἡ, ὄν, *useful, serviceable.*

280. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Θνητοί ἐσμεν.
2. Ἡ μέθη μικρὰ μανία ἐστίν.
3. Ὁ Λίνος παῖς ἦν Ἑρμοῦ.
4. Πλάτων φιλόκαλος ἦν.
5. Βέβαιος ἴσθι.
6. Οἱ ἱερεῖς ἔστων ἐξηγηταὶ τῶν χρηστῶν.
7. Ἡ Αἴγυπτος δῶρόν ἐστι τοῦ Νείλου.*
8. Ἦν χιών πολλή.
9. Πολλή ἀπορία ἦν.
10. Κῶμαι ἴσθι.
11. Σοφὸς εἶ.
12. Κλεινότατον ἦν Διὸς ἄγαλμα.

* In accordance with the ancient belief that most of Lower Egypt was a deposit from the Nile.

II.

1. Your father is wise. 2. Be wise. 3. Who will be happy? 4. The good will be happy. 5. The celebrated statue of Jupiter was in Olympia. 6. This statue was very beautiful.

LESSON LXII.

Particles.

281. The Greek language has four parts of speech, called *Particles*. They are the *Adverb*, the *Preposition*, the *Conjunction*, and the *Interjection*. With the single exception of the comparison of adverbs (155), they are not inflected.

282. In Greek the adverb with the article often has the force of an adjective, and sometimes even of a noun, e. g.:

Οἱ νῦν ἄνθρωποι.	}	<i>The men of the present</i>
Οἱ νῦν.		
Οἱ πάλαι.		<i>The men of old.</i>

283. Prepositions show the relations of objects to each other, e. g.:

Ἔστι στρατεῦμα ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ.		<i>There is an army in the park.</i>
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284. Conjunctions are mere connectives, e. g.:

Δόξα καὶ πλοῦτος.		<i>Glory and wealth.</i>
Ἀγαθὸς καὶ σοφός.		<i>Good and wise.</i>

285. Interjections are expressions of emotion or mere marks of address, e. g. :

ὦ Κύρε.

O Cyrus.

286. VOCABULARY.

ἄεί, *always, ever.*

ἄληθώς (ἀληθής), *truly.*

βραχύς, εἶα, ὕ, *short.*

δίκαιος, ᾧ, ον, *just.*

ἐπιτελέω (ἐπί and τελέω), ἐσω,
εσα, εκα, εσμαι, ἐσθην, *to ac-
complish, finish, execute.*

κακῶς (κακός), *badly, basely.*

καλῶς (καλός), *well, nobly.*

νῦν, *now.*

ὀρθῶς (ὀρθός), *rightly.*

οὐρανός, οὐ, ὅ, *firmament, hea-
ven.*

πάλαι, *anciently, long ago, long
since.*

ποιέω εὖ, *to treat well, use
well.*

ποιέω κακῶς, *to treat ill, use
badly.*

τάχως (ταχύς), *quickly,
promptly.*

ὑπό (*prep. with gen.*), *by.*

287. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ὄρθῶς λέγετε. 2. Βουλευέου βραδέως. 3. Ἐπι-
τέλει ταχέως. 4. Οἱ πολῖται καλῶς ἐβουλευσαντο.
5. Τοὺς πολεμίους κακῶς ἐποιούμεν. 6. Τοὺς πάλαι
ἀνθρώπους θανμάζομεν. 7. Τὰς πάλαι πόλεις θανμά-
ζετε. 8. Ὁ νῦν βασιλεὺς τιμᾶται. 9. Ἐκεῖνός ἐστιν
ὁ ἀληθῶς οὐρανός.

II.

1. The present life is short. 2. The soldiers love
their present generals. 3. We all wonder at the wise
men of old. 4. You have deliberated well.

BOOK II.

S Y N T A X .

LESSON LXIII.

Classification of Sentences.

288. Syntax treats of the structure and combination of sentences.

289. The object of all language is of course the expression of thought.

290. A sentence may express thought,

- 1) In the form of an *assertion*, either affirmative or negative. It is then called a *Declarative sentence*, e. g. :

Ὁ παῖς γράφει.

The boy is writing.

Ὁ παῖς οὐ γράφει.

The boy is not writing.

- 2) In the form of a *question*. It is then called an *Interrogative sentence*, e. g. :

Τίς γράφει ;

Who is writing ?

- 3) In the form of a *command*, *exhortation*, or *entreaty*. It is then called an *Imperative sentence*, e. g. :

Γράφε.

Write thou.

II.

1. The boys are playing. 2. The good boys are playing. 3. The good boys are playing in the park. 4. The good boys are playing in the queen's beautiful park.

LESSON LXVI.

Elements of Sentences, continued.—Interrogative and Imperative Sentences.

303. Interrogative sentences are used in asking questions, and may be introduced

- 1) By interrogative pronouns, adjectives, or adverbs, e. g.:

Τίς γράφει ;	Who is writing?
Πόσα ζημιώσεται ;	How much will he be fined?
Πότε ταῦτα πράξετε ;	When will you do this?

- 2) By interrogative particles, as *ἤ, ἄρα, μή, οὐ*, &c., e. g.:

Ἦ πολεμήσεις ;	Will you wage war?
Οὐ πολεμήσεις ;	Will you not wage war?
Ἄρα πολεμήσεις ;	Will you wage war?

REM.—Questions with *ἤ*, equivalent to Latin *ne*, ask for information; with *οὐ*, or *ἄρα οὐ*, Latin *nonne*, expect the answer *yes*; with *ἄρα μή*, Latin *num*, expect the answer *no*.

- 3) Without any interrogative word. In this case the interrogative character of the sentence is indicated, as in English, by the

interrogation-mark in writing, and by the tone of voice in speaking, e. g. :

Εἰρήνην ἄγετε, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι ;	Are you at peace, men of Athens?
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304. Imperative sentences are used in *commands*, *exhortations*, and *entreaties*. They take the verb usually in the Imperative, though sometimes in the Subjunctive, e. g. :

Γράφε ἐπιστολήν.	Write a letter.
Μὴ κλέπτε.	Do not steal.
Μὴ ποιήσῃς τοῦτο.	Do not do this.

REM.—Observe that the negative in imperative sentences is μή, not οὐ.

305. VOCABULARY.

Ἄρα (before vowels often Ἄρ'), interrog. part. (303, Rem.) ἀρ' οὐ=nonne expects an- swer yes; ἀρα μή=num expects answer no.	Θύω, θύσω, ἔθυσα, τέθυκα, τέθυμαι, ἐτύθην, to sacrifice.
Δουλεύω, σω, to serve, be a slave.	Κέρδος, εος, τό, gain, profit, lucre.
Ἔτι, still, yet, besides, further.	Μή, not, used in prohibi- tions, &c.
Εὐτύχέω, ἦσω, εὐτύχησα, εὐ- τύχηκα (218), to prosper, succeed.	Παῖς, δός, ὁ or ἡ, Voc. παῖ, boy, son, child.
	Πότε; when?
	Σιωπάω, ἦσω, to be silent, keep silence.

306. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Τί ποιήσω; 2. Τί σοι ἔτι ποιήσω; 3. Πῶς θύσομεν;
4. Ἔστι τι ἀγαθόν; 5. Ἄρ' εὐτυχεῖς;
6. Ἄρ' οὐκ ἔστιν ἀγαθός; 7. Ἄρα μή ἔστιν ἀγαθός;

λευν. 7. Βασιλεύσεις. 8. Σόλων ἐφιλήθη. 9. Φιληθήση. 10. Ἐκτωρ ἐφονεύθη. 11. Στρατηγὸς νοσεῖ. 12. Στρατιώτης τελευτᾷ. 13. Ἡμεῖς νικῶμεν. 14. Νικῶμεν. 15. Ἄστυ τειχίζεται.

II.

1. You will be honored. 2. He will be conquered. 3. A letter had been written. 4. Letters were written. 5. Let us deliberate. 6. We will deliberate.

LESSON LXV.

Subordinate Elements.—Modifiers.—Declarative Sentences.

296. Both *Subject* and *Predicate* may have qualifying words and clauses connected with them to limit or modify their meaning, e. g. :

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. Ὁ ἀγαθὸς βασιλεὺς τιμᾶται. | | <i>The good king is honored.</i> |
| 2. Καλῶς ἐβουλεύσαντο. | | <i>They deliberated well.</i> |

REM. 1.—In the first example ὁ and ἀγαθός limit βασιλεὺς: i. e. they show that the predicate τιμᾶται is not affirmed of every king, but only of *the good* king.

REM. 2.—In the second example the predicate is modified by καλῶς, showing *how* they deliberated.

297. Qualifying words and clauses, whether belonging to the subject or predicate, may be called *modifiers*.

298. Any modifier, whether in the subject or predicate, may be itself modified, e. g. :

Φίλιππος, ὁ Ἀλεξάνδρου πατήρ, ἐβασίλευεν.	Philip, the father of Alexander, was king.
--	--

299. The subject (expressed or implied) and the predicate are essential to the structure of every sentence, and may therefore be called the *Essential* or *Principal Elements* of sentences.

300. All modifiers are subordinate to the subject and predicate, and may therefore be called the *Subordinate Elements* of sentences.

301. VOCABULARY.

Ἄρχων, οντος, ὁ, <i>archon, ruler.</i> Βασίλεια, ας, ἡ, <i>queen.</i> Κρύπτω, ψω, ψα, φα, μμαι, φθην, <i>to conceal, hide.</i> ΠΑΪΩ, παίζομαι, παισα, πέ- παικα, πέπαισμαι, ἐπαίχθην, <i>to play, to sport.</i>	Πέμπω, ψω, ψα, πέπομφα, πέ- πεμμαι, ἐπέμφθην, <i>to send.</i> Πλησίον (<i>adv.</i>), <i>near</i> , ὁ πλη- σίον, <i>the near</i> (282), <i>the</i> <i>neighboring, the neighbor.</i> Χώρα, ας, ἡ, <i>country, place.</i>
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302. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Πέρσης ἔκρυψε κύπελλα. 2. Ὁ Πέρσης ἔκρυψε τὰ κύπελλα. 3. Ὁ κακὸς Πέρσης ἔκρυψε τὰ χρυσὰ κύπελλα. 4. Ὁ κακὸς Πέρσης ἔκρυψε τὰ χρυσὰ κύπελλα ἐν τῷ κήπῳ. 5. Ὁ κακὸς Πέρσης ἔκρυψε τὰ χρυσὰ κύπελλα ἐν τῷ τοῦ Χεῖρισόφου κήπῳ. 6. Ὁ ἄρχων ἡγεμόνα πέμπει. 7. Ὁ τῆς χώρας ἄρχων ἡγεμόνα πέμπει. 8. Ὁ τῆς χώρας ἄρχων τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἡγεμόνα πέμπει. 9. Ἔστι στράτευμα ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ. 10. Ἔστι στράτευμα πολὺ ἐν τῷ πλησίον παραδείσῳ.

II.

1. The boys are playing. 2. The good boys are playing. 3. The good boys are playing in the park. 4. The good boys are playing in the queen's beautiful park.

LESSON LXVI.

Elements of Sentences, continued.—Interrogative and Imperative Sentences.

303. Interrogative sentences are used in asking questions, and may be introduced

1) By interrogative pronouns, adjectives, or adverbs, e. g.:

<i>Τίς γράφει ;</i>	<i>Who is writing?</i>
<i>Πόσα ζημιώσεται ;</i>	<i>How much will he be fined?</i>
<i>Πότε ταῦτα πράξετε ;</i>	<i>When will you do this?</i>

2) By interrogative particles, as *ἦ, ἄρα, μή, οὐ*, &c., e. g.:

<i>Ἦ πολεμήσεις ;</i>	<i>Will you wage war?</i>
<i>Οὐ πολεμήσεις ;</i>	<i>Will you not wage war?</i>
<i>Ἄρα πολεμήσεις ;</i>	<i>Will you wage war?</i>

REM.—Questions with *ἦ*, equivalent to Latin *ne*, ask for information; with *οὐ*, or *ἄρα οὐ*, Latin *nonne*, expect the answer *yes*; with *ἄρα μή*, Latin *num*, expect the answer *no*.

3) Without any interrogative word. In this case the interrogative character of the sentence is indicated, as in English, by the

interrogation-mark in writing, and by the tone of voice in speaking, e. g. :

Εἰρήνην ἄγετε, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι ;	Are you at peace, men of Athens?
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304. Imperative sentences are used in *commands*, *exhortations*, and *entreaties*. They take the verb usually in the Imperative, though sometimes in the Subjunctive, e. g. :

Γράφε ἐπιστολήν.	Write a letter.
Μὴ κλέπτε.	Do not steal.
Μὴ ποιήσῃς τοῦτο.	Do not do this.

REM.—Observe that the negative in imperative sentences is μή, not οὐ.

305. VOCABULARY.

Ἄρα (before vowels often Ἄρ'), interrog. part. (303, Rem.) ἄρ' οὐ=none expects an- swer yes; ἄρα μή=num expects answer no.	Θύω, θύσω, ἔθυσα, τέθυκα, τέθυμαι, ἐτύθην, to sacrifice.
Δουλεύω, σω, to serve, be a slave.	Κέρδος, εος, τό, gain, profit, lucre.
Ἔτι, still, yet, besides, further.	Μή, not, used in prohibi- tions, &c.
Εὐτύχεω, ἦσω, εὐτύχησα, εὐ- τύχηκα (218), to prosper, succeed.	Παῖς, δός, ό or ή, Voc. παῖ, boy, son, child.
	Πότε; when?
	Σιωπάω, ἦσω, to be silent, keep silence.

306. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Τί ποιήσω ; 2. Τί σοι ἔτι ποιήσω ; 3. Πῶς θύσομεν ; 4. Ἔστι τι ἀγαθόν ; 5. Ἄρ' εὐτυχεῖς ; 6. Ἄρ' οὐκ ἔστιν ἀγαθός ; 7. Ἄρα μὴ ἔστιν ἀγαθός ;

8. *Τίνα καιρὸν ζητεῖτε* ; 9. *Δουλεύσομεν* ; 10. *ὦ παῖ, σιώπα*. 11. *Τοὺς θεοὺς τίμα*. 12. *Τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἐπαινεῖτε*. 13. *Μὴ σε νικάτω κέρδος*. 14. *Τὴν σοφίαν ζηλῶμεν*.

II.

1. Who gave you the book? 2. My brother gave it to me. 3. When did he give it to you? 4. He gave it to me long since. 5. Give me the book. 6. Do not give it to him.

LESSON LXVII.

Simple Subject.

307. Every simple sentence must have for its subject either

- 1) A noun ; e. g., *Παῖς γράφει*, *a boy is writing*.
- 2) A pronoun ; e. g., *Ἐγὼ γράφω*, *I am writing*.
- 3) Some word used substantively ; e. g., *Ἀγαθὸς γράφει*, *a good man is writing*.

308. RULE.—*Subject.*

The subject of a finite verb is put in the nominative, e. g. :

Ὁ παῖς γράφει. | *The boy is writing.*

[H. 539 : C. 342 : S. 157.]

309. In the arrangement of the Greek sentence, the subject usually precedes the predicate, as in the above examples.

310. VOCABULARY.

Ἀνδρείος, εἰά, εἶον, *brave, valiant.*

Βοιωτός, οὐ, ὁ, *Boeotian.*

ἡγέομαι, ἡσομαι, ἡσάμην,
Perf. M. ἡγῆμαι, to command, guide, lead.

Πίνδαρος, ου, ὁ, *Pindar, celebrated lyric poet of Thebes in Boeotia.*

Πεισίστρατος, ου, ὁ, *Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens.*

311. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Δαρείος ἐβασίλευσεν. 2. Κῦρος ἐστρατεύετο.
3. Χειρίσοφος ἡγοῖτο. 4. Οὗτός ἐστιν ἀνδρείος. 5.
Πίνδαρος Βοιωτὸς ἦν. 6. Τίς νενίκηται; 7. Οὗτοι
νενίκηνται. 8. Τίνες θανμάζονται; 9. Ὑμεῖς θανμά-
ζεσθε. 10. Πεισίστρατος ἐτελεύτησεν.

II.

1. You will be honored. 2. Let them be honored.
3. Let Cyrus be king. 4. Who was Pindar? 5. He
was a poet. 6. Was he not a Boeotian? 7. He was
a Boeotian.

LESSON LXVIII.

Complex Subject.

312. The elements of a simple sentence may be either simple or complex:

- 1) *Simple*, when not modified by other words,
e. g.:

Βασιλεὺς βασιλεύει.

|

A king reigns.

2) *Complex*, when thus modified, e. g.:

Ἀγαθὸς βασιλεὺς καλῶς βασιλεύει. | *A good king reigns well.*

REM.—In the first example, βασιλεὺς βασιλεύει, both subject and predicate are simple, while in the second both are complex.

313. Modifiers are of two kinds, viz.:

1) Such as *complete* the meaning of other words by specifying some *object*. These may be called *Objective Modifiers*, e. g.:

Τῆς σοφίας ἐπιθυμοῦμεν. | *We desire wisdom.*
Ἡ τῆς σοφίας ἐπιθυμία. | *The desire of (for) wisdom.*

REM.—In the first example, τῆς σοφίας completes the meaning of ἐπιθυμοῦμεν by specifying the *object* desired. In the second example, too, τῆς σοφίας just as really completes the meaning of ἐπιθυμία by specifying the object of that desire: *the desire of (what?) wisdom.*

2) Such as *restrict* the meaning of other words, generally by specifying some *quality* or *attribute*. These may be called *Attributive Modifiers*, e. g.:

Ἀγαθὸς βασιλεὺς καλῶς βασιλεύει. | *A good king rules well.*

REM. 1.—Ἀγαθός expresses the attribute of βασιλεὺς (*good king*) and καλῶς of βασιλεύει (*rules well*).

REM. 2.—It will be observed that the adverb καλῶς sustains the same relation to the verb βασιλεύει as the adjective ἀγαθός does to the noun βασιλεὺς; both are strictly *attributive*, but, for distinction's sake, the latter may be called the *adjective attribute*, and the former the *adverbial attribute*.

MODIFIERS OF THE SUBJECT.

314. The subject of a sentence may be limited or modified:

1) By an *objective* modifier, e. g.:

'Η τῆς σοφίας ἐπιθυμία ὕμᾱς παροξύνει.		The desire for wisdom ac- tuates us.
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REM.—This modifier has been very properly called the *objective genitive*; though some grammarians regard it as merely attributive. It will be readily seen that τῆς σοφίας, in the above example, expresses no *attribute* of ἐπιθυμία (*desire*); it says nothing of the *character* or *qualities* of that desire, but simply specifies the *object* on which it is exercised.

2) By an *attributive* modifier, e. g.:

'Αγαθὸς βασιλεὺς βασι- λεύει.		A good king is reigning.
'Ο τῶν Περσῶν βασιλεὺς τιμᾶται.		The king of the Persians is honored.

REM.—It will be observed, from the above examples, that the attribute of the subject is expressed sometimes by an adjective, and sometimes by a noun.

315. RULE.—*Agreement of Adjectives.*

Adjectives and adjective pronouns (whether in the subject or the predicate) agree in *gender*, *number*, and *case* with the nouns which they qualify, e. g.:

'Αγαθὸς βασιλεὺς.		A good king.
'Αγαθὴ βασίλεια.		A good queen.

[H. 498 : C. 444 : S. 137.]

316. RULE.—*Modifying Nouns.*

A noun modifying the meaning of another noun is put in the genitive when it denotes a different* person or thing, e. g.:

'Η τῆς σοφίας ἐπιθυμία.		The desire of wisdom.
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[H. 558 : C. 382 : S. 173.]

* See 443.

POSITION OF MODIFIERS IN THE COMPLEX SUBJECT.

317. The Greek language allows great freedom in the arrangement of words, consulting emphasis and euphony rather than arbitrary laws. Some general directions, however, may be of service to the beginner.

318. In the arrangement of the parts of a complex subject,

- 1) The Article precedes its substantive, e. g. :

Ὁ βασιλεύς.		<i>The king.</i>
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- 2) The Adjective precedes or follows its substantive according as it *is* or *is not* emphatic, e. g. :

Ἀγαθὸς βασιλεύς.		<i>A good king.</i>
Βασιλεὺς ἀγαθός.		

- 3) The Adjective, when accompanied by an article, generally stands between the article and the noun, e. g. :

Ὁ ἀγαθὸς βασιλεύς.		<i>The good king.</i>
--------------------	--	-----------------------

- 4) The Genitive, whether with or without an article, may either precede or follow its substantive; though, when the governing word takes the article, the genitive more commonly stands between the article and the substantive, e. g. :

Ἄλσος δένδρων.		<i>A grove of trees.</i>
Δένδρων ἄλσος.		
Τὸ δένδρων ἄλσος.		<i>The grove of trees.</i>

319. Again, any modifier in the complex subject may itself become complex, e. g. :

**Ἀλσος ἡμέρων δένδρων.* | *A grove of cultivated trees.*

REM.—Here the modifier *δένδρων* is itself modified by the adjective *ἡμέρων*.

LESSON LXIX.

Complex Subject.—Exercises.

320. VOCABULARY.

**Ἀπόλλων, ωνος, ὁ, Apollo, god of prophecy.*

**Ἀσκληπιός, οὔ, ὁ, Aesculapius, god of medicine.*

Γυνή, γυναικός, ἡ, Voc. S. γύναι, Dat. Pl. γυναιξίν, woman, wife.

**Ἐκαστος, η, ον, each, every.*

**Ἔχω, ἔξω, ἔσχηκα, to have, hold, possess.*

Εὐεργέτης, ου, ὁ, benefactor.

**Ἦκω, ἦξω, ἦκα, to come, to have arrived.*

**Ἰάομαι, ιάσομαι, ιασάμην (Deponent), to cure, heal.*

Μαντεύομαι, σομαι, σάμην (Dep.), to predict, to prophesy.

Τέχνη, ης, ἡ, art, occupation, trade.

Φωκίων, ωνος, ὁ, Phocion, Athenian commander.

321. EXERCISES.

I.

1. *Στρατηγοὶ ἐβουλεύσαντο.* 2. *Οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἐβουλεύσαντο.* 3. *Οἱ τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατηγοὶ ἐβουλεύσαντο.* 4. *Ἡ βασιλέως γυνή ἦκει.* 5. *Ὁ τῆς βασιλέως γυναικὸς ἀδελφὸς ἦκει.* 6. *Ἡ Φωκίανος γυνή ἐτιμήθη.* 7. *Οἱ εὐεργέται τῶν ἀνθρώπων τιμῶνται.* 8. *Ὁ τῶν Κορινθίων στρατηγὸς ἐνικήθη.* 9. *Ἐκαστος τῶν θεῶν τέχνην τιμὰ ἔχει.* 10. *Ὁ Ἀπόλλων μαντεύεται.* 11. *Ὁ Ἀσκληπιὸς ἰᾶται.*

II.

1. The queen is honored. 2. The good queen will be loved. 3. The servants of the good queen were silent. 4. The faithful servants will honor the queen.

LESSON LXX.

Simple Predicate.

322. The Predicate of a sentence consists of two parts, an *attribute* of the subject, and a *copula*, by which that attribute is predicated or asserted of the subject.

323. The attribute and copula, which form the predicate, sometimes appear separately, as when the former is expressed by a noun or adjective and the latter by the verb *εἶμι*, and sometimes united in one word, in which case they must be expressed by a verb.

324. The predicate of a simple sentence may, therefore, be

1) A verb, e. g.:

Ὁ παῖς παίζει. | The boy is playing.

2) The verb *εἶμι* with an attributive* noun or adjective, e. g.:

Ὁ Παρνασσὸς ὄρος ἐστίν. | Parnassus is a mountain.
Ἡ φαιστός χωλὸς ἦν. | Hephaestus was lame.

REM.—In the first example the predicate is not *ἐστίν* but *ὄρος ἐστίν*; for the assertion is not that Parnassus *is* (i. e. *exists*), but

* By an *attributive* noun is meant one which is used to qualify or describe another noun.

is a mountain. So, too, in the second example the predicate is *χωλός ἦν*, *was lame*.

325. GENERAL RULE.—*Finite Verbs*.

A finite verb agrees with its subject in number and person, e. g. :

‘Ο παῖς γράφει. | *The boy is writing.*

[H. 497 : C. 543 : S. 157.]

326. SPECIAL RULE.—*Finite Verbs*.

The neuter plural generally takes the verb in the singular, and a collective noun in the singular may take the verb in the plural, e. g. :

Ταῦτα ἐγένετο. | *These things happened.*

‘Ο δῆμος ἐβόων. | *The people shouted.*

[H. 514, a ; 515 : C. 548, 549 : S. 157, 2 and 4.]

327. RULE.—*Predicate Noun*.

A predicate noun after *εἰμί* is put in the same case as the subject when it denotes the same person or thing, e. g. :

Κῦρος βασιλεὺς ἦν. | *Cyrus was king.*

[H. 540 : C. 331 : S. 160, 2.]

REM.—For the agreement of adjectives, see 315.

328. As an apparent exception to rule 315, it should be observed, that the predicate adjective is often neuter, even when the substantive is masculine or feminine, e. g. :

Καλὸν ἡ ἀλήθεια. | *Truth is beautiful* (lit. *a beautiful thing*).

REM.—The copula (*ἐστί*, &c.) is often omitted, as in the above example.

329. The predicate noun usually dispenses with the article, even when the subject takes it, e. g. :

Ἡγεμῶν ἦν ὁ δεσπότης. | *The ruler was leader.*

REM.—The article shows that δεσπότης is the subject.

330. VOCABULARY.

Ἀλέξανδρος, ου, ὁ, <i>Alexander,</i> surnamed the Great, of Macedon.	Πλοῦτος, ου, ὁ, <i>wealth, riches.</i>
Δέκα, <i>ten.</i>	Πολιορκέω, ἤσω, <i>to. besiege,</i> <i>blockade.</i>
Δῆμος, ου, ὁ, <i>the people.</i>	Πολυτελής, ἐς, <i>magnificent,</i> <i>costly.</i>
Θρεπτικός, ἦ, ὄν, <i>nourishing.</i>	Σκηνή, ἦς, ἡ, <i>tent.</i>
Ἱερός, ἄ, ὄν, <i>sacred.</i>	Στέφανος, ου, ὁ, <i>crown, gar-</i> <i>land.</i>
Κολᾶκεύω, σω, <i>to flatter.</i>	Τυφλός, ἦ, ὄν, <i>blind.</i>
Λόγος, ου, ὁ, <i>word, account, re-</i> <i>port.</i>	

331. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Φεύγωμεν. 2. Φεύγωμεν. 3. Φεύγετε. 4. Οἱ στρατιῶται φεύγουσιν. 5. Ἡ θυγάτηρ σου καλή ἐστίν. 6. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἦν σοφός. 7. Ἐπολιορκούντο οἱ Ἕλληνες. 8. Ἀλεξάνδρου ἡ σκηνὴ πολυτελὴς ἦν. 9. Ὁ στέφανος ὁ τοῦ ποιητοῦ ἐστὶν ἱερός. 10. Τυφλὸν (328) ὁ πλοῦτος. 11. Ὁ μέλας οἶνός ἐστι θρεπτικώτατος. 12. Ὑμεῖς ἐστε στρατηγοί. 13. Τίνες ἦσαν οἱ λόγοι; 14. Τὰ δίκαια καλὰ ἐστίν.

II.

1. Who was the general? 2. There were ten generals. 3. Who was brave? 4. That soldier was very brave. 5. These things are beautiful. 6. The people are flattered.

LESSON LXXI.

Complex Predicate.—Direct Object.

332. The Predicate, like the subject, may be modified,

I. By Objective Modifiers.

II. By Attributive Modifiers.

333. The *objective* modifiers of the verb-predicate may be divided into three classes, viz. :

1) Direct Objects.

2) Indirect Objects.

3) Remote Objects.

334. In the arrangement of the Greek sentence the object, of whatever kind, generally, though by no means uniformly, precedes its verb, e. g. :

<p>Ὁ παῖς ἐπιστολὴν γράφει. Τοῖς φίλοις ἀρήγει.</p>		<p><i>The boy is writing a letter. He aids his friends.</i></p>
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335. The direct object of the predicate may represent,

1) The person or thing on which the action of the verb is directly exerted, e. g. :

<p>Ὁ νεανίας ἐπιστολὴν ἀνα- γινώσκει.</p>		<p><i>The youth is reading (what ?) a letter.</i></p>
---	--	---

2) The direct effect of the action, i. e. the object produced by it, e. g. :

<p>Ὁ νεανίας ἐπιστολὴν γρά- φει.</p>		<p><i>The youth is writing (what ?) a letter.</i></p>
--	--	---

336. RULE.—*Direct Object.*

Any transitive verb may take an *Accusative* as the direct object of its action. (See examples above.)

[H. 544 : C. 423 : S. 163.]

337. Any thought, which may be expressed by a transitive verb with a direct object, may also be expressed by the passive voice of the same verb, having for its subject the noun used as the direct object of the active, e. g. :

Τὴν πόλιν θαυμάζουσιν.		<i>They admire the city.</i>
Ἡ πόλις θαυμάζεται.		<i>The city is admired.</i>

REM.—The agent of the action with passive verbs, when expressed, is generally put in the genitive with *ὑπό*, as we shall have occasion to notice in another place.

338. The object, and, in fact, any noun, whether in the subject or predicate, may be modified in the various ways already specified for the subject. (See 314.)

339. VOCABULARY.

Ἀγών, ὦνος, ὁ, <i>contest, struggle, battle.</i>		Δοκιμάζω, ἄσω, <i>to try, prove, test.</i>
Αἰγύπτιος, ἱα, ἱον, <i>Egyptian, of Egypt.</i>		Ἡμίθεος, ου, ὁ, <i>demigod.</i>
Ἀριστείδης, ου, ὁ, <i>Aristides, Athenian statesman surnamed the Just.</i>		Μυθολογέω, ἦσω, <i>to tell mythic tales, to recount.</i>
Γεωμέτρης, ου, ὁ, <i>geometer.</i>		Πενθέω, ἦσω, <i>to lament, mourn for.</i>
		Τιμᾶω, ἦσω, <i>to honor, revere, worship.</i>

340. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Δοκίμαζε τοὺς φίλους. 2. Σοφίαν θαυμάζομεν.
3. Τὴν τοῦ γεωμέτρου σοφίαν θαυμάζομεν. 4. Ἡ τοῦ

γεωμέτρου σοφία θανμάζεται. 5. Οἱ Ἕλληνες τοὺς Πέρσας ἐνίκησαν. 6. Οἱ Αἰγύπτιοι θηρία τιμῶσιν. 7. Οἱ αὐτῶν θεοὶ πενθοῦνται. 8. Ἀλέξανδρος ἐνίκησε Δαρεῖον. 9. Ὁμηρος τοὺς ἀγῶνας τοὺς τῶν ἡμιθέων ἐμυθολόγησεν. 10. Πάντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸν Ἀριστελ-
δην ἐπαινοῦσιν.

II.

1. Who conquered Darius? 2. The Athenians conquered the king. 3. The general of the Athenians conquered the king of the Persians. 4. The king of the Persians was conquered.

LESSON LXXII.

Complex Predicate.—Indirect Object.

341. The verb of the predicate may be modified by a noun denoting the person or thing *to* or *for which* any thing is or is done. This modifier is called an *indirect object*.

342. RULE.—*Indirect Object.*

The *Indirect Object* is put in the *Dative*, and is used,

- 1) After εἶμι and γίγνομαι, and their compounds, in expressions denoting possession, e. g. :

Τί ἡμῖν ἔσται ;	What shall we have?
	What will be to us?

- 2) After a large class of verbs to denote the person or thing for whose *advantage* or *disadvantage* any thing is or is done, e. g. :

Πᾶς ἀνὴρ αὐτῷ ποιεῖ. | *Every man labors for him-
self.*

Θεοῖς μὴ μάχου. | *Do not fight against gods.*

3) After many verbs to denote the object to
which any thing is done, e. g.:

Εἵκε τοῖς θεοῖς. | *Yield to the gods.*

4) After many verbs which in English take the
direct object, as to *help, serve, blame, fol-
low, accompany, obey, trust, believe*, and
the like, e. g.:

Τοῖς φίλοις ἀρήγει. | *He aids his friends.*
'Ακολουθεῖ τοῖς νόμοις. | *He obeys (follows) the
laws.*

[H. 595, 596, 602: C. 398, 401: S. 195, 197.]

343. VOCABULARY.

Ἀρήγω, ξω, ξα, to *help, aid,
succor.*

Βασιλεία, ας, ἡ, *kingdom.*

Βοηθέω, ἦσω, to *assist, run to
the assistance of.*

Εἵκω, εἴξω, εἴξα, to *submit to,
yield to.*

Ἐπιβουλεύω (ἐπί, upon, against,
and βουλεύω), σω, to *plot
against.*

Ὀμιλέω, ἦσω, to *associate with.*

Πιστεύω, σω, to *confide in, to
trust.*

Πολεμέω, ἦσω, to *fight with,
make war upon.*

Πῦρ, πυρός, τό, *fire.*

Συνουσία, ας, ἡ, *society, com-
pany, intercourse.*

344. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ἀρήξομεν τῇ πόλει. 2. Ὀμίλει τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς.
3. Κύρψ ἦν μεγάλη βασιλεία. 4. Εἴκουσι τοῖς πολε-
μοῖς. 5. Οἱ Πέρσαι θύουσι πυρί. 6. Τοῖς θεοῖς ἔδυ-

σαν οἱ Ἕλληνες. 7. Τῷ ἡγεμόνι πιστεύσομεν. 8. Ἐπίστευον Κύρῳ αἱ πόλεις. 9. Ἐπιβουλεύει Φίλιππος πᾶσι τοῖς Ἕλλησιν. 10. Φιλίππῳ πολεμοῦμεν. 11. Οἱ στρατιῶται ἐβοήθησαν αὐτῷ. 12. Τὰς τῶν κακῶν συνουσίας φεύγε.

II.

1. To what will you yield? 2. We shall yield to necessity. 3. The soldiers were plotting against their general. 4. Let us all wage war against this king.

LESSON LXXIII.

Complex Predicate.—Remote Object.

345. The verb of the predicate may be modified by a *Genitive*, often appearing indeed in the English translation as the object of an action, though in the Greek the distinction between the *direct object* and *this genitive* is clearly marked. To indicate this distinction, we will call the latter a *remote object*, e. g. :
Μέμνησο τῆς κοινῆς τύχης. | *Remember the common lot.*

346. RULE.—*Genitive—Remote Object.*

The Genitive is used,

- 1) After verbs of *remembering, desiring, caring for*, and *their contraries*, e. g. :

Ἐπιθυμῶ τῆς σοφίας. | *I desire wisdom.*

- 2) After verbs of *hearing, tasting, smelling, and feeling*, e. g. :

Τοῦ ῥήτορος ἤκουσα. | *I heard the orator.*

- 3) After verbs involving the force of a *comparative*, of *superiority* or *inferiority*; as, κρατέω, *to be master of*; βασιλεύω, *to rule (be king of)*; ἄρχω, *to rule*, e. g.:

Κροῖσος Λυδῶν ἥρχεν.		Croesus was ruling the Lydians.
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- 4) After verbs of *plenty* and *want*, e. g.:

Ὁ δίκαιος οὐδενὸς δεῖται νόμου.		The just man needs no law.
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- 5) After verbs of *partaking*, *touching*, *laying hold of*, and indeed after any verb when the action relates only to a *part* of the object, e. g.:

Ὁ ἄνθρωπος μετέχει τῆς θείας φύσεως.		Man partakes of the divine nature.
Κλέπτει τὰ δημόσια.		He is stealing the public money.
Κλέπτει τῶν δημοσίων.		He is stealing some of the public money.

[H. 574, 575, 576 : C. 346, 357, 367, 375 : S. 179, 182, 184.]

347. VOCABULARY.

Ἀπορέω, ἦσω, <i>to be in want, be at a loss for.</i>		Εὐπορέω, ἦσω, <i>to prosper, be rich in.</i>
Δέω, δεήσω, ἐδέησα, δεδέηκα, δεδέημαι, ἐδεήθην, <i>to need, ask, beg.</i>		Θάλασσα, ης, ἡ, <i>sea.</i>
Ἐπιθυμέω (ἐπί and θυμέω not used), ἦσω, <i>to desire.</i>		Θῆβαι, ὧν, αἱ (<i>plur.</i>), <i>Thebes, city in Boeotia.</i>
Ἐπιθυμία, as, ἡ, <i>desire.</i>		Κάδμος, ου, ὁ, <i>Cadmus, Phoenician, reputed founder of Thebes.</i>

Κουνός, ή, όν, <i>common, common to all</i>	Μίνως, ως, ό, <i>Minos, king of Crete.</i>
Κρατέω, ήσω, <i>to rule, be master of, govern.</i>	Σωτηρία, ας, ή, <i>safety, security.</i>

348. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Κάδμος Θηβών έβασίλευσεν. 2. 'Ο Φίλιππος δόξης έπιθυμεί. 3. Δαρείος τής θαλάσσης έκράτει. 4. Δαρείος Περσών έβασίλευσεν. 5. Μίνως τής Έλληνικής θαλάσσης έκράτησεν. 6. Οι Έλληνες έκράτησαν των βαρβάρων. 7. Έπιθυμούμεν τής ήμετέρας πόλεως. 8. Οι Λακεδαιμόνιοι δέονται του στρατεύματος. 9. Φίλιππος χρημάτων εύπόρει. 10. Λόγων άπορούμεν. 11. Χρημάτων εύπορούμεν.

II.

1. What do you desire? 2. I desire wisdom. 3. The boy desires a beautiful horse. 4. The wise govern their desires. 5. All need wisdom.

LESSON LXXIV.

Complex Predicate.—Direct Object with Predicate-Accusative.

349. RULE.—*Direct Object with Predicate-Accusative.*

Verbs of *making, choosing, electing, calling, showing*, and the like, are followed by two accusatives denoting the same person or thing, e. g. :

Πυθαγόρας ἑαυτὸν φιλόσο- φον ὠνόμασεν.	Pythagoras called himself a philosopher.
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[H. 556 : C. 434 : S. 166.]

REM.—Here *ἑαυτὸν* is the direct object, but the other accusative, *φιλόσοφον*, is neither object nor modifier, but an essential part of the predicate, and may therefore be called the *predicate-accusative*. The assertion is not that Pythagoras *called* himself, but that he *called* himself a *philosopher*.

350. When verbs of this class assume the passive form, the direct object of the active becomes the subject, and the predicate-accusative becomes the predicate-nominative, e. g. :

Οἱ κολᾶκες Ἀλέξανδρον θεὸν ὠνόμαζον.	The flatterers called Al- exander a god.
Ἀλέξανδρος θεὸς ὠνομά- ζετο.	Alexander was called a god.

351. The predicate noun, whether nominative or accusative, usually dispenses with the article, as in the above examples.

352. In the arrangement of the object and the predicate-accusative, the former generally precedes, e. g. :

Ἀλέξανδρον θεὸν ὠνόμα- ζον.	They called Alexander a god.
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353. VOCABULARY.

Ἀρμενία, ας, ἡ, Armenia, coun- try in Asia.	Λαός, οὔ, ὁ, people.
Ἀσία, ας, ἡ, Asia.	Νομίζω, ἴσω (or ἰῶ), σμαι, σθην, to regard, think, con- sider.
Καλέω, ἔσω, εσα, κέκληκα, κέκλημαι, ἐκλήθην, to call, name.	Ὀνομάζω, ἄσω, σμαι, σθην, to name, call by name.
Κόσμος, ου, ὁ, ornament, honor.	Πᾶλαιός, ἁ, ὄν, ancient, old.

Ῥωμαῖος, ᾱ, ον, *Roman*.

Ῥώμη, ης, ἡ, *Rome*.

Σικελία, ας, ἡ, *Sicily, the island of Sicily*.

Ταμεῖον, ου, τό, *store-house, treasury*.

Τόπος, ου, ὁ, *place, region, country*.

354. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Τὸν τόπον τοῦτον Ἀρμενίαν καλοῦμεν. 2. Ὁ τόπος οὗτος Ἀρμενία καλεῖται. 3. Πατέρα ἐμὲ ἐκαλεῖτε. 4. Φίλους μέγιστον κόσμον νομίζετε. 5. Ὁμηρος Ἀγαμέμνονα “ποιμένα λαῶν” ὀνομάζει. 6. Πᾶσα ἡ Ἀσία ἐδούλευε τῷ τῶν Περσῶν βασιλεῖ. 7. Τὴν Σικελίαν τὸ παλαιὸν ταμεῖον τῆς Ῥώμης ἐκάλουν οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι.

II.

1. They called the city Rome. 2. The city was called Rome. 3. Whom did you call king? 4. We called Cyrus king. 5. Cyrus was called the great king.

LESSON LXXV.

Complex Predicate.—Combined Objects.—Two Accusatives.

355. The several objects already considered—the *direct*, *indirect*, and *remote*—are not only used singly as modifiers of verbs, but are also variously combined with each other. The principal combinations will now be noticed in order.

356. A few verbs take two direct objects, the one of a person and the other of a thing.

357. RULE.—*Combined Objects—Two Accusatives.*

Verbs of *asking, demanding, teaching, concealing, clothing, unclothing, doing* or *saying good or ill*, and some others, may take two accusatives, one of a person and the other of a thing, e. g. :

Οὐ σε κρύψω τὴν ἐμὴν γνώμην.		<i>I will not conceal from you my opinion.</i>
Ταῦτα αἰτοῦμεν τοὺς θεούς.		<i>We ask this of the gods.</i>

[H. 553 : C. 435, 436 : S. 165.]

358. When verbs, which in the active voice take two accusatives, become passive, the direct object of the person generally becomes the subject, and the accusative of the thing is retained.

359. RULE.—*Object after Passive Verbs.*

Verbs in the passive voice may be followed by the same cases as in the active, except the personal object, which generally becomes the subject of the passive, e. g. :

Τὸν ἄνδρα μουσικὴν ἐπαλ- δευσαν.		<i>They taught the man mu- sic.</i>
Ὁ ἄνθρωπος μουσικὴν ἐπαιδεύ- θη.		<i>The man was taught mu- sic.</i>

[H. 553 a, 595 a : C. 562 : S. 206, 3.]

REM.—This rule, it will be observed, applies to all verbs which take combined objects in any of their several forms.

360. VOCABULARY.

Αἰτέω, ἥσω, ἤτησα, &c., to ask, beg, demand.		Δάμων, ωνος, ὁ, <i>Damon</i> , cele- brated musician.
Ἀποστερέω (ἀπό, from, and στερέω), ἥσω, to deprive of, take from.		Διδάσκω, ἀξω, ἀξα, ἄχα, ἀγμαί, ἀχθην, to teach.

Ἔργατης, ου, ὁ, *laborer, work-*
man.

Μῆν, μηνός, ὁ, *month.*

Μισθωτός, οὔ, ὁ, *hireling.*

Μουσική, ἡς, ἡ, *music.*

Πεντεκαίδεκα, *fifteen.*

Σωφροσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, *prudence,*
self-control, moderation.

361. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Οἱ Πέρσαι διδάσκουσι τοὺς παῖδας σωφροσύνην.
2. Οἱ τῶν Περσῶν παῖδες σωφροσύνην διδάσκονται.
3. Δάμων τὴν κόρην τὴν μουσικὴν ἐδίδαξεν.
4. Ἡ κόρη τὴν μουσικὴν ἐδιδάχθη.
5. Διδάξω τὰ βέλτιστα ὑμᾶς.
6. Ὑμᾶς ἀποστερεῖ τὸν μισθόν.
7. Ὁ Περσῶν βασιλεὺς πεντεκαίδεκα μηνῶν τοὺς στρατιώτας τὸν μισθὸν ἀπεστέρησεν.
8. Κῦρον αἰτοῦσι πλοῖα.
9. Ἡγεμόνα αἰτῶμεν Κῦρον.
10. Μισθωτὸν ἐγὼ σε Φιλίππου καλῶ.

II.

1. Let us teach our children.
2. We will teach them wisdom.
3. Who taught you music?
4. My father taught me music.
5. We will not deprive the laborer of his pay.

LESSON LXXVI.

Complex Predicate.—Combined Objects—Accusative and Dative.

362. RULE.—*Combined Objects—Accusative and Dative.*

Any transitive verb may take the *Accusative* of the *direct* and the *Dative* of the *indirect* object, e. g. :

Ἐγὼ ἡγεμόνας δώσω. | *I will give you guides.*

[H. 544, 595 : C. 401, 423 : S. 195, 2.]

363. The passive admits of two constructions :

- 1) The direct object of the active becomes the subject, and the indirect is retained, e. g. :

Τοῖς ξένοις φιάλας ἀργυ- ρᾶς ἔδωκεν.		<i>He gave silver bowls to the guests.</i>
Τοῖς ξένοις φιάλαι ἀργυ- ραὶ ἐδόθησαν.		<i>Silver bowls were given to the guests.</i>

- 2) The indirect personal object becomes the subject, and the direct object is retained, e. g. :

Τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὴν φύλα- κὴν ἐπιτρέπουσιν.		<i>They entrust the watch to the Athenians.</i>
Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν φύλακὴν ἐπιτρέπονται.		<i>The Athenians are en- trusted with the watch.</i>

364. In the arrangement of objects, the dative of the person generally precedes the accusative of the thing, as in the above examples.

365. VOCABULARY.

Ἀείμνηστος, ον, <i>memorable, not to be forgotten.</i>		Λυκοῦργος, ου, ὁ, <i>Lycurgus, lawgiver of Sparta.</i>
Ἀμᾶθια, ας, ἡ, <i>ignorance.</i>		Μάχη, ης, ἡ, <i>battle, engage- ment.</i>
Δύο, two.		Ὀνειδίζω, ἴσω (ῖω), <i>to impute as reproach, cast in one's teeth.</i>
Δῶρον, ου, τό, <i>gift, present.</i>		Παίδεια, ας, ἡ, <i>lesson, instruc- tion.</i>
Εὐδαιμονία, ας, ἡ, <i>prosperity, happiness.</i>		
Θηβαῖος, α, ον, <i>Theban.</i>		
Κακοδαιμονία, ας, ἡ, <i>misfortune, trouble, unhappiness.</i>		

Παρασκευάζω (παρά and σκευάζω), ἄσω, σμαι, σθην (219 and 220), *to prepare*.
Ῥητορική, ἥς, ἡ, *rhetoric*.

Σωκράτης, εος, ὁ, *Socrates*,
Athenian philosopher.
Φωκικός, ἡ, ὄν, *Phocian*, of
Phocis, in Greece.

366. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Δός μοι τὴν ἐπιστολήν. 2. Δός μοι τὴν τοῦ Φιλίππου ἐπιστολήν. 3. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Θηβαίοις τὴν ἀμαθίαν ὀνειδίζουσιν. 4. Ὁ Λυκούργος παρεσκεύασε τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς εὐδαιμονίαν. 5. Παρεσκεύασε τοῖς κακοῖς κακοδαιμονίαν. 6. Δεξιὰς ἔδωκεν τοῖς τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατηγοῖς. 7. Ὁ Φωκικὸς πόλεμος αἰμύνηστον παιδείαν τοῖς Θηβαίοις ἐπαίδευσεν. 8. Ἡ μάχη τῷ βασιλεῖ ἀγγέλλεται. 9. Πολλὰ δῶρα δέδοται τοῖς στρατιώταις. 10. Σωκράτης ῥητορικὴν ἐπαίδευσεν.

II.

1. Will you give me a book? 2. I will give you two books. 3. Which book was given to you? 4. All these books were given to me. 5. Who gave them to you? 6. My father gave them to me.

LESSON LXXVII.

Complex Predicate.—Combined Objects—Accusative and Genitive.

367. RULE.—*Combined Objects—Accusative and Genitive.*

I. Verbs of *accusing*, *convicting*, *acquitting*, and the like, take the *Accusative* of the person and the

Genitive of the crime, charge, &c., except compounds of *κατά*, which take the accusative of the crime and the genitive of the person, e. g. :

Μέλητος Σωκράτη ἀσεβέ- ας ἐγράψατο.		<i>Meletus accused Socrates of impiety.</i>
Μιλτιάδου κατηγοροῦσι τυ- ραννίδα.		<i>They accuse Miltiades of tyranny.</i>

II. Verbs of *freeing from*, *giving part in*, and in fine any transitive verb which involves any one of the relations specified for the genitive (346), may take the *Accusative* of the direct object in connection with that genitive, e. g. :

Λύσόν με δεσμῶν.		<i>Free me from chains.</i>
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[H. 544, 574, 577 b, 579 : C. 346, 374, 423 : S. 180, 2 ; 183, 1 and 2.]

368. In the arrangement of objects, the person generally precedes the thing, as in the above examples.

369. In the passive construction the *direct* object of the active becomes the subject, and the genitive is retained, e. g. :

Ἀναξαγόρας ἀσεβείας ἐκπι- θη.		<i>Anaxagoras was tried for impiety.</i>
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370. VOCABULARY.

Ἀθῆναι, ὧν, αἱ (<i>plur.</i>), <i>Athens,</i> <i>city of Athens.</i>		<i>lus, Athenian patriot who delivered Athens from the thirty tyrants.</i>
Δεινός, ἡ, ὄν, <i>terrible.</i>		
Δίκαστής, οὗ, ὁ, <i>juror, dicast.</i>		
Θρασύβουλος, ου, ὁ, <i>Thrasylu-</i>		<i>Κακόν, οὗ, τό, misfortune, ca-</i> <i>lamity.</i>

Κατηγορέω, ἤσω, *to accuse.*

Λοχαγός, οὖ, ὁ, *commander, captain.*

Μωρία, ας, ἡ, *folly.*

Στερέω, ἤσω (219), *to deprive of.*

Τριάκοντα, *thirty.*

Τύραννος, ου, ὁ, *tyrant, usurper.*

Ψιλώω, ὥσω (219), *to strip bare, to deprive of.*

371. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ἐμοῦ σὺ ταῦτα κατηγορεῖς ; 2. Τυράννων ἡλευ-
δερῶθησαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. 3. Πάντων τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἐστε-
ρήμεθα. 4. Ἐψιλοῦτο ὁ λόφος τῶν ἱππέων. 5. Δι-
καστὰς τοὺς λοχαγοὺς ἐποίησαντο. 6. Δοξαγοὺς τοὺς
δικαστὰς ἐποίησαντο. 7. Ἡ μωρία δίδωσιν ἀνθρώποις
κακά. 8. Θεός μοι δοίη φίλους πιστοὺς.

II.

1. Who delivered Athens from the tyrants? 2.
Thrasylbulus delivered the city from the thirty ty-
rants. 3. The city was delivered from the thirty
tyrants.

LESSON LXXVIII.

Complex Predicate.—Combined Objects—Genitive and Dative.

372. RULE.—*Combined Object—Genitive and Dative.*

I. A few impersonal verbs, as *δεῖ, μέλει, μεταμέ-
λει, μέτεστι*, &c., take the *Dative* of the person and
the *Genitive* of the thing, e. g. :

Ἕμιν δεῖ χρημάτων.

| You need money.

II. The transitive verbs, which usually take both a direct and an indirect object, admit the *Genitive* and *Dative*, instead of the accusative and dative, when the action is restricted to a part of the object, e. g.:

"Εδωκά σοι τὰ χρήματα.	} I gave you the money.
"Εδωκά σοι τῶν χρημάτων.	

[H. 574, e, 596: C. 357, 358, 401: S. 178, 181, N. 2; 195.]

373. VOCABULARY.

Δέω, δείσω, ἐδέησα, δεδέηκα, δεδέημαι, ἐδεήθην, to need, δεῖ, impers. there is need.	ληκεν (<i>Impersonal</i>), it concerns, there is a care of.
Μαθητής, οὔ, ὁ, pupil, learner.	Μῆλον, ου, τό, apple.
Μέλει, μελήσει, ἐμέλησε, μεμέ-	Μισθοφόρος, ου, ὁ, mercenary.
	Πράξις, εως, ἡ, action, deed, exploit.

374. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Δεῖ τῶν βιβλῶν. 2. Ὑμῖν δεῖ τῶν βιβλῶν. 3. Τῷ μαθητῇ δεῖ ταύτης τῆς βιβλίου. 4. Δεῖ ταχειῶν τριήρων ἡμῖν. 5. Μισθοφόρων τυράννῳ δεῖ. 6. Δεῖ τῇ πόλει πράξεως. 7. Τῆς πόλεως ἐμοὶ μελήσει. 8. Μέλει ἡμῖν τῶν Ἑλλήνων. 9. Δώσομέν σοι τὰ μῆλα. 10. Δώσω ὑμῖν τῶν μῆλων. 11. Σωφροσύνης δεήσει τοῖς νεανίασι. 12. Διδάξομεν τὰ βέλτιστα τοὺς παῖδας.

II.

1. We need you. 2. Do you need us? 3. Who needs this book? 4. My brother needs it. 5. Will you give me the money? 6. I will give you some of it.

LESSON LXXIX.

Complex Predicate.—Adverbial Attribute.—Adverbs.

375. The verb of the predicate, as already stated (332), may take not only *objective*, but also *attributive* modifiers. These may be,

I. Adverbs.

II. Adverbial Expressions.

376. Adverbs, as attributive modifiers of the predicate, may denote

1) The *place* of the action or event, e. g. :

‘Τμεῖς ἐκεῖ πολεμήσετε.		<i>You will carry on war there.</i>
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2) Its *time*, e. g. :

‘Τμεῖς νῦν πολεμεῖτε.		<i>You are waging war now.</i>
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3) Its *manner*, *means*, &c., e. g. :

‘Τμεῖς καλῶς πολεμεῖτε.		<i>You wage war well.</i>
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4) Its *cause*, e. g. :

Τί πολεμεῖτε ;		<i>Why do you wage war?</i>
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377. There is also a class of adverbs which do not express the attribute of the predicate, but show the *manner* or *mode* of the assertion, and are accordingly called *modal* adverbs. They denote either *certainty* or *uncertainty*, and are either *affirmative* or *negative*, e. g. :

Οὐκ οἶδα.		<i>I do not know.</i>
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378. RULE.—*Adverbs.*

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs, e. g. :

Καλῶς λέγεις.
'Ορθία ἰσχϋρῶς.

You speak well.
Very steep.

[C. 646 : S. 223.]

379. VOCABULARY.

*Αγω, ἄξω, ἡγάγον, ἦχα, ἡγμαι,
ἡχθην, to lead, conduct, draw,
attract.

*Αεὶ, always, ever.

*Αρχω, ἄρξω, ἡρξα, to command,
rule, govern.

Αὔριον, to-morrow, on the mor-
row.

Δαίς, δαιτός, ἡ, banquet, feast ;
meal.

Δείπνον, ον, τό, dinner, chief
meal.

*Ημέρα, as, ἡ, day.

Κινέω, ἤσω, to move, excite, pro-
voke.

Οἶκοι, at home.

Οὖν, then, therefore.

Ποῦ ; where ?

Πράττω (or σσω), ἄξω, ἀξα,
ἄχα, ἀγμαι, ἀχθην, to do,
manage ; εὖ πράττω, to suc-
ceed well, do well.

Πρωτῖ, early, early in the day.

Τί (from τίς, τί, used as adv.),
why, wherefore ?

Τότε, then, at that time.

Φορέω, ἤσω, to wear.

*Ὡδε, so, thus, as follows.

380. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Εὖ πράττεῖς. 2. Εὖ ποιήσομεν ὑμᾶς. 3. Αὔ-
ριον ὑμᾶς πρωτῖ ἄξομεν. 4. Ξενοφῶν ἐλεξεν ὧδε. 5.
Τί ταῦτα λέγεις ἡμῖν ; 6. Τί οὖν ταῦτα λέγεις ἡμῖν ;
7. Τί οὖν ταῦτα λέγεις ἡμῖν νῦν ; 8. Πότε ταῦτα πρά-
ξετε ; 9. *Ηρχον τότε πάντων τῶν *Ελλήνων οἱ Λακε-
δαιμόνιοι. 10. Οἱ *Αθηναῖοι τὰ δεῖπνα δαΐτας ἐκάλουν.
11. *Ο τύραννος πολέμους τινας ἀεὶ κινεῖ. 12. *Η Φω-
κίωνος γυνή οὐκ ἐφόρει χρυσοῦν κόσμον.

II.

1. When will you give me the letter ? 2. I will

give it to you to-morrow. 3. Where is your brother?
 4. He is at home. 5. Is your father at home? 6.
 He is not at home.

LESSON LXXX.

*Complex Predicate.—Adverbial Expressions.—Place
 and Time.*

381. The oblique cases of nouns, with or without prepositions, may be used as adverbial expressions to modify the verb-predicate. They may be referred to the following classes, viz.:

- 1) Adverbial expressions of *place*.
- 2) Adverbial expressions of *time*.
- 3) Adverbial expressions of *manner, means*.
- 4) Adverbial expressions of *cause*.

382. RULE.—*Place*.

I. Extent of space is expressed by the *Accusative*,
 e. g.:

Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει παρα- σάγγας εἴκοσιν.		Thence he marches twenty parasangs.
---	--	--

II. The other relations of place are generally expressed by the appropriate cases with prepositions,
 e. g.:

Ἐν τῇ γῇ ἄρχουσι Λακεδαι- μόνιοι.		Lacedaemonians rule on the land.
Ἀπὸ τοῦ Τύγρητος ἐπορεύ- θησαν.		They proceeded from the Tigris.

[H. 550, 617 : C. 439, 648 : S. 169, 172, 194, 203.]

383. RULE.—*Time.*

I. Time *at which* is expressed by the *Dative*, e. g.:

Ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ οὐκ ἔμαχέ- σατο βασιλεύς.	The king did not fight on that day.
---	--

II. Time *during which* (in the course of which), by the *Genitive*, e. g.:

Γίγνεται τῆς νυκτὸς χιὼν πολλή.	There is a heavy fall of snow during the night.
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III. *Length* of time, by the *Accusative*, e. g.:

Κῦρος ἔμεινεν ἡμέρας πέντε. | Cyrus remained five days.

[H. 550, 591, 613: C. 378, 420, 439: S. 168, 191, 201.]

384. VOCABULARY.

Δέκα, <i>ten.</i>	Εὔσκιος, <i>ον, well shaded, in the shade.</i>
Δέκατος, <i>η, ον, tenth.</i>	Θέρος, <i>εος, τό, summer.</i>
Ἐνταῦθα, <i>there, in that place.</i>	Κολοσσαί, <i>ων, αἱ (plur.), Colossae, city of Phrygia.</i>
Ἐξέτασις, <i>εως, ἡ, review, examination.</i>	Ὀκτώ, <i>eight.</i>
Ἐξελαύνω (<i>ἔξ and ἐλαύνω</i>), <i>ἐλάσσω or ἐλῶ, ἡλάσα, ἐλήλακα, ἐλήλαμαι, ἡλάθην, to march forth, to march.</i>	Παρασάγγης, <i>ον, ὁ, parasang = about four miles.</i>
Ἐπτά, <i>seven.</i>	Φύλακή, <i>ἡς, ἡ, guard.</i>
Εὐήλιος, <i>ον, sunny, having the sun, well sunned.</i>	Χειμών, <i>ωνος, ὁ, winter.</i>

385. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Κῦρος ἐξελαύνει παρασάγγας ὀκτώ. 2. Κῦρος ἐξελαύνει εἰς Κολοσσάς. 3. Ἐξελαύνει παρασάγγας ὀκτὼ εἰς Κολοσσάς. 4. Ἐνταῦθα ἔμεινεν ἡμέρας ἑπτά.

5. Ἐνταῦθα Κύρος ἐξέτασιν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐποίησεν ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ. 6. Ἐνταῦθα ἔμεινε Κύρος ἡμέρας τριάκοντα. 7. Οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπὶ τὴν γέφυραν φυλακὴν ἔπεμψαν. 8. Ἡ ἀρετὴ ἐπὶ τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν ἄξει σε. 9. Ἡ οἰκία χειμῶνος εὐήλιος ἔστω. 10. Ἡ οἰκία τοῦ θέρους εὐσκιος ἔστω.

II.

1. Cyrus remained ten days. 2. Cyrus remained in the city ten days. 3. They sent messengers on the tenth day. 4. I will send a messenger into the city in the course of the tenth day.

LESSON LXXXI.

Complex Predicate.—Adverbial Expressions—Manner, Means, Cause.

386. RULE.—*Manner, Cause, &c.*

I. The *manner* or *means* of an action and the *instrument* employed are expressed by the *Dative*, e. g. :

Τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς ὁρῶμεν. | *We see with our eyes.*

II. *Cause* and *price*, by the *Genitive*, e. g. :

Τῶν πόνων πωλοῦσιν ἡμῖν | *The gods sell us all blessings for labor.*

III. The *agent* of an action after passive verbs, by the *Genitive* with *ὑπό* or some kindred preposition, as *πρός*, *παρά*, e. g. :

Ἐπαιδεύθην ὑπὸ τῆς ἐμῆς | *I was taught by my coun-*
πατρίδος. | *try.*

[H. 577, 578, 606, 656, b : C. 372, 374, 415, 562 :
S. 190, 198, 206.]

387. VOCABULARY.

Γυμνάζω, ἄσω, ασμαι, ἄσθην, to exercise, train, especially with gymnastics.	Νέος, α, ον, young, new.
Ἐκούσιος, ᾱ, ον, voluntary.	Πέντε, five.
Ἐπαινος, ου, ὁ, praise.	Πόνος, ου, ὁ, labor, toil.
Εὐδαιμονίζω, ἰσω, to think or deem happy.	Τρόπος, ου, ὁ, turn, disposition, character.
Ἡδομαι, ἡσθήσομαι, ἡσθην, to be pleased with.	Ὑπό (prep. with gen.), by, by the agency of, under.
Κροκόδειλος, ου, ὁ, crocodile.	Φόβος, ου, ὁ, fear.
Μνᾶ, ᾱς, ἡ, mina=§17.	Χαίρω, χαιρήσω, κεχάρηκα, to rejoice, rejoice in.

388. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ἡδομαι φίλοις ἀγαθοῖς. 2. Οἱ νέοι ἐπαίνοις
χαίρουσιν. 3. Φόβῳ ἀποστερεῖται τῶν συμβούλων ἡ
πόλις. 4. Ὁ δοῦλος πέντε μνῶν τιμᾶται. 5. Σωφρο-
σύνης ἀρα οὐ δεήσει ἡμῖν ; 6. Θαυμάζω σε τῆς σωφρο-
σύνης. 7. Οὐ ζηλῶ σε τοῦ πλούτου. 8. Εὐδαιμονίζω
σε τοῦ τρόπου. 9. Γύμναζε σεαυτὸν πόνοις ἐκουσίοις.
10. Ὁ κροκόδειλος ἐθρεύετο ὑπὸ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων.

II.

1. We are pleased with the good. 2. We are
pleased with the company of the good. 3. Let us not
rejoice in the praises of the bad. 4. Tyrants are often
praised by flatterers.

LESSON LXXXII.

Complex Predicate.—Oblique Cases with Prepositions as Adverbial Expressions.

389. Oblique cases with prepositions express a great variety of adverbial relations, as *time, place, manner, cause, &c.*

390. RULE.—*Prepositions.*

Of the Prepositions,

- 1) *Four, ἀντί, ἀπό, ἐκ (ἐξ), πρό,* govern the *Genitive*, e. g. :

Ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως.		From the city.
Πρὸ τῶν πυλῶν.		Before the gates.

- 2) *Two, ἐν, σύν (ξύν),* the *Dative*, e. g. :

Ἐν τῇ πόλει.		In the city.
Σύν ἀνδράσιν.		With men.

- 3) *Three, ἀνά, εἰς, ὡς,* the *Accusative*, e. g. :

Εἰς Δελφούς.		To (into) Delphi.
Ὡς βασιλέα.		To a king.

- 4) *Four, διά, κατά, μετά, ὑπέρ,* the *Genitive* or *Accusative*, e. g. :

ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος.		For the sake of Greece.
ὑπὲρ Ἑλλήσποντον.		Beyond the Hellespont.

- 5) *Six, ἀμφί, ἐπί, παρά, περί, πρὸς, ὑπό,* the *Genitive, Dative, or Accusative*, e. g. :

Παρά τοῦ βασιλέως.		From (from near) the king.
Παρά τῷ βασιλεῖ.		With (near) the king.
Παρά τὸν βασιλέα.		To (into presence of) the king.

[H. 619 : C. 648 : S. 172, 194, 203.]

REM. 1.—In the poets, *ἀνά* and *μετά* sometimes govern the dative.

REM. 2.—The prepositions are only auxiliaries to assist the case-endings in expressing the various relations. Hence it happens that the same preposition seems to have at times a force very unlike its ordinary meaning. Thus, in the above examples, *παρά* with the genitive is rendered *from*, but with the accusative, *to*. This difference, however, is not in the preposition itself, but in the case which it assists.

REM. 3.—Prepositions in composition often govern the same case as when they stand alone.

391. VOCABULARY.

Eis (<i>prep. with accus.</i>), <i>to, to the practice of.</i>	Πρέσβεις, <i>εων, οἱ, Pl. (Sing. poetic); ambassadors.</i>
Eis ἀρετήν, <i>to the practice of virtue, for virtue.</i>	Σάλαμῖς, <i>ἴνος, ἡ, Salamis, island on the coast of Attica, celebrated for the victory of the Greeks over the Persians, B. C. 480.</i>
Εἰδοξέω, ἦσω, εἰδόξησα (218), <i>to be illustrious, famous.</i>	
Μετά (<i>prep. with accus.</i>), <i>after.</i>	
Ναυμαχία, <i>as, ἡ, naval battle.</i>	

392. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Πρέσβεις ἐπέμπετε. 2. Αὐτοὶ πρέσβεις ἐπέμπετε. 3. Αὐτοὶ πρὸς Φίλιππον πρέσβεις ἐπέμπετε. 4. Αὐτοὶ πρὸς Φίλιππον περὶ εἰρήνης πρέσβεις ἐπέμπετε. 5. Παιδεύομεν ἀνθρώπους εἰς ἀρετήν. 6. Ἐπαιδεύθη ὁ Κῦρος ἐν Περσῶν νόμοις. 7. Ἡ πόλις τῶν Ἀθηναίων εὐδόξησε μετὰ τὴν ναυμαχίαν. 8. Ἡ πόλις τῶν Ἀθηναίων εὐδόξησε μετὰ τὴν ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ναυμαχίαν πρὸς τὸν Πέρσην.

II.

1. Let us educate our boys in the laws of our coun-

try. 2. In what laws were you educated? 3. I was educated in the laws of the Athenians. 4. Our fathers brought us up to (the practice of) virtue.

LESSON LXXXIII.

Complex Substantive Predicate.

393. The Substantive Predicate may be modified in the various ways already specified for the subject, as also for nouns generally (see 314 and 338), e. g.:

Κῦρος βασιλεὺς ἦν.

Κῦρος βασιλεὺς ἦν πρῶτος
τῶν Περσῶν.

Cyrus was king.

*Cyrus was the first king
of the Persians.*

REM.—The copula *ἐστίν* may be modified by a modal adverb (377), e. g. Ταῦτ' οὐκ ἔστι καλά, *These things are not beautiful.*

394. VOCABULARY.

Αἰτία, ας, ἡ, *cause.*

Ἀληθής, ἐς, *true.*

Ἀμφίων, ονος, ὁ, *Amphion*, son of Zeus, said to have built the walls of Thebes by the music of his lyre.

Ἀσφαλής, ἐς, *sure, unfailing.*

Βᾶσανίζω, ἴσω or ἰῶ, ἴσα, &c.,
to test, try.

Γλῶσσα, ης, ἡ, *tongue.*

Διά (prep. with gen.), *by means of, through.*

Εἰδωλον, ου, τό, *image.*

Εὐδόκιμος, ον, *famous, illustrious.*

Εὐσέβεια, ας, ἡ, *piety, religion.*

Λύρα, ας, ἡ, *lyre.*

Ὀργή, ἡς, ἡ, *passion, anger.*

Πανταχοῦ, *everywhere.*

Σιωπή, ἡς, ἡ, *silence.*

Φάρμακον, ου, τό, *medicine, remedy.*

Χρῦσιον, ου, τό, *gold, piece of gold, money.*

Ψυχή, ἡς, ἡ, *soul, spirit, life.*

395. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ἡ μέθη *μανία* ἐστίν. 2. Ἡ μέθη *μικρά μανία* ἐστίν. 3. Κῦρος βασιλεὺς ἦν. 4. Κῦρος εὐδοκιμώτατος βασιλεὺς ἦν. 5. Πασῶν τῶν ἀρετῶν ἡγεμὼν ἐστίν ἡ εὐσέβεια. 6. Ὁ χρόνος πάσης ἐστίν ὀργῆς φάρμακον. 7. Πανταχοῦ τῷ νέῳ κόσμῳ ἀσφαλὴς ἐστίν ἡ σιωπή. 8. Τὸ χρυσίον ἐν τῷ πυρὶ βασανίζομεν. 9. Ἡ γλῶσσα πολλῶν ἐστίν αἰτία κακῶν. 10. Λόγος ἀληθῆς ψυχῆς πιστῆς εἰδωλὸν ἐστίν. 11. Ὁ Ἀμφίων διὰ λύρας τὸ Θηβαίων ἄστυ εἰτείχισεν.

II.

1. Philip was king. 2. Philip was king of all Macedonia. 3. Alexander was the son of this great king. 4. Who was the father of Linus? 5. Hermes was the father of Linus.

LESSON LXXXIV.

Complex Adjective Predicate.

396. The Adjective Predicate may be modified,

I. By Adverbs, e. g.:

Ἡ ὁδὸς ἦν *ισχυρῶς ὀρθία*. | *The way was very steep.*

II. By the Genitive, e. g.:

Ὁ παράδεισος ἦν ἀγρίων | *The park was full of wild*
 θηρίων πλήρης. | *beasts.*

III. By the Dative, e. g.:

Τύραννος ἐχθρὸς ἐλευθερίᾳ. | *A tyrant is hostile to freedom.*

IV. By the Accusative, e. g.:

Δεινὸς εἰμι ταύτην τὴν τέχνην. | *I am skilled in (as to) that art.*

REM.—For the use of adverbs, see Rule 378.

397. RULE.—*Genitive after Adjectives.*

Many adjectives signifying *desire, care, knowledge, skill, participation, possession, recollection, fullness*, and the like, together with their contraries, take the Genitive, e. g.:

Ἔρημοι συμμάχων ἐσμέν. | *We are destitute of allies.*
Ἱερὸς ὁ χώρος τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος. | *The place is sacred to (sacred property of) Artemis.*

[H. 584: C. 357, 375: S. 181, 185.]

398. RULE.—*Dative after Adjectives.*

The Dative is used,

- 1) After a large class of adjectives, to denote the object to which the quality is directed, or for which it exists, e. g.:

Οἱ πονηροὶ ἀλλήλοις ἐχθροί. | *The base are hostile to each other.*

- 2) After any adjective to denote manner or means, e. g.:

Οὐδεὶς φύσει ἀγαθός. | *No one is good by nature.*
Γένει Ἕλλην. | *A Greek by birth.*

[H. 595, c; 596, 606: C. 398, 415: S. 195, 198.]

399. RULE.—*Accusative after Adjectives.*

An adjective may take an adverbial accusative to define more definitely its application, e. g. :

<i>Κακός ἐστι τὴν ψυχὴν.</i>	<i>He is base in (as to his) spirit.</i>
<i>Ποικίλοι τὰ νῶτα.</i>	<i>Tattooed on their backs.</i>

[H. 549 : C. 437 : S. 167.]

REM.—This accusative frequently specifies the *part* to which the quality denoted by the adjective particularly belongs: thus τὰ νῶτα specifies the part to which ποικίλοι is particularly applicable.

400. Adjectives in any situation, whether as predicate or attribute, are modified according to the above Rules.

401. VOCABULARY.

<i>Εὖνοος, οον, or εὖνους, ουν, well disposed, kind.</i>	<i>Νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ, night.</i>
<i>Ἱερός, ἄ, ὄν, sacred; τὰ ἱερά, victims, sacrifices.</i>	<i>Ὅμοιος, ᾱ, ον, like, resembling.</i>
<i>Κύριος, ἰα, ἰον, controlling, master, guardian, supreme.</i>	<i>Πονηρός, ἄ, ὄν, bad, base, worthless.</i>
<i>Μακεδονικός, ἡ, ὄν, Macedonian.</i>	<i>Φοβερός, ἄ, ὄν, fearful, dreadful, frightful.</i>
<i>Μεστός, ἡ, ὄν, full, abounding in.</i>	<i>Ὀφέλιμος, ον, useful, serviceable.</i>

402. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ἡ νύξ φοβερὰ ἦν.
2. Ἡ νύξ ἡμῖν φοβερὰ ἦν.
3. Πίνδαρος Βοιωτὸς ἦν.
4. Πίνδαρος Βοιωτὸς ἦν τὴν πατρίδα.
5. Τὰ ἱερά καλὰ ἦν.
6. Ἐγὼ Κύρῳ πιστὸς ἦν.
7. Νῦν ὑμῖν εὖνους εἰμί.
8. Τὸ χωρίον χρημάτων πολλῶν μεστὸν ἦν.
9. Ἡ Μακεδονικὴ δύναμις πολλῶν

κακῶν ἐστὶ μεστή. 10. Ἀγαθοὶ ἄνδρες ὠφέλιμοι ταῖς πόλεσιν. 11. Ὁ ἀγαθὸς τῷ ἀγαθῷ φίλος. 12. Οἱ πονηροὶ ἀλλήλοις ὅμοιοι. 13. Ὁ δίκαιος εὐδαίμων. 14. Ἡ ψυχὴ τοῦ σώματος κυρία ἐστίν.

II.

1. You are like your father. 2. These books will be useful to my pupils. 3. Your garden is beautiful. 4. My garden is full of beautiful flowers.

LESSON LXXXV:

Elements of Simple Sentences.—Recapitulation.

403. We have seen that the elements of the simple sentence are,

I. *Principal Elements*, viz.:

- 1) Subject.
- 2) Predicate.

II. *Subordinate Elements*, viz.:

- 1) Objective Modifiers.
- 2) Attributive Modifiers.

404. We have also seen that these elements may stand either without qualifying words, in which case they are called *simple*—or with them, in which case they are called *complex*.

405. All subordinate elements stand as the modifiers of *substantives* (including pronouns), *adjectives*, *verbs*, and *adverbs*.

406. Prepositions and conjunctions are properly

connectives, and neither modify nor are modified, though they are used (the former *always* and the latter *often*) as elements in objective or attributive expressions.

407. Interjections are expressions of emotion, or mere marks of address, and have no grammatical influence upon the rest of the sentence.

408. The name of a person to whom a sentence is addressed is often introduced into it, but forms no part of the sentence itself.

409. RULE.— *Vocative.*

The name of the person or thing addressed is put in the Vocative, e. g. :

<i>Ταῦτα θαυμάζω, ὦ ἄνδρες</i> <i>Ἀθηναῖοι.</i>		<i>I wonder at these things,</i> <i>O Athenians.</i>
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[H. 543 : C. 442 : S. 204.]

CHAPTER II.

COMPLEX SENTENCES.

SECTION I.

COMPLEX SENTENCES—UNABRIDGED.

LESSON LXXXVI.

Sentence as Subject or Predicate.

410. Entire sentences are often used as elements in the formation of other sentences.

411. Sentences thus formed are called *complex*.
(See 291.)

412. A complex sentence may take an entire sentence in place of any one of its elements, i. e. :

- 1) As Subject.
- 2) As Predicate.
- 3) As Object.
- 4) As Attribute.

Sentence as Subject or Predicate.

413. A declarative sentence may be used as the subject or as the predicate of a complex sentence,

- 1) Without either connective or change of form, e. g. :

Οἱ λόγοι εἰσὶ· τοὺς Ἕλλη- νας ἐκδιδῶσιν.		The words are: "He is de- livering up the Greeks."
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REM.—In this example the sentence *Τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐκδίδωσι* becomes the predicate after *εἰσι*.

- 2) By taking the connective *ὅτι* or *ὥς*, and by changing its verb, in case the leading verb is in a historical tense, to the optative, e. g. :

<i>Δηλὸν ἐστὶν ὅτι πρᾶγμα τί ἐστίν.</i>	<i>It is evident that there is some trouble.</i>
<i>Δηλὸν ἦν ὅτι πρᾶγμα τί εἶη.</i>	<i>It was evident that there was some trouble.</i>

REM.—In the first example the sentence *πρᾶγμα τί ἐστίν* becomes the subject of the new sentence, and is introduced without any change of form by the connective *ὅτι* : in the second example, however, it not only takes the connective, but also changes its verb *ἐστίν* to the optative *εἶη*, because the leading verb *ἦν* is in a past tense.

- 3) By changing its subject to the accusative, its verb to the infinitive, and its predicate-adjective or noun (if any) to the accusative, e. g. :

<i>Βαρβάρων Ἕλληνας ἄρχειν εἰκός.</i>	<i>It is proper that the Greeks should rule the barbarians.</i>
<i>Αἰσχρὸν ἐστὶ δικάστην ἄδικον εἶναι.</i>	<i>It is base for a judge to be unjust.</i>

414. VOCABULARY.

<i>*Ἀδίκος, ον, unjust.</i>	<i>*Ἑλληνικός, ή, όν, Grecian, Hellenic.</i>
<i>*Ἀθροίζω, σω, σμαι, σθην, to collect, assemble.</i>	<i>*Ἐμπροσθεν, before, ό ἔμπροσθεν, the former.</i>
<i>Δηλώω, ώσω, to show, make plain.</i>	<i>*Ἐπικουρέω, ήσω, to aid, assist.</i>

Κόρινθος, ου, ἡ, <i>Corinth</i> , im- portant city in the north- ern part of the Pelopon- nesus.	Λέγω, λέξω, λέξα, λέλεγμαι, ἐλέχθην, <i>to tell, relate, say.</i> Ὅτι (<i>conj.</i>), <i>that.</i> Ὡς, <i>that, how.</i>
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415. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ὁ Ἀμφίων διὰ λύρας τὸ Θηβαίων ἄστρῳ ἐτείχισεν. 2. Λέγεται τὸν Ἀμφίωνα διὰ λύρας τὸ Θηβαίων ἄστρῳ τειχίσαι. 3. Καλὸν ἀδελφούς ἀλλήλοις ἐπικουρεῖν. 4. Ἡθροίσθη Κύρῳ τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν στράτευμα. 5. Ὡς ἠθροίσθη Κύρῳ τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν στράτευμα ἐν τῷ ἔμπροσθεν λόγῳ δεδήλωται. 6. Ὡς Κῦρος ἐτελεύτησεν ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ λόγῳ δεδήλωται.

II.

1. Your father is in the city. 2. It is said that your father is in the city. 3. Where is the general? 4. It is said that he is at Corinth. 5. It is said that the judge is unjust.

LESSON LXXXVII.

Sentence as Modifier of Subject or other Noun.

416. A sentence introduced to modify the subject or any other noun in a complex sentence, frequently takes the form of the relative clause, e. g. :

Ἡ ὁδὸς ἣν ὁρᾷς ὀρθία.	The way, which you see, is steep.
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Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐτείχισαν τὴν πόλιν, ἣ νῦν Ἡρά- κλεια καλεῖται.	The Lacedaemonians for- tified the city which is now called Heraclēa.
--	---

417. RULE.—*Relative Pronoun.*

The Relative agrees with its antecedent

- 1) In *gender, number, and person*, but its *case* depends upon the construction of the relative clause itself, e. g. :

Οὗτοι, οὓς ἄρτι ἔλεγον, σοφώτατοί εἰσιν.	These whom I just men- tioned are the wisest.
---	--

- 2) Sometimes also in *case*, when it would otherwise be in the accusative, while its antecedent is in the genitive or dative, e. g. :

Αἴγισθος τούτων ἤρχεν, ὧν σὺ λέγεις.	Aegisthus commanded these whom you men- tion.
---	---

[H. 503, 808 : C. 522, 526 : S. 150, 151.]

REM.—Here ὧν, which is the object of λέγεις, would be regularly in the accusative, but is assimilated to the genitive to agree with τούτων.

418. The common position for the relative clause in Greek is directly after the antecedent, though one or more words are not unfrequently allowed to intervene.

419. The antecedent of the relative is often omitted, especially when it is a demonstrative, e. g. :

Ὅ δὲ ἔγραψα, δῆλον ἦν.	What (that which) I wrote was evident.
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REM.—Here ὅ is the relative, and is the object of ἔγραψα; its omitted antecedent is the subject of ἦν.

420. VOCABULARY.

Ἀδείμαντος, ου, ὁ, *Adimantus*,
brother of Plato.

Ἐν, *in, at.*

Κίμων, ωνος, ὁ, *Cimon*, father
of Miltiades.

Λίθος, ου, ὁ, sometimes ἡ,
stone, rock.

Μαγνήτις, ιδος, ἡ (106), *mag-*
net.

Μαραθῶν, ὠνος, ἡ, *Marathon*,
plain in Attica, celebrated
for the victory of the Athe-

nians over the Persians,
B. C. 490.

Μιλτιάδης, ου, ὁ, *Miltiades*,
Athenian commander at
Marathon.

Πάρεμι (παρά, *near*, and εἰμί;
see 276), *to be present.*

Ποῖος, ποία, ποῖον, *what ? of*
what sort or kind ?

Σίδηρος, ου, ὁ, *iron.*

Ὀφελέω, ἥσω, ἥσα, ἥκα, ἥμαι,
ἡθην, *to benefit.*

421. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ταῦτα σὺ λέγεις. 2. Πάντες ἐπαινοῦμέν ἃ σὺ
λέγεις. 3. Ταῦτ' ἐστὶν ἃ ἐγὼ ὑμῶν δέομαι. 4. Φίλιπ-
πος ἐπιστολὴν ἔπεμψεν. 5. Ἔχω τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἣν
ἔπεμψε Φίλιππος. 6. Τὴν λίθον μαγνήτιν καλοῦσιν.
7. Ἡ λίθος, ἣν μαγνήτιν καλοῦσιν, ἄγει τὸν σίδηρον. 8.
Ποία ἐστὶν ἃ ἡμᾶς ὠφελεῖ; 9. Πάρεστιν Ἀδείμαντος,
οὗ ἀδελφός ἐστι Πλάτων.

II.

1. What are you doing? 2. I am reading the
book which you gave me. 3. Miltiades, who con-
quered the Persians at Marathon, was the son of
Cimon.

LESSON LXXXVIII.

Sentence as Object of Predicate.

422. A sentence, whether declarative, interrogative, or imperative, may be used in direct quotation as the object of the predicate of a new sentence. It is then introduced without change, e. g. :

Εἶπε· Τὸν ἄνδρα ὁρῶ.	He said: "I see the man."
Εἶπε· Τί πράττεις ;	He said: "What are you doing?"
Εἶπε· Γράφε τὴν ἐπιστολήν.	He said: "Write the letter."

423. In indirect quotation a sentence may become the object of the predicate in a new sentence :

- 1) If *declarative*, by taking the form of the Accusative with the Infinitive, or by taking ὅτι or ὥς with the finite verb, e. g. :

Ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ εὐδαίμων ἐστίν.	The good man is prosperous.
Τὸν ἀγαθὸν ἄνδρα εὐδαίμονα εἶναι φημι.	I say that the good man is prosperous.
Οὗτοι ἔλεγον ὅτι Κῦρος τέθνηκεν.	These said that Cyrus had died.

- 2) If *interrogative*, either without any change, or by changing the *direct* interrogative word to the indirect,* as τίς (*who?*) to

* The indirect interrogative is in most instances formed from the direct, by prefixing *ὅ*, as *πότε*, *ὅποτε*; *πού*, *ὅπου*, &c.

ὅστις; τί το ὅ τι; πότε (*when?*) το ὁπότε;
ποῦ (*where?*) το δπου, e. g.:

Τίς ἐστίν ὁ διδάσκαλος;	Who is the teacher?
Ἐρήσομαι τίς ἐστίν ὁ διδά- σκαλος.	I will ask who is the teacher.
Ἐρήσομαι ὅστις ἐστίν ὁ δι- δάσκαλος.	I will ask who is the teacher.

3) If *imperative*, by changing the verb to the infinitive, e. g.:

Μὴ γάμει.	Do not marry.
Ἐλεγόν σοι μὴ γαμεῖν.	I told you not to marry.

Use of Moods.

424. In regard to the use of moods in declarative sentences, introduced by ὅτι or ὥς, and in interrogative sentences in indirect discourse, it may be observed,

1) That after the *leading* tenses, there is no change of mood, as in the above examples.

2) That after the *historical* tenses, the optative is generally used, though sometimes the indicative is retained, e. g.:

Ἔγνωσαν ὅτι κενὸς ὁ φό- βος εἴη.	They knew that the fear was groundless.
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REM.—Here the indicative ἦν is changed to the optative εἴη, because it is made dependent upon a historical tense, ἔγνωσαν.

425. VOCABULARY.

Εἶπον, es, 2 Aor. of εἶπω (not used), I said.	Ἐρωτάω, ἦσω, to ask, ask a question.
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Θέω, θεύσομαι (<i>defective</i>), <i>to run.</i>	"Ολβίος, ᾱ, ον, <i>happy, blessed.</i>
Κλέανδρος, ου, ὁ, <i>Cleander, a Spartan.</i>	Χρή, <i>Fut. χρήσει (impers.), it is necessary, one ought.</i>

426. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ὁρῶς λέγετε. 2. Εἶπε Κλέανδρος· Ὁρῶς λέγετε. 3. Εἶπεν· Ὑμῶν ἡγεμόνας δώσω. 4. Κλέανδρος τῷ Ξενοφῶντι λέγει· Μὴ ποιήσης ταῦτα. 5. Τί χρή λέγειν; 6. Ὑμᾶς ἐρωτήσω, τί χρή λέγειν. 7. Λεγέτω, τί ἔσται τοῖς στρατιώταις. 8. Μὴ δεῖτε. 9. Οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐβόων ἀλλήλοις μὴ δεῖν. 10. Νομίζω ὑμᾶς ἐμοὶ εἶναι πατρίδα. 11. Κροῖσος ἐνόμιζεν ἑαυτὸν εἶναι πάντων ὀλβιώτατον.

II.

1. The boy said, "Give me a book." 2. I said, "I will give you a book." 3. Your father thinks this a very useful book. 4. It is necessary to read good books.

LESSON LXXXIX.

Adverbial Attributive Sentences.—Place, Time.

427. Sentences may be used to express some attribute of the action or event denoted by the predicate; and may then be called *adverbial attributive sentences*.

428. Sentences used as *adverbial attributives* of place, are generally introduced by adverbs of place;

as, οὗ, *where*, ὅπου, *where*, &c. Frequently this adverb has a correlative in the principal member of the sentence, as ὅπου—ἐνταῦθα, e. g. :

<p>“Ὅπου παῖδες εἰσιν, ἐνταῦθ’ ἀνάγκη πολλὰς εἶναι βου- λήσεις.</p>	<p><i>Where there are children, there must be many de- sires.</i></p>
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REM.—The learner will observe that the assertion is, that *there must be many desires (where?) where there are children.* The clause beginning with ὅπου is therefore in effect an *adverb of place*.

429. Sentences used to denote the *adverbial attribute* of time, are generally introduced by adverbs of time, as ὅτε, *when*; sometimes with a correlative in the principal member, as ὅτε—τότε.

<p>Ἀμφιάρῃος, ὅτε ἐπὶ Θήβας ἐστράτευσε, πλείστον ἐκ- τήσατο ἔπαινον.</p>	<p><i>Amphiaraus, when he fought against Thebes, obtained great praise.</i></p>
<p>“Ὅτε τὸ ἔαρ ἦλθε, τότε τὰ ἄνθη θάλλει.</p>	<p><i>When spring comes, then the flowers bloom.</i></p>

Use of Moods in Temporal and Local Clauses.

430. Subordinate clauses used to express *place* and *time*, generally take the verb in the indicative mood. We must notice, however, the following important exceptions :

- 1) The compounds of ἄν, as ὅταν (ὅτε and ἄν), ὅποτε (ὅποτε and ἄν), ἐπειδάν (ἐπειδή and ἄν), &c., and adverbs of place with ἄν, as οὗ ἄν, require the *Subjunctive*, e. g. :

<p>Ἐπειδάν ἅπαντα ἀκούσητε, κρίνατε.</p>	<p><i>When you have heard all, judge.</i></p>
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- 2) Clauses introduced by *πρὶν* generally take the infinitive, e. g. :

<i>Ἀναβαίνει Χειρίσοφος πρὶν τινα αἰσθῆσθαι τῶν πο- λεμίων.</i>	<i>Chirisophus goes up before any one of the enemy perceives it.</i>
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431. VOCABULARY.

<i>Ἀριαῖος, ον, ὁ, Ariaeus, com- mander under Cyrus.</i>	<i>Ὅδε, ἧδε, τόδε (see 176), this, this which follows.</i>
<i>Ἀχάριστος, ον, ungrateful.</i>	<i>Οἰκησις, εως, ἡ, abode, dwelling.</i>
<i>Διαβάλλω (διά and βάλλω), βαλῶ, 2 A. ἔβαλον, βέβλη- κα, ημαι, ἦθην, to slander, accuse.</i>	<i>Ὅπου, where.</i>
<i>Ἐνοικέω (ἐν and οἰκέω), ἦσω, ἐνόκησα, to dwell, inhabit.</i>	<i>Πρόξενος, ον, ὁ, Proxenus, Grecian commander un- der the younger Cyrus.</i>
<i>Ἐπεὶ, when, after.</i>	<i>Συνοικία, ας, ἡ, house for sev- eral families, lodging-house.</i>
	<i>Τισσαφέρνης, εος, ὁ, Tissapher- nes, Persian satrap.</i>

432. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ἐτελεύτησε Δαρεῖος. 2. Ἐπεὶ ἐτελεύτησε Δαρεῖος, Τισσαφέρνης διαβάλλει τὸν Κύρον πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφόν. 3. Ὅπου εἰς ἐνοικεῖ, οἰκίαν καλοῦμεν. 4. Ὅπου πολλοὶ μίαν οἰκησιν ἔχουσι, συνοικίαν καλοῦμεν. 5. Πρόξενος εἶπεν, Αὐτός εἰμι δὲ ζητεῖς. 6. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶπεν, Ἐπεμψέ με Ἀριαῖος. 7. Ἐπεὶ Πρόξενος εἶπεν, ὅτι αὐτός εἰμι δὲ ζητεῖς, εἶπεν ὁ ἄνθρωπος τάδε. Ἐπεμψέ με Ἀριαῖος. 8. Πονηρός ἐστὶ πᾶς ἀχάριστος ἄνθρωπος.

II.

1. When did the Athenians conquer the Persians? 2. The Athenians conquered the Persians at

Marathon, when Darius was king. 3. Where there are good laws, there are good citizens.

LESSON XC.

Adverbial Attributive Sentences.—*Cause, Manner, Condition.*

433. Sentences used to assign a cause or reason for an action or event denoted by the principal verb, are called *causal clauses*. They are usually introduced either by a pure causal conjunction, as *ὅτι, διότι*, or by *ἐπεί, ἐπειδή, ὅτε, ὁπότε, ὥς*, which have reference both to *cause* and *time*, e. g. :

Τοὺς παῖδας ζηλώ, ὅτι νεώ- τεροί εἰσιν.		I envy the children, be- cause they are younger.
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434. Attributive sentences of *manner* sometimes take the form of a comparison, and sometimes indicate the manner or character of an action or event by giving its *results* or *consequences*, e. g. :

Ὡςπερ φρονούμεν, οὕτω λέγομεν.		As we think, so we speak.
Οὕτως ἀγνωμόνως ἔχετε, ὥστε διὰ τούτων ἐλπί- ζετε ;		Are you so senseless as to hope that by these means? &c.

435. Clauses denoting consequence or result are introduced by *ὥστε* or *ὥς*, and generally take the *infinitive* mood ; though the finite verb is sometimes used, especially when the *fact itself* is to be made emphatic, as in the second of the above examples.

436. Conditional sentences are of four kinds :

1) Those which assume the condition, e. g. :

Εἰ τι ἔχει, δίδωσιν.		<i>If he has any thing, he gives it, or is giving it.</i>
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REM.—Here assuming that he has something, we affirm that he gives it.

2) Those which represent the condition as a *present uncertainty*, i. e. as one which at the present moment may or may not be realized, e. g. :

Ἐάν τι ἔχη, δώσει.		<i>If he has any thing, he will give it.</i>
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3) Those which represent the condition as a *mere possibility*, i. e. as one which has not yet been realized, but may or may not be at some future time, e. g. :

Εἰ τι ἔχοι, διδοίη ἄν.		<i>If he should have any thing, he would give it.</i>
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4) Those which represent the condition as an *impossibility*, i. e. as one which has not been realized, and never can be, e. g. :

Εἰ τι εἶχεν, ἐδίδου ἄν.		<i>If he had any thing, he would give it.</i>
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Εἰ τι ἔσχεν, ἔδωκεν ἄν.		<i>If he had had any thing, he would have given it.</i>
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REM.—In both these examples, the condition relates to a definite time—the former to the present, the latter to the past ; and is represented then as not realized.

437. In regard to the use of moods in conditional sentences, it may be observed,

1) That the *condition* is expressed in the *first* of

the above forms by *εἰ* with the *indicative*, in the *second* by *ἐάν* with the *subjunctive*, in the *third* by *εἰ* with the *optative*, and in the *fourth* by *εἰ* with the *indicative*, the imperfect for present time and the aorist for past time.

- 2) That the *consequence* is expressed in the *first* and *second* by the *indicative*, sometimes by the *imperative*, in the *third* by *ἄν* with the *optative*, and in the *fourth* by *ἄν* with the *indicative*, the imperfect for present time and the aorist for past time.

438. VOCABULARY.

Ἄδικέω, ἦσω, to do wrong, to injure.

Ἄν (particle), denoting uncertainty, possibility. (See 436.)

Ἀπαλλάγή, ἦς, ἡ, escape, escape from.

Ἐάν (particle), if.

Εἰ, if.

Ἐπειδή, since, when.

Ἔργον, ου, τό, work, deed, business, duty.

Ἑρμαιον, ου, τό, favor, privilege, good luck.

Θάνατος, ου, ὁ, death.

Καί, and, also.

Οὕτως (before consonants generally οὕτω), thus, so.

Πολυμάθης, ἐς, having much learning, very learned.

Πυκτεύω, σω, to box.

Φιλομάθης, ἐς, fond of learning.

Φρονέω, ἦσω, to think, have in mind.

Ὡςπερ, as, just as.

439. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Χειρίσσοφος ἡγείσθω, ἐπειδὴ Λακεδαιμόνιός ἐστιν.
2. Θαυμάζομεν ὅτι οἱ φιλόσοφοι οὐ τιμῶνται. 3. Εἰ θνητὸς εἶ, θνητὰ καὶ φρόνει. 4. Εἰ θεοὶ εἰσίν, ἔστι καὶ

ἔργα θεῶν. 5. Ἐὰν ᾗς φιλομαθής, ἔσῃ πολυμαθής.
 6. Εἰ τοῦτο ποιήσῃς, ἀδικήσῃς ἄν. 7. Εἰ ᾗν ὁ θάνα-
 τος τοῦ παντὸς ἀπαλλαγὴ, ἔρμαιον ἂν ᾗν τοῖς κακοῖς.
 8. Ὡςπερ οἱ βάρβαροι πυκτεύουσιν, οὕτω πολεμεῖτε
 Φιλίππῳ.

II.

1. Always speak as you think. 2. We honor the
 general, because he is brave. 3. We shall honor
 him, if he is brave. 4. If you say that, you speak the
 truth. 5. If you say that, you will speak the truth.

SECTION II.

COMPLEX SENTENCES—ABRIDGED.

LESSON XCI.

*Principal Elements, Abridged.—Modifiers of Sub-
 ject, Abridged.*

440. An infinitive sentence used as subject or
 predicate, may have its own subject omitted when it
 expresses a general truth, or when its subject may be
 easily supplied, e. g. :

Τὸ ἐπιτιμᾶν ῥαδίον ἐστιν. | *To find fault is easy.*

REM. 1.—Here ἐπιτιμᾶν is the subject, but its own subject is
 omitted, because, the truth being a general one, any subject may
 be supplied: thus, *that you, I, any one, should find fault* is easy.

REM. 2.—The infinitive used substantively, whether with or
 without a subject, sometimes takes the article, as in the above
 example, τὸ ἐπιτιμᾶν, and sometimes omits it.

441. The relative clause, whether modifying the subject or any other noun, may be abridged by dropping the relative, and sometimes also the copula, and retaining the attribute.

442. When a relative clause is thus abridged, the attribute may be expressed,

- 1) By a *participle* agreeing with the antecedent of the omitted relative. This occurs when the predicate of the relative clause would have been expressed by a *verb*, e. g. :

Ὁ ταῦτα ἔχων, πλουτεῖ.		He who has these things is rich.
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- 2) By an *adjective* agreeing with the antecedent of the omitted relative. This occurs when the predicate would have been expressed by an *adjective* and the copula *εἰμί*, e. g. :

Ἦσαν κῶμαι πολλαὶ πλή- ρεις πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν.		There were many villages (which were) full of many good things.
---	--	---

- 3) By a *noun* in apposition with the antecedent of the omitted relative. This occurs when the predicate would have been expressed by a *noun* and the copula *εἰμί*, e. g. :

Κροῖσος, ὁ Λυδῶν βασι- λεύς, ἐπλούτει.		Croesus, (who was) the king of the Lydians, was rich.
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REM.—Combining the above with article 316, we have the following

443. RULE.—*Modifying Nouns.*

A noun modifying the meaning of another noun,
is put,

- 1) In the same case as that noun, when it denotes the same person or thing, e. g.:

Κροῖσος, ὁ βασιλεύς. | *Croesus, the king.*

- 2) In the genitive, when it denotes a different person or thing, e. g.:

Ὁ Λυδῶν βασιλεύς. | *The king of the Lydians.*

[H. 499, 558 : C. 331, 382 : S. 136, 173.]

444. VOCABULARY.

Καλῶς, well, nobly.

Μακεδῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, Macedonian.

Νοσέω, ἴσω, to be sick, be ill.

Προδίδωμι (πρό and δίδωμι, 268), to betray.

Ὑγιαίνω, ὑγιανῶ, ὑγίᾱνα, to be well, be in health.

Ὦν, οὔσα, ὄν (276), being.

445. EXERCISES.

I.

1. *Αἰσχρόν ἐστι προδοῦναι τοὺς εὐεργέτας.* 2. *Τὸ ὑγιαίνειν ἀγαθόν ἐστιν.* 3. *Τὸ νοσεῖν κακόν ἐστιν.* 4. *Τὸ ὑγιαίνειν ἀγαθὸν εἶναι νομίζω.* 5. *Ἦδύ ἐστι τὸ ἔχειν χρήματα.* 6. *Οὐχ ἡδὺ πολλοὺς ἐχθροὺς ἔχειν.* 7. *Βαρβάροις δουλεύσομεν ;* 8. *Ἕλληνες ὄντες βαρβάροις δουλεύσομεν ;* 9. *Φίλιππος, ὁ Μακεδόνων βασιλεύς, ἔγραψε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις.* 10. *Ὅμηρος τοὺς πολεμήσαντας ἐνεκωμίασεν.* 11. *Ὅμηρος καλῶς τοὺς πολεμήσαντας τοῖς βαρβάροις ἐνεκωμίασεν.*

II.

1. Miltiades, the Athenian general, conquered Darius the king of the Persians. 2. We love those who love us. 3. Let us love those who hate us. 4. It is pleasant to have friends.

LESSON XCII.

Modifiers of Predicate, Abridged.

446. When the subject of an infinitive sentence used as object is the same person or thing as that of the verb on which it depends, it is omitted, e. g. :

Ὁμολογῶ ἀδικεῖν. | *I confess that I do wrong.*

REM.—Here ἀδικεῖν is the direct object of ὁμολογῶ. Its subject ἐμέ is omitted, because it is the same person as the subject of ὁμολογῶ, i. e. ἐγώ, implied in the termination of the verb.

447. When the subject of the infinitive is thus omitted, any predicate noun or adjective after the infinitive is attracted into the nominative to agree with the subject of the principal verb, e. g. :

Νομίζω οὐδὲν χειρόν εἶναι | *I think that I am not at*
τῶν ἄλλων. | *all worse than the others.*

448. An attributive sentence of *time, cause, manner, condition, &c.*, may be abridged,

- 1) When its subject is some person or thing mentioned in the principal clause, by dropping the subject, and generally the connective, and retaining the predicate in the form either of a *participle* or of a *noun* or *adjective*, with or without ὦν (οὔσα, ὄν), in agreement with that noun in the principal clause, e. g. :

Κῦρος συλλέξας στρατεῦμα | *Cyrus having collected*
ἐπολιόρκει τὴν πόλιν. | *(i. e. when he had collected) an army, besieged the city.*

Κῦρος ἔτι παῖς ὢν πάντων | *Cyrus while still a boy was*
 κράτιστος ἐνομίζετο. | *thought the best of all.*

- 2) When the subject is some person or thing not mentioned in the principal clause, by dropping the connective and putting the subject in the genitive, and changing the verb to the participle in agreement with it. This construction is called the *Genitive Absolute*, e. g. :

Περικλέους ἡγουμένου, κα- | *While Pericles led, the*
 λὰ ἔργα ἀπεδείξαντο οἱ | *Athenians exhibited no-*
 Ἀθηναῖοι. | *ble deeds.*

449. RULE.—*Agreement of Participles.*

Participles, like adjectives (315), agree in *gender*, *number*, and *case*, with the nouns to which they belong. (See examples above.)

[H. 498 : C. 444 : S. 137.]

450. RULE.—*Genitive Absolute.*

A noun and a participle standing grammatically independent of the rest of the sentence, are put in the *Genitive Absolute*. (See above example.)

[H. 790 : C. 638 : S. 192.]

451. Comparisons of inequality take two different constructions :

- 1) The connective ἢ may be used ; and then the following noun is generally in the same case as the corresponding noun before ἢ, e. g. :

Μεῖζων εἰ ἢ ἐγώ. | *You are taller than I.*

- 2) The connective may be omitted ; and then the following noun is put in the genitive, e. g. :

Μεῖζων ἐμοῦ εἶ. | *You are taller than I.*

452. RULE.—*Comparison.*

The comparative degree is followed,

- 1) Without ἤ by the genitive.
- 2) With ἤ by the case of the corresponding noun before it. (See examples above.)

[H. 660 : C. 351 : S. 186.]

453. VOCABULARY.

Βούλομαι, βουλήσομαι, βεβούλημαι, ἐβουλήθην or ἤβουλήθην (*Depon.*), *to be willing, wish, desire.*

Ἐλεύθερος, ᾱ, ον, *free.*

Πρέπω, πρέψω, ἔπρεψα, *to be becoming, to suit.*

Πορθέω, ἥσω, *to destroy, plunder.*

Σώζω, σώσω, ἔσωσα, σέσωκα, σέσωσμαι, ἐσώθην, *to save, preserve.*

Υγίεια, ας, ἡ, *health.*

454. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Βούλομαι ἀληθεύειν.
2. Ὁ δῆμος οὐ βούλεται αὐτὸς δουλεῦειν.
3. Ὁ δῆμος βούλεται ἐλεύθερος εἶναι.
4. Θεός ἐστιν ὁ σώζων τὰ πάντα.
5. Λέγεται τοὺς θεοὺς ὑπὸ τοῦ Διὸς βασιλεύεσθαι.
6. Ὁ κάλλιστος κόσμος τῷ νικᾷν πρόκειται.
7. Ὁ Ξενοφῶν ἐνόμιζε τὸν κάλλιστον κόσμον τῷ νικᾷν πρόκειται.
8. Ἕλληνας ἀδικεῖ.
9. Δίκαια λέγοντες πολλοὶ ἄδικα ποιοῦσιν.
10. Τί ἐστὶ μεῖζον ἄγαθόν ἀνθρώποις ὑγιείας ;

II.

1. He thinks he is wise.
2. We think he is wise.
3. You think you are wise.
4. We think you are wise.
5. What is better than virtue ?

CHAPTER III.

COMPOUND SENTENCES.

SECTION I.

COMPOUND SENTENCES—UNABRIDGED.

LESSON XCIII.

Classes of Compound Sentences.

455. A compound sentence is one which consists of two or more independent, though related, sentences.

REM.—The sentences, thus united, may themselves be either simple, complex, or compound.

456. Compound sentences may be divided into three classes, viz. :

- 1) *Copulative* sentences; in which two or more thoughts are presented in harmony with each other, e. g. :

Πρεσβεύετε.	You send ambassadors.
Κατηγορεῖτε.	You make accusation.
Πρεσβεύετε καὶ κατηγορεῖτε.	You send ambassadors and make accusation.

- 2) *Disjunctive* sentences; in which a choice between two or more thoughts is offered, e. g. :

ἢ λέγε τι συγῆς κρείττον ἢ συγὴν ἔχε.	Either say something bet- ter than silence, or keep silence.
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3) *Adversative* sentences ; in which the thoughts stand opposed to each other, e. g. :

Λέγεις μὲν εὖ, πράττεις δ' οὐδέν.	You speak well, but you do nothing.
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457. *Copulative* clauses may be connected by *καί*, *τέ*, or *οὔτε*.

REM.—*Καί* is the most common, and may be used as the affirmative connective in all cases, unless the preceding member is more important than that which follows: *τέ*, which is an enclitic and seldom used in prose, indicates a more intimate relationship, and may be used when the second member represents something as belonging to the first, or derived from it, &c. *Οὔτε* (*οὐ* and *τέ*) has the force of *and not*.

458. Frequently a connective appears in both clauses ; thus we find the following correlatives : *καί*—*καί* ; *τέ*—*τέ* ; *τέ*—*καί* ; *οὔτε*—*οὔτε*, e. g. :

Ὅρῶς τε λέγετε, καὶ ἐγὼ τῷ νόμῳ πείσομαι.	You speak well, and I will obey the law.
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459. *Disjunctive* sentences usually employ the connective *ἢ* or the correlatives *ἢ*—*ἢ*.

460. The most common *adversative* particle is *δέ*, generally with the correlative *μὲν* ; the strongest is *ἀλλά*.

461. The article is often used with the correlatives *μὲν* and *δέ*, as follows :

Ὁ μὲν — ὁ δέ.	The one — the other.
Οἱ μὲν — οἱ δέ.	Some — others.

462. VOCABULARY.

Ἀλλά, <i>but</i> .	Μισθοδότης, ου, ὁ, <i>paymaster</i> .
Δέ, <i>but, and</i> , correlative of μὲν.	Ὅπισθοφυλάκῳ, ἦσω, <i>to guard</i> <i>or command the rear</i> .
Ἐμπεδῶ, ὥσω, <i>to observe, keep</i> <i>inviolate</i> .	Ὅρκος, ου, ὁ, <i>oath</i> .
Λύω, λῦσω, ἔλυσα, λέλυκα, λέ- λυμαι, ἐλύθην, <i>to violate,</i> <i>break</i> .	Οὐδέποτε, <i>never</i> .
Μέν, <i>indeed, on the one hand;</i> <i>often omitted in translat-</i> <i>ing</i> .	Οὔτε, <i>neither</i> ; οὔτε—οὔτε, <i>nei-</i> <i>ther—nor</i> .
	Τέ (<i>enclitic</i>), <i>and</i> ; τὲ καὶ ἢ τέ—καί, <i>both—and</i> .

463. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Εὖ λέγετε. 2. Ποιήσω ταῦτα. 3. Εὖ λέγετε καὶ ποιήσω ταῦτα. 4. Εὖ τε λέγετε καὶ ποιήσω ταῦτα. 5. Ὁ μὲν φιλεῖ, ὁ δὲ φιλεῖται. 6. Ἠγεῖτο μὲν Χειρίσοφος, ὥπισθοφυλάκει δὲ Ξενοφῶν. 7. Ἡμεῖς μὲν ἐμπεδοῦμεν τοὺς τῶν θεῶν ὅρκους, οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι τὰς σπονδὰς λελύκασιν. 8. Οὔτε ἡμεῖς ἔτι Κύρου στρατιῶται, οὔτε ἐκεῖνος ἡμῖν ἔτι μισθοδότης.

II.

1. The boy is playing. 2. The girl is writing a letter to her mother. 3. The boy is playing, and the girl is writing a letter to her mother. 4. The boy is playing, but the girl is writing a letter to her mother.

SECTION II.

COMPOUND SENTENCES—ABRIDGED.

LESSON XCIV.

Compound Elements.—Subjects, United.—Predicates, United.

464. The several members of a compound sentence frequently differ from each other only in their *subjects*, and then these subjects are generally united, and the other elements appear but once, though in such a form as to agree with the compound subject, e. g. :

Κριτίας Σωκράτει ὁμίλει.	<i>Critias associated with Socrates.</i>
Ἀλκιβιάδης Σωκράτει ὁμίλει.	<i>Alcibiades associated with Socrates.</i>
Πλάτων Σωκράτει ὁμίλει.	<i>Plato associated with Socrates.</i>
Κριτίας καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης Σωκράτει ὁμιλεῖτην.	<i>Critias and Alcibiades associated with Socrates.</i>
Κριτίας καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης καὶ Πλάτων Σωκράτει ὁμίλουν.	<i>Critias, Alcibiades, and Plato associated with Socrates.</i>

REM.—Here, it will be observed, the predicates of the three simple sentences are all in the singular, but when the first two sentences are united the predicate is changed to the dual, and when all three are united, to the plural,

στρατηγοί. 12. Τοῦτο ποιεῖν οὔτε πολιτικὸν οὔτε δίκαιόν ἐστιν. 13. Ὁ Φίλιππος οὔτε ἀδικεῖ τὴν πόλιν οὔτε ποιεῖ πόλεμον.

II.

1. My brothers admire this beautiful city. 2. My father admires this beautiful city. 3. Both my father and my brothers admire this beautiful city. 4. We love our parents. 5. We both love and honor our parents.

LESSON XCV.

Compound Elements.—Modifiers of Subject, United.—Modifiers of Predicate, United.—Elements Common to Different Members.

471. The several members of a compound sentence frequently differ only in the *modifiers* of their *subjects*; and then these modifiers may be united, and the other elements of the sentence appear but once, e. g.:

Μένων ὑμέτερος εὐεργέτης τιμᾶται.	<i>Menon your benefactor is honored.</i>
Μένων ἡμέτερος στρατηγὸς τιμᾶται.	<i>Menon our general is hon- ored.</i>
Μένων ὑμέτερος μὲν εὐεργέ- της, ἡμέτερος δὲ στρατη- γὸς τιμᾶται.	<i>Menon, your benefactor but our general, is hon- ored.</i>

472. The several members of a compound sentence sometimes differ only in the *objects* of their

predicates; and then these objects may be united, and the other elements of the sentence appear but once, e. g.:

Τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὴν ἄκρην φυλάττομεν.		<i>We are guarding the city and the citadel.</i>
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473. The several members of a compound sentence sometimes differ from each other only in the *attributes* of their *predicates*; and then these attributes may be united, and the other elements appear but once, e. g.:

‘Ο Κῦρος ἐπολιόρκει Μίλη- τον κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν.		<i>Cyrus besieged Miletus by land and sea.</i>
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474. The several members of a compound sentence sometimes differ from each other in two or more of their elements, and still have one or more in common. When this is the case, the parts which are common to the several members appear in one of them, but are usually omitted in the rest, e. g.:

‘Η οἰκία χειμῶνος μὲν εὐή- λιος ἔστω, τοῦ δὲ θέρους εὐσκίος.		<i>In winter let your house have the sun, in sum- mer the shade.</i>
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REM.—Here, it will be observed, the common elements, *ἡ οἰκία* and *ἔστω*, appear but once, while all the other parts retain their positions in their respective members.

475. VOCABULARY.

Γῆ, γῆς, ἡ, <i>land, earth.</i> Δεσπότης, ου, ὁ, <i>despot, ruler,</i> <i>master, lord.</i>		Θάλαττα (or ασσα), ης, ἡ, <i>sea.</i> Κατά (<i>prep. with accus.</i>), ον,
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<i>through, by; κατὰ γῆν, by land.</i>	<i>Σύμμαχος, ου, ὁ, ally, auxiliary.</i>
<i>Προσκυνέω (πρός and κυνέω), ἴσω, to worship, adore.</i>	<i>Τιμή, ἥς, ἡ, honor, esteem.</i>

476. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ἐνταῦθα ἦν παράδεισος μέγας. 2. Ἐνταῦθα ἦν παράδεισος καλός. 3. Ἐνταῦθα ἦν παράδεισος μέγας καὶ καλός. 4. Πρόξενος καὶ Μένων, ὑμέτεροι μὲν εὐεργέται, ἡμέτεροι δὲ στρατηγοί, ἐν μεγάλῃ τιμῇ εἰσιν. 5. Οὐδένα δεσπότην προσκυνούμεν. 6. Τοὺς θεοὺς προσκυνούμεν. 7. Οὐδένα δεσπότην, ἀλλὰ τοὺς θεοὺς προσκυνούμεν. 8. Τίνα χρόνον ἢ τίνα καιρὸν ζητεῖτε; 9. Ἐνίκων οἱ ἡμέτεροι πρόγονοι τοὺς τούτων προγόνους καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν. 10. Νομίζω ὑμᾶς ἐμοὶ εἶναι καὶ πατρίδα καὶ φίλους καὶ συμμαχούς.

II.

1. Philip, the king of the Macedonians, conquered the Athenians. 2. Philip, the father of Alexander, conquered the Athenians. 3. Philip, the king of the Macedonians and the father of Alexander, conquered the Athenians.

LESSON XCVI.

Classification of Sentences.—Recapitulation.

477. Sentences may be divided, according to the form in which the thought is expressed, into three classes :

- 1) *Declarative Sentences*, which assume the form of an assertion.
 - 2) *Interrogative Sentences*, which assume the form of a question.
 - 3) *Imperative Sentences*, which assume the form of a command, exhortation, or entreaty. (
478. Again : sentences may be divided, according to their structure, into three classes :
- 1) *Simple Sentences*, which express but a single thought, i. e. make but one assertion, ask but one question, or give but one command.
 - 2) *Complex Sentences*, which express two or more thoughts so related that one or more of them are made dependent upon the others.
 - 3) *Compound Sentences*, which express two or more independent thoughts.

I. SIMPLE SENTENCES.

479. The elements of the simple sentence, as we have seen, are of two kinds :

I. *Principal Elements* :

- 1) Subject.
- 2) Predicate.

II. *Subordinate Elements* :

- 1) Objective Modifiers.
- 2) Attributive Modifiers.

480. These elements appear in two different forms, viz. :

- 1) *Simple*, i. e. without modifiers.
- 2) *Complex*, i. e. with modifiers.

II. COMPLEX SENTENCES.

A. *Complex Sentences, Unabridged.*

481. A simple sentence may become complex by having one or more sentences substituted for one or more of its constituent elements.

482. A sentence thus used as an element in the formation of a complex sentence, may be itself either *simple, complex, or compound.*

483. The subordinate character of a sentence thus used may be denoted,

- 1) By a subordinate connective without any change in the sentence itself.
- 2) By change of form without the use of a connective.
- 3) By both a connective and a corresponding change of form.

B. *Complex Sentences, Abridged.*

484. Complex sentences are abridged in two ways:

- 1) A portion of the subordinate clause is omitted, and the rest remains unchanged.
- 2) A portion of the subordinate clause is omitted, and the rest is changed to adapt it to its new situation.

III. COMPOUND SENTENCES.

A. *Compound Sentences, Unabridged.*

485. Compound sentences may be formed by co-ordinating any two or more sentences, whether simple, complex, or compound.

486. This co-ordination is of three distinct kinds :

- 1) Copulative.
- 2) Disjunctive.
- 3) Adversative.

B. *Compound Sentences, Abridged.*

487. When the several members of a compound sentence have one or more parts in common, those parts, as we have seen in the last few lessons, generally appear but once in the sentence.

PART II.
GREEK SELECTIONS.

I. FABLES.

1.—THE WOLF.

488. Λύκος ἰδὼν ποιμένας ἐσθίουσας ἐν σκηνῇ πρόβατον, Ἑλίκος, ἔφη, ἂν ἦν θόρυβος, εἰ ἐγὼ τοῦτο ἐποίουν!

2.—THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.

489. Λύκος ἀμνὸν ἐδίωκεν. Ὁ δὲ εἰς ναὸν κατέφυγε. Προσκαλουμένου δὲ τοῦ λύκου τὸν ἀμνὸν καὶ λέγοντος, ὅτι θυσιάσει αὐτὸν ὁ ἱερεὺς τῷ θεῷ, ἐκεῖνος ἔφη πρὸς αὐτόν. Ἄλλ' αἰρετώτερόν μοί ἐστι θεῷ θυσίαν εἶναι, ἢ ὑπὸ σοῦ διαφθαρῆναι.

3.—THE GARDENER.

490. Κηπωρῷ τις ἐπιστάς ἀρδεύοντι λάχανα ἐπυνθάνετο αὐτοῦ, δι' ἣν αἰτίαν τὰ μὲν ἄγρια τῶν λαχάνων εὐθαλῆ τέ ἐστι καὶ στερεά, τὰ δὲ ἡμερα λεπτὰ καὶ μεμαρασμένα. κακεῖνος ἔφη. Ἡ γῆ τῶν μὲν μήτηρ, τῶν δὲ μητρυνία ἐστίν.

4.—THE WOMAN AND THE HEN.

491. Γυνή τις χήρα ὄρνιν εἶχε, καὶ ἑκάστην ἡμέραν ὥν αὐτῇ τίκτουσαν. Νομίσασα δέ, ὥς, εἰ πλείους τῇ ὄρνιδι κριδὰς παραβάλαι, δις τέξεται τῆς ἡμέρας, τοῦτο πεποίηκεν. Ἡ δὲ ὄρνις πιμελὴς γενομένη οὐδ' ἅπαξ τῆς ἡμέρας τεκεῖν ἠδύνατο.

5.—THE BIRDS AND THE PEACOCK.

492. Τῶν ὀρνίθων βουλομένων ποιῆσαι βασιλέα, ταῶς ἑαυτὸν ἡξίου διὰ τὸ κάλλος χειροτονεῖν. Αἶρουμένων δὲ τοῦτον τῶν ἄλλων, ὁ κολοιδὸς ἔφη· Ἄλλ' εἰ, σοῦ βασιλεύοντος, ὁ αἰτὸς ἡμᾶς καταδιώκειν ἐπιχειρήσει, πῶς ἡμῖν ἐπαρκέσεις;

6.—THE WILD AND THE TAME ASS.

493. Ὄνος ἄγριος ὄνον ἡμερον ἰδὼν ἐν τινι εὐηλῶ τόπῳ, ἐμακάριζεν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τῇ εὐεξίᾳ τοῦ σώματος καὶ τῇ τῆς τρυφῆς ἀπολαύσει. Ὅστερον δὲ ἰδὼν αὐτὸν ἀχθοφοροῦντα καὶ τὸν ὀνηλάτην ὀπισθεν ἐπόμενον καὶ ῥοπάλοις αὐτὸν παίοντα ἔφη· Ἄλλ' ἔγωγε οὐκέτι σε εὐδαιμονίζω· ὁρῶ γάρ, ὅτι οὐκ ἄνευ κακῶν μεγάλων τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν ἔχεις.

7.—THE DOG AND HIS MASTER.

494. Ἐχων τις κύνα Μελιταῖον καὶ ὄνον, διετέλει τῷ κυνὶ προσπαίζων· καὶ εἰ ποτε ἔξω δεῖπνον εἶχεν, ἐκόμιζέ τι αὐτῷ. Ὁ δὲ ὄνος ζηλώσας προσέδραμεν αὐτὸς καὶ σκιρτῶν ἐλάκτισε τὸν δεσπότην· καὶ οὗτος ἀγανακτῆσας ἐκέλευσε παίοντα αὐτὸν ἀναγαγεῖν πρὸς τὸν μυλῶνα καὶ τοῦτον δῆσαι.

8.—THE TRUMPETER.

495. Σαλπιγκτῆς στρατὸν ἐπισυνάγων, καὶ κρατῆ-
 ρεις ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων, ἐβόα· Μὴ κτείνετε με, ὦ ἄν-
 δρες, εἰκὴ καὶ μάτην· οὐδένα γὰρ ὑμῶν ἀπέκτεινα· πλήν
 γὰρ τοῦ χαλκοῦ τούτου, οὐδὲν ἄλλο κτῶμαι. Οἱ δὲ πρὸς
 αὐτὸν ἔφασαν· Διὰ τοῦτο γὰρ μᾶλλον τεθνήξῃ, ὅτι σύ,
 μὴ δυνάμενος πολεμεῖν, τοὺς πάντας πρὸς μάχην ἐγεί-
 ρεις.

9.—THE CICADA AND THE ANTS.

496. Χειμῶνος ὥρα τέττιξ λιμώττων ἦτει τοὺς μύρ-
 μηκας τροφήν· Οἱ δὲ μύρμηκες εἶπον αὐτῷ· Διὰ τί τὸ
 θέρος οὐ συνήγες τροφήν; ὁ δὲ εἶπεν· Οὐκ ἐσχόλαζον,
 ἀλλ' ἦδον μουσικῶς· οἱ δὲ γελάσαντες εἶπον· Ἄλλ' εἰ
 θέρους ὥραις ἠϋλεις, χειμῶνος ὄρχοῦ.

10.—THE HORSE AND HIS GROOM.

497. Κριθὴν τὴν τοῦ ἵππου ὁ ἵπποκόμος κλέπτων
 καὶ πωλῶν, τὸν ἵππον ἔτριβε καὶ ἐκτένιζε πάσας ἡμέρας·
 ἔφη δὲ ὁ ἵππος· Εἰ θέλεις ἀληθῶς καλὸν εἶναί με, τὴν
 κριθὴν τὴν τρέφουσιν μὴ πῶλει.

11.—THE HORSE AND THE STAG.

498. Ἴππος κατεῖχε λιμῶνα μόνος· ἐλθόντος δ'
 ἐλάφου καὶ διαφθείροντος τὴν νομήν, βουλόμενος τιμωρή-
 σασθαι τὸν ἔλαφον, ἠρώτα τιν' ἀνδρωπον, εἰ δύναίτο
 μετ' αὐτοῦ κολάσαι τὸν ἔλαφον· ὁ δ' ἔφησεν, ἐὰν λάβῃ
 χαλινὸν, καὶ αὐτὸς ἀναβῇ ἐπ' αὐτὸν, ἔχων ἀκόντια·
 συνομολογήσαντος δέ, ἀντὶ τοῦ τιμωρῆσθαι, αὐτὸς
 ἐδούλευσεν ἤδη τῷ ἀνδρώπῳ.

12.—STAG.

499. Ἐλαφος διψήσας ἐπὶ πηγὴν ἦλθεν· ἰδὼν δὲ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σκίαν, τοὺς μὲν πόδας ἐμέμφετο ὡς λεπτοὺς καὶ ἀσθενεῖς ὄντας· τὰ δὲ κέρατα αὐτοῦ ἐπῆναι ὡς μέγιστα καὶ εὐμήκη. Μηδέπω πιὼν, κυνηγοῦ καταλαβόντος, ἔφευγεν· ἐπὶ πολὺν δὲ τόπον δραμὼν καὶ εἰς ὕλην ἐμβάς, τοῖς κέρασιν ἐμπλακεῖς ἐθρεύθη· ἔφη δέ· ὦ μάταιος ἐγὼ, ὃς ἐκ μὲν τῶν ποδῶν ἐσώθην, οἷς ἐμεμφόμην, ἐκ δὲ τῶν κεράτων προεδόθην, οἷς ἐκαυχώμην.

13.—THE FOX AND THE LION.

500. Ἀλώπηξ μήπω θεασαμένη λέοντα, ἐπειδὴ κατὰ τινα τύχην αὐτῷ συνήνητσε, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οὕτως ἐφοβήθη, ὡς μικροῦ καὶ ἀποθανεῖν. Ἐπειτα τὸ δεύτερον θεασαμένη, ἐφοβήθη μὲν, οὐ μὴν ὡς τὸ πρότερον. Ἐκ τρίτου δὲ τοῦτον θεασαμένη, οὕτως αὐτοῦ κατεδάρρῃσεν, ὡς καὶ προσελθούσα διαλεχθῆναι.

14.—THE LION, THE ASS, AND THE FOX.

501. Λέων καὶ ὄνος καὶ ἀλώπηξ κοινωνίαν ποιησάμενοι, ἐξῆλθον πρὸς ἄγραν. Πολλῆς οὖν θήρας συλληφθείσης, προσέταξεν ὁ λέων τῷ ὄνῳ διελεῖν αὐτοῖς· ὁ δὲ τρεῖς μερίδας ποιησάμενος ἐκ τῶν ἴσων, ἐκλέξασθαι τοὺς προὔτρεπετο. Καὶ ὁ λέων θυμωθεὶς, τὸν ὄνον κατέφαγεν. Εἶτα τῇ ἀλώπεκι μερίζειν ἐκέλευσεν· ἡ δ', εἰς μίαν μερίδα πάντα σωρεύσασα, ἑαυτῇ βραχύ τι κατέλιπε. Καὶ ὁ λέων πρὸς αὐτήν· Τίς σε, ὦ βελτίστη, διαιρεῖν οὕτως ἐδίδαξεν; ἡ δ' εἶπεν· Ἡ τοῦ ὄνου συμφορά.

II. JESTS.

502. Σχολαστικὸς οἰκίαν πωλῶν, λίθον ἀπ' αὐτῆς εἰς δεῦγμα περιέφερεν.

503. Σχολαστικὸς θέλων εἰδέναι, εἰ πρέπει αὐτῷ κοιμᾶσθαι, καμύσας ἐσοπτρίζετο.

504. Σχολαστικὸς μαθὼν ὅτι ὁ κόραξ ὑπὲρ τὰ διακόσια ἔτη ζῇ, ἀγοράσας κόρακα εἰς ἀπόπειραν ἔτρεφεν.

505. Σχολαστικὸς εἰς χειμῶνα ναυαγῶν, καὶ τῶν συμπλεόντων ἐκάστου περιπλεκομένου σκευὸς πρὸς τὸ σωθῆναι, ἐκείνος μίαν τῶν ἀγκυρῶν περιεπλέξατο.

506. Διδύμων ἀδελφῶν εἰς ἐτελεύτησε. Σχολαστικὸς οὖν ἀπαντήσας τῷ ζῶντι ἡρώτα· Σὺ ἀπέθανες, ἢ ὁ ἀδελφός σου;

507. Σχολαστικὸς θέλων τὸν ἵππον αὐτοῦ διδάξαι μὴ τρώγειν πολλὰ, οὐ παρέβαλεν αὐτῷ τροφάς. Ἀποθανόντος δὲ τοῦ ἵππου τῷ λιμῷ, ἔλεγε· Μέγα ἐξημιώθην· ὅτε γὰρ ἔμαθε μὴ τρώγειν, τότε ἀπέθανεν.

508. Σχολαστικὸς ἰδὼν στρουθία ἐπὶ δένδρον, λάθρῃ ὑπείσσελθων ὑφαπλώσατο τὸν κόλπον, καὶ ἔσειε τὸ δένδρον, ὥς ὑποδεξόμενος τὰ στρουθία.

509. Σχολαστικὸς σχολαστικῷ συναντήσας εἶπεν· Ἐμαθον ὅτι ἀπέθανες· καὶ ἐκείνος, Ἀλλ' ὄρῳ με ἔτι, ἔφη, ζῶντα. Καὶ ὁ σχολαστικὸς, Καὶ μὴν ὁ εἰπὼν μοι πολλῷ σου ἀξιοπιστότερος ὑπάρχει.

510. Σχολαστικὸς κολυμβᾶν βουλόμενος, παρὰ μικρὸν ἐπνίγη. Ὡμοσεν οὖν μὴ ἄψασθαι ὕδατος, ἐὰν μὴ πρῶτον μάθῃ κολυμβᾶν.

511. Σχολαστικὸς φίλῳ συναντήσας εἶπε· Καθ'

ὑπνους σε ἰδὼν προσηγόρευσα. Ὁ δὲ, Σύγγνωθί μοι, ὅτι οὐ προσέσχον.

512. Σχολαστικὸς ναυαγεῖν μέλλων, πινακίδας ἤτει, ἵνα διαθήκας γράφῃ. Τοὺς δὲ οἰκέτας ὁρῶν ἀλγοῦντας διὰ τὸν κίνδυνον, ἔφη· Μὴ λυπείσθε, ἐλευθερῶ γὰρ ὑμᾶς.

513. Σχολαστικὸς ποταμὸν βουλόμενος περᾶσαι ἀνῆλθεν ἐς τὸ πλοῖον ἔφιππος· πυθομένου δέ τινος τὴν αἰτίαν ἔφη, σπουδάzejn.

514. Σχολαστικὸς ἀπορῶν δαπανημάτων τὰ βιβλία αὐτοῦ ἐπὶπρασκε, καὶ γράφων πρὸς τὸν πατέρα ἔλεγε· Σύγχαιρε ἡμῖν, πάτερ· ἥδη γὰρ ἡμᾶς τὰ βιβλία τρέφει.

515. Σχολαστικῷ φίλος ἔγραψεν, ἐν Ἑλλάδι ὄντι, βιβλία αὐτῷ ἀγοράσαι· τοῦ δὲ ἀμελήσαντος, ὥς, μετὰ χρόνον, τῷ φίλῳ συνώφθη, εἶπε· Τὴν ἐπιστολὴν, ἣν περὶ βιβλίων ἀπέστειλās μοι, οὐκ ἔκομισάμην.



III. ANECDOTES.

AGESILAUS.

516. 1. Ὁ Ἀγησίλαος ἐρωτώμενος, πῶς μεγάλην δόξαν περιεποιήσατο, θανάτου καταφρονήσας, ἔφη. 2. Ἐπιζητοῦντός τινος, τίνα δεῖ μανθάνειν τοὺς παῖδας· Ταῦτ', εἶπεν, οἷς καὶ ἄνδρες γενόμενοι χρήσονται. 3. Ἐρωτώμενος, διὰ τί μάλιστα παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους εὐδαιμονοῦσιν οἱ Σπαρτιᾶται· Διότι, εἶπε, παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους ἀσκούσιν ἄρχειν τε καὶ ἄρχεσθαι.

AGIS.

517. 1. Ἄγις, ὁ Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεύς, ἔφη τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους μὴ ἐρωτᾶν, ὅπόσοι εἰσὶν, ἀλλὰ ποῦ εἰσὶν οἱ πολέμιοι. 2. Ἐρωτῶντός τινος, πόσοι εἰσὶν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, Ὅσοι ἱκανοί, εἶπε, τοὺς κακοὺς ἀπερύκειν. 3. Ἄγις, ὁ βασιλεύς, ἐν Μαντινείᾳ κωλυόμενος διαμάχεσθαι τοῖς πολεμίοις πλείοσιν οὖσιν, εἶπεν· Ἀνάγκη πολλοῖς μάχεσθαι τὸν ἄρχειν πολλῶν βουλόμενον.

ALCIBIADES.

518. 1. Εἰπόντος τινὸς πρὸς τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην, Οὐ πιστεύεις τῇ πατρίδι τὴν περὶ σεαυτοῦ κρίσιν; Ἐγὼ μὲν, ἔφη, οὐδὲ τῇ μητρὶ, μή πως ἀγνοήσασα τὴν μέλαιναν βάλῃ ψῆφον ἀντὶ τῆς λευκῆς. 2. Ἀκούσας ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης, ὅτι θάνατος αὐτοῦ καὶ τῶν σὺν αὐτῷ κατέγνωσται, Δελξόμεν οὖν, εἶπεν, αὐτοῖς ὅτι ζῶμεν· καὶ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους τρεψάμενος τὸν Δεκελῆδον ἡγείρεν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πόλεμον.

ALEXANDER.

519. 1. Ἀλέξανδρος, προτρεπομένων τινῶν αὐτὸν ἰδεῖν τὰς Δαρείου θυγατέρας καὶ τὴν γυναῖκα, ἔφη, Αἰσχρὸν τοὺς ἄνδρας νικήσαντας ὑπὸ γυναικῶν ἡττᾶσθαι. 2. Ἀλέξανδρος ἀκούσας ὅτι Δαρείος μυριάδας τριάκοντα εἰς παράταξιν ἄγει, ἔφη, Εἷς μάγειρος οὐ φοβεῖται πολλὰ πρόβατα.

ANACHARSIS.

520. 1. Ἀνάχαρσις ὁ Σκύθης ἐρωτηθεὶς ὑπὸ τινος, τί ἐστὶ πολέμιον ἀνθρώποις; Αὐτοί, ἔφη, αὐτοῖς. 2. Ὀνειδιζόμενος ὑπὸ Ἀττικοῦ, ὅτι Σκύθης ἐστίν, ἔφη·

Ἄλλ' ἐμοὶ μὲν ὄνειδος ἢ πατρίς, σὺ δὲ τῆς πατρίδος.
3. Ἐρωτηθεὶς, τί ἐστὶν ἐν ἀνθρώποις ἀγαθόν τε καὶ
φαῦλον, ἔφη, Γλῶσσα.

ANTALCIDAS.

521. 1. Ἀνταλκίδας πρὸς τὸν ἀμαθεὺς καλοῦντα
τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους Ἀθηναῖον, Μόνοι γοῦν, εἶπεν, ἡμεῖς
οὐδὲν μεμαθήκαμεν παρ' ὑμῶν κακόν. 2. Ἐτέρου δ'
Ἀθηναίου πρὸς αὐτὸν εἰπόντος, ἀλλὰ μὴν ἡμεῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ
Κηφισοῦ πολλάκις ὑμᾶς ἐδιώξαμεν, Ἡμεῖς δέ, ἔφη, οὐ-
δέποτε ἀπὸ τοῦ Εὐρώτα. 3. Σοφιστοῦ τινος μέλλοντος
ἀναγινώσκειν ἐγκώμιον Ἡρακλέους, Τίς γὰρ αὐτὸν,
ἔφη, ψέγει ;

ANTISTHIENES.

522. 1. Ἀντισθένης ποτὲ ἐπαινούμενος ὑπὸ πονη-
ρῶν, Ἀγωνιῶ, ἔφη, μή τι κακὸν εἵργασμαι. 2. Ἐρωτη-
θεὶς, τί αὐτῷ περιγέγονεν ἐκ φιλοσοφίας, ἔφη. Τὸ
δύνασθαι ἑαυτῷ ὁμιλεῖν. 3. Ἐρωτηθεὶς, τί τῶν μαθη-
μάτων ἀναγκαιότατον, ἔφη. Τὸ κακὰ ἀπομαθεῖν.

ARISTIPPUS.

523. 1. Ἀρίστιππος ἐρωτηθεὶς, τί αὐτῷ περιγέ-
γονεν ἐκ φιλοσοφίας, ἔφη, Τὸ δύνασθαι πᾶσι θαρρόν-
τως ὁμιλεῖν. 2. Συνίσταντός τινος αὐτῷ υἱόν, ἤτησε
πεντακοσίας δραχμὰς. τοῦ δὲ εἰπόντος, Τοσοῦτον δύνα-
μαι ἀνδράποδον ὠνήσασθαι, Πρίω, ἔφη, καὶ ἔξεις δύο.
3. Ὀνειδιζόμενός ποτε ἐπὶ τῷ πολυτελῶς ζῆν, Εἰ τοῦτ',
ἔφη, φαῦλον ἐστὶν, οὐκ ἂν ἐν ταῖς τῶν θεῶν ἑορταῖς
ἐγγίγνετο. 4. Λοιδوروμένός ποτε ἀνεχώρει. τοῦ δ' ἐπι-
διώκοντος εἰπόντος, Τί φεύγεις ; "Οτι, φησί, τοῦ μὲν
κακῶς λέγειν σὺ τὴν ἐξουσίαν ἔχεις, τοῦ δὲ μὴ ἀκούειν
ἐγώ.

ARISTOTLE.

524. 1. Ἀριστοτέλης ἐρωτηθεὶς, τί περιγίγνεται κέρδος τοῖς ψευδομένοις, "Οταν, ἔφη, λέγωσιν ἀλήθειαν, μὴ πιστεῦεσθαι. 2. Ἐρωτηθεὶς, τί γηράσκει ταχύ, Χάρις, ἔφη. 3. Ἐρωτηθεὶς, τίνι διαφέρουσιν οἱ πεπαιδευμένοι τῶν ἀπαιδευτῶν, "Οσῶ, εἶπεν, οἱ ζῶντες τῶν τεθνηκότων. 4. Κατανοήσας μειράκιον ἐπὶ πολυτελείᾳ τῆς χλαμύδος σεμνυνόμενον, Οὐ παύσει, ἔφη, μειράκιον, ἐπὶ προβάτου δορᾷ σεμνυνόμενος; 5. Ἀριστοτέλης τῆς παιδείας ἔφη τὰς μὲν ρίζας εἶναι πικράς, γλυκεῖς δὲ τοὺς καρπούς. 6. Ὀνειδιζόμενός ποτε, ὅτι πονηρῷ ἀνθρώπῳ ἐλεημοσύνην ἔδωκεν, Οὐ τὸν τρόπον, ἔφη, ἀλλὰ τὸν ἀνδρῶπον ἠλέησα. 7. Πρὸς τὸν καυχώμενον, ὡς ἀπὸ μεγάλης πόλεως εἶη, Οὐ τοῦτο, ἔφη, δεῖ σκοπεῖν, ἀλλ' εἴ τις μεγάλης πατρίδος ἄξιός ἐστιν.

DEMADES.

525. 1. Δημάδης ὁ ῥήτωρ εἶπεν, ὅτι δι' αἵματος, οὐ διὰ μέλανος τοὺς νόμους ὁ Δράκων ἔγραψε. 2. Δημάδης δημηγορῶν ποτε ἐν Ἀθήναις, ἐκείνων δὲ μὴ πάντῃ προσεχόντων, ἐδεήθη αὐτῶν, ὅπως ἐπιτρέψωσιν αὐτῷ Αἰσώπειον μῦθον εἰπεῖν. Τῶν δὲ προτρεψαμένων, αὐτὸς ἀρξάμενος ἔλεγε· Δήμητρα καὶ χελιδὼν καὶ ἔγχελυς τὴν αὐτὴν ἐβιάδιζον ὁδόν· γενομένων δὲ αὐτῶν κατὰ τινα ποταμόν, ἡ μὲν χελιδὼν ἔπτῃ, ἡ δὲ ἔγχελυς κατέδυ· καὶ ταῦτα εἰπὼν ἐσιώπησεν. Ἐρομένων δ' αὐτῶν, Τί οὖν ἡ Δήμητρα ἔπαθεν; ἔφη, Κεχόλωται ὑμῖν, οἵτινες τὰ τῆς πόλεως πράγματα ἐάσαντες Αἰσώπειον μῦθον ἀνέχεσθε.

DIOGENES.

526. 1. Ἐρωτηθεὶς ὁ Διογένης, ποῦ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἴδοι ἀγαθοὺς ἀνδρας, "Ανδρας μὲν, εἶπεν, οὐδαμοῦ, παῖ-

δας δὲ ἐν Λακεδαίμονι. 2. Ἰδὼν ποτε μεράκιον ἐρυθριῶν, Θάρρει, ἔφη, τοιοῦτόν ἐστι τῆς ἀρετῆς τὸ χρώμα. 3. Πρὸς τὸν εἰπόντα, Πολλοί σου καταγελῶσιν, Ἄλλ' ἐγώ, ἔφη, οὐ καταγελῶμαι. 4. Εἰς Μύνδον ἐλθὼν καὶ θεασάμενος μεγάλας τὰς πύλας, μικρὰν δὲ τὴν πόλιν, Ἄνδρες Μύνδιοι, ἔφη, κλείσατε τὰς πύλας, μὴ ἡ πόλις ὑμῶν ἐξέλθῃ. 5. Ἀλεξάνδρου ποτὲ ἐπιστάντος αὐτῷ καὶ εἰπόντος, Ἐγώ εἰμι Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ μέγας βασιλεὺς, Κᾶγώ, φησί, Διογένης ὁ κύων. 6. Αὐχνον μεθ' ἡμέραν ἄψας, Ἄνθρωπον, ἔφη, ζητῶ. 7. Ὅτε ἀλοὺς καὶ πωλούμενος ἠρωτήθη, τί οἶδε ποιεῖν, ἀπεκρίνατο, Ἀνδρῶν ἄρχειν· καὶ πρὸς τὸν κήρυκα, Κήρυσσε, ἔφη, εἴ τις ἐθέλει δεσπότην αὐτῷ πριάσθαι. 8. Μοχθηροῦ τινος ἀνθρώπου ἐπιγράψαντος ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν· Μηδὲν εἰσὶτω κακόν· Ὁ οὖν κύριος τῆς οἰκίας, ἔφη, ποῦ εἰσέλθοι ἄν; 9. Πρὸς τὸν πυθόμενον, ποία ὥρα δεῖ ἀριστᾶν, Εἰ μὲν πλούσιος, ἔφη, ὅταν θέλῃ, εἰ δὲ πένης, ὅταν ἔχῃ. 10. Πλάτωνος ὀρισαμένου, Ἄνθρωπός ἐστι ζῶον δίπουν, ἄπτερον, καὶ εὐδοκιμοῦντος, τίλας ἀλεκτρυόνα εἰσήνεγκεν εἰς τὴν σχολὴν αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἔφη, Οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ Πλάτωνος ἄνθρωπος.

EPAMINONDAS.

527. 1. Ἐπαμινώνδας ἓνα εἶχε τρίβωνα· εἰ δὲ ποτε αὐτὸν ἔδωκεν εἰς γναφεῖον, αὐτὸς ὑπέμενεν οἴκοι δι' ἀπορίαν ἑτέρου. 2. Ἐπαμινώνδας, ὁ Θηβαῖος, ἰδὼν στρατόπεδον μέγα καὶ καλόν, στρατηγὸν οὐκ ἔχον, Ἠλίκον, ἔφη, θηρίον, καὶ κεφαλὴν οὐκ ἔχει.

LEONIDAS.

528. 1. Λεωνίδας, ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος, λέγοντός τινος, Ἀπὸ τῶν οἰστευμάτων τῶν βαρβάρων οὐδὲ τὸν ἥλιον

ιδεῖν ἔστιν· Οὐκουν, ἔφη, χάριεν, εἰ ὑπὸ σκιὰν αὐτοῖς
μαχεσόμεθα ; 2. Ἄλλου δὲ εἰπόντος, Πάρειςιν ἐγγὺς
ἡμῶν οἱ πολέμιοι· Οὐκουν, ἔφη, καὶ ἡμεῖς αὐτῶν ἐγγὺς ;
3. Τοῦ Ξέρξου γράψαντος, Πέμψον τὰ ὅπλα, ἀντέγρα-
ψε· Μολὼν λάβε.

LYCURGUS.

529. 1. Λυκούργος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος εἰδὼς τοὺς πο-
λίτας κομᾶν λέγων, ὅτι τοὺς μὲν καλοὺς ἡ κόμη εὐπρε-
πεστέρους ποιεῖ, τοὺς δὲ αἰσχροὺς φοβερωτέρους. 2.
Πρὸς τὸν ἀξιούντα δημοκρατίαν ἐν τῇ πόλει καταστή-
σασθαι ὁ Λυκούργος εἶπε, Σὺ πρῶτος ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ σου
ποίησον δημοκρατίαν. 3. Πυνθανομένου τινὸς, διὰ τί
μικρὰς οὕτω καὶ εὐτελεῖς ἔταξε τὰς θυσίας· Ὅπως, ἔφη,
μηδέποτε τιμῶντες τὸ θεῖον διαλείπωμεν.

PERICLES.

530. 1. Ὁ Περικλῆς, ὁπότε μέλλοι στρατηγεῖν,
ἀναλαμβάνων τὴν χλαμύδα πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἔλεγε, Πρόσεχε,
Περικλεις, ἐλευθέρων μέλλεις ἄρχειν, Ἑλλήνων καὶ
Ἀθηναίων. 2. Μέλλων ἀποθνήσκειν ὁ Περικλῆς αὐτὸς
ἑαυτὸν ἐμακάριζεν, ὅτι μηδεὶς Ἀθηναίων μέλαν ἱμάτιον
δι' αὐτὸν ἐνεδύσατο.

PHILIP.

531. 1. Φίλιππος, ὁ Ἀλεξάνδρου πατήρ, ἔλεγε,
κρεῖττον εἶναι στρατόπεδον ἐλάφων, λέοντος στρατη-
γοῦντος, ἢ λεόντων, ἐλάφου στρατηγοῦντος. 2. Φίλιπ-
πος Ἀθηναίους μακαρίζειν ἔλεγεν, εἰ καδ' ἕκαστον
ἐνιαυτὸν αἰρεῖσθαι δέκα στρατηγοὺς εὐρίσκουσιν· αὐτὸς
γὰρ ἐν πολλοῖς ἔτεσιν ἓνα μόνον στρατηγὸν εὐρηκέαναι,
Παρμενίωνα.

SOCRATES.

532. 1. Ὁ Σωκράτης ἔλεγε τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους ἀνδρῶ-
 πους ζῆν, ἔν' ἐσθίουεν, αὐτὸν δὲ ἐσθίειν, ἵνα ζῷ. 2. Τῆς
 γυναικὸς εἰπούσης, Ἀδίκως ἀποθνήσκεις· Σὺ δὲ, ἔφη,
 δικαίως ἐβούλου; 3. Ἴδὼν μειράκιον πλούσιον καὶ
 ἀπαίδευτον, Ἰδού, ἔφη, χρυσοῦν ἀνδράποδον. 4. Ἐρω-
 τηθεὶς, τίνων δεῖ μάλιστα ἀπέχεσθαι, τῶν αἰσχυρῶν καὶ
 ἀδίκων ἡδονῶν, ἔφη.

THEMISTOCLES.

533. 1. Τῶν τὴν θυγατέρα μυωμένων ὁ Θεμιστο-
 κλῆς τὸν ἐπικεικὴ τοῦ πλουσίου προτιμήσας, Ἄνδρα ἔφη
 ζητεῖν χρημάτων δεόμενον μᾶλλον ἢ χρήματα ἀνδρός.
 2. Θεμιστοκλῆς ἔτι μειράκιον ὢν ἐν πότοις ἐκυλινδεῖτο·
 ἐπεὶ δὲ Μιλτιάδης στρατηγῶν ἐνίκησεν ἐν Μαραθῶνι
 τοὺς βαρβάρους, οὐκ ἔτι ἦν ἐντυχεῖν ἀτακτοῦντι Θεμι-
 στοκλεῖ. Πρὸς δὲ τοὺς θαυμάζοντας τὴν μεταβολὴν ἔλε-
 γεν, Οὐκ ἔα με καθεύδειν, οὐδὲ ῥαθυμεῖν τὸ Μιλτιάδου
 τρόπαιον. 3. Ἐρωτηθεὶς δὲ, πότερον Ἀχιλλεὺς ἐβού-
 λετ' ἂν εἶναι ἢ Ὅμηρος; Σὺ δὲ αὐτὸς, ἔφη, πότερον
 ἦξελες ὁ νικῶν ἐν Ὀλυμπιάσιν ἢ ὁ κηρύσσων τοὺς
 νικῶντας εἶναι; 4. Θεμιστοκλῆς πρὸς τὸν Εὐρυβιάδην
 τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον ἔλεγέ τι ὑπεναντίον, καὶ ἀνέτεινεν
 αὐτῷ τὴν βακτηρίαν ὁ Εὐρυβιάδης. Ὁ δέ, Πάταξον μὲν,
 ἔφη, ἄκουσον δέ.

ZENO.

534. 1. Ζήνων δοῦλον ἐπὶ κλοπῇ ἑμαστίγου. Τοῦ
 δὲ εἰπόντος, Εἵμαρτό μοι κλέψαι, Καὶ δαρήναι, ἔφη.
 2. Πρὸς τὸ φλυαροῦν μειράκιον, Διὰ τοῦτο, εἶπε, δύο
 ὦτα ἔχομεν, στόμα δὲ ἓν, ἵνα πλείω μὲν ἀκούωμεν, ἥττονα
 δὲ λέγωμεν. 3. Νεανίσκου πολλὰ λαλοῦντος, Ζήνων
 ἔφη, Τὰ ὦτά σου εἰς τὴν γλῶσσαν συνεῖρρύηκεν.

MISCELLANEOUS ANECDOTES.

535. 1. Ἡ Πελίου θυγάτηρ Ἀλκηστις ἠθέλησεν ὑπὲρ τοῦ αὐτῆς ἀνδρὸς ἀποθανεῖν. 2. Ἐπεὶ, τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὀρμωμένων ἐπὶ τὸν ἐξοστρακισμόν, ἀνδρῶπις ἀγράμματος καὶ ἄγροικος ὄστρακον ἔχων προσῆλθεν Ἀριστείδῃ, κελεύων ἐγγράφαι τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ Ἀριστείδου, Γινώσκεις γάρ, ἔφη, τὸν Ἀριστείδην; τοῦ δὲ ἀνθρώπου μὲν οὐ φήσαντος, ἄχθесθαι δὲ τῇ τοῦ δικαίου προσηγορίᾳ, σιωπήσας ἐνέγραψε τὸ ὄνομα τῷ ὀστράκῳ καὶ ἀπέδωκεν. 3. Ἀρχίδαμος ὁ Ἀγησιλάου, Φιλίππου μετὰ τὴν ἐν Χαιρωνείᾳ μάχην σκληροτέραν αὐτῷ ἐπιστολὴν γράψαντος, ἀντέγραψεν, Εἰ μετρήσεις τὴν σεαυτοῦ σκίαν, οὐκ ἂν εὖροις αὐτὴν μελίζονα γεγεννημένην ἢ πρὶν νικᾶν. 4. Βίων ὁ σοφιστὴς τὴν φιλαργυρίαν μητρόπολιν ἔλεγε πάσης κακίας εἶναι. 5. Ὁ νεώτερος Διονύσιος ἔλεγε πολλοὺς τρέφειν σοφιστάς, οὐ θανυμάζων ἐκείνους, ἀλλὰ δι' ἐκείνων θανυμάζεσθαι βουλόμενος. 6. Ὁ Ζεῦξις, αἰτιωμένων αὐτὸν τινῶν, ὅτι ζωγραφεῖ βραδέως, Ὁμολογῶ, εἶπεν, ἐν πολλῷ χρόνῳ γράφειν, καὶ γὰρ εἰς πολύν. 7. Ἰσοκράτης, ὁ ῥήτωρ, νεανίου τινὸς λάλου σχολάζειν αὐτῷ βουλομένου, διττοὺς ᾗτησε μισθοὺς. Τοῦ δὲ τὴν αἰτίαν πυθομένου, Ἐνα, ἔφη, μὲν, ἵνα λαλεῖν μάθῃς, τὸν δ' ἕτερον, ἵνα σιγᾷν. 8. Ἐλεγεν ὁ Κλεομένης, ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς, κατὰ τὸν ἐπιχώριον τρόπον, τὸν Ὅμηρον Λακεδαιμονίων εἶναι ποιητὴν, ὡς χρὴ πολεμεῖν λέγοντα, τὸν δὲ Ἡσίοδον τῶν Εἰλώτων, λέγοντα, ὡς χρὴ γεωργεῖν. 9. Λάκων ἐρωτηθεὶς, διὰ τί ἀτελίστος ἐστὶν ἡ Σπάρτη, Μὴ ψεύδου, ἔφη, τετελίσται γὰρ ταῖς τῶν οἰκούντων ἀρεταῖς. 10. Ξενοκράτης πρὸς τὸν μήτε μουσικὴν μήτε γεωμετρίαν μήτε ἀστρονομίαν μεμαθηκότα, βουλόμενον δὲ παρ'

αὐτὸν φοιτᾶν, Πορέου, ἔφη, λαβὰς γὰρ οὐκ ἔχεις φιλοσοφίας. 11. Πιττακὸς ἀδικηθεὶς ὑπὸ τινος καὶ ἔχων ἐξουσίαν αὐτὸν κολάσαι, ἀφῆκεν, εἰπὼν, Συγγνώμη τιμωρίας ἀμεινων· τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἡμέρου φύσεως ἐστί, τὸ δὲ θηριώδους. 12. Πλάτων ὀργιζόμενός ποτε τῷ οἰκέτῃ, ἐπιστάντος Ξενοκράτους, Λαβῶν, ἔφη, τοῦτον, μαστίγωσον· ἐγὼ γὰρ ὀργίζομαι. 13. Πτολεμαῖόν φασι τὸν Λάγου, καταπλουτίζοντα τοὺς φίλους αὐτοῦ ὑπερχαίρειν· ἔλεγε δὲ ἄμεινον εἶναι πλουτίζειν ἢ πλουτεῖν. 14. Σιμωνίδης ἔλεγεν, ὅτι λαλήσας μὲν πολλάκις μετενόησε, σιωπήσας δὲ οὐδέποτε. 15. Ὁ Σόλων, ἐπειδὴ ἐδάκρυσε τὸν παῖδα τελευτήσαντα, πρὸς τὸν εἰπόντα, Ἄλλ' οὐδὲν ἀνύτεις, εἶπε· Αἰ' αὐτὸ δὲ τοῦτο δακρύω, ὅτι οὐδὲν ἀνύτω. 16. Στρατόνικος διδάσκων κιθαριστάς, ἐπειδὴ ἐν τῷ διδασκαλείῳ εἶχεν ἑννέα μὲν εἰκόνας τῶν Μουσῶν, τοῦ δ' Ἀπόλλωνος μίαν, μαθητὰς δὲ δύο, πυνθανομένου τινὸς, πόσους ἔχοι μαθητὰς, ἔφη· Σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς δώδεκα. 17. Χαρίλαος ἐρωτηθεὶς, διὰ τί τοὺς νόμους ὁ Λυκοῦργος οὕτως ὀλίγους ἔθηκεν, Ὅτι, ἔφη, τοῖς ὀλίγα λέγουσιν ὀλίγων καὶ νόμων ἐστὶ χρεία.



IV. LEGENDS.

ÆEOLUS.

536. Λέγουσιν, ὅτι Αἴολος ἦν κυριεύων τῶν πνευμάτων, ὅστις ἔδωκεν Ὀδυσσεῖ τοὺς ἀνέμους ἐν ἄσκῳ. Περὶ δὲ τούτου, ὡς οὐχ οἶόν τε, δῆλον εἶναι πᾶσιν οἶμαι. Εἰκὸς δὲ, ἀστρολόγον γενόμενον Αἴολον φράσαι Ὀδυσσεῖ τοὺς χρόνους, καθ' οὓς ἐπιτολαὶ τινες ἀνέμων γενήσονται. Φασὶ δὲ, ὅτι καὶ χαλκοῦν τεῖχος τῇ πόλει αὐτοῦ

περιεβέβλητο· ὅπερ ἐστὶ ψευδές. Ὅπλίτας γὰρ, ὡς οἶμαι, εἶχε τὴν πόλιν αὐτοῦ φυλάττοντας.

THE HORSES OF DIOMEDE.

537. Περὶ τῶν Διομήδους ἵππων φασὶν, ὅτι ἀνθρώπους κατήσδιον. Τοῦτο δὲ γελοῖον· τὸ γὰρ ζῶον τοῦτο κριθῇ καὶ χόρτῳ ἤδεται μᾶλλον, ἢ κρέασιν ἀνθρωπίνοις. Ἡ δὲ ἀλήθεια ἦδε. Τῶν παλαιῶν ἀνθρώπων ὄντων αὐτουργῶν, καὶ τροφήν καὶ περιουσίαν πλείστην κεκτημένων, αἶτε τὴν γῆν ἐργαζομένων, ἵπποτροφεῖν οὗτος ἐπελάβετο, καὶ μέχρι τούτου ἵπποις ἤδετο, ἕως οὗ τὰ αὐτοῦ ἀπώλεσε, καὶ πάντα πωλῶν κατηνάλωσεν εἰς τὴν τῶν ἵππων τροφήν. Οἱ οὖν φίλοι τοὺς ἵππους ἀνδροφάγους ὠνόμασαν· οὐ γενομένου, προήχθη ὁ μῦθος.

NIOBE.

538. Φασὶν, ὡς Νιόβη ζῶσα λίθος ἐγένετο ἐπὶ τῷ τύμβῳ τῶν παιδῶν. "Ὅστις δὲ πείθεται, ἐκ λίθου γενέσθαι ἀνθρωπον, ἢ ἐξ ἀνθρώπου λίθου, εὐήθης ἐστί. Τὸ δὲ ἀληθές ἔχει ὧδε. Νιόβη, ἀποθανόντων τῶν ἑαυτῆς παιδῶν, ποιήσασα ἑαυτῇ εἰκόνα λιθίνην, ἔστησεν ἐπὶ τῷ τύμβῳ τῶν παιδῶν. Καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐθεασάμεθα αὐτὴν, οἷα καὶ λέγεται.

LYNCEUS.

539. Λυγκέα λέγουσιν, ὡς τὰ ὑπὸ γῆν ἐώρα. Τοῦτο δὲ ψεῦδος. Τὸ δὲ ἀληθές ἔχει ὧδε. Λυγκεὺς πρῶτος ἤρξατο μεταλλεῦειν χαλκὸν, καὶ ἄργυρον, καὶ τὰ λοιπά. Ἐν δὲ τῇ μεταλλεύσει λύχνους καταφέρων ὑπὸ τὴν γῆν, τοὺς μὲν κατέλειπεν ἐπὶ τοῦ τόπου· αὐτὸς δὲ ἀνέφερε τὸν χαλκὸν καὶ τὸν σίδηρον. Ἐλεγον οὖν οἱ ἀνθρωποι, ὅτι Λυγκεὺς καὶ τὰ ὑπὸ γῆν ὄρα, καὶ καταδύνων, ἀργύριον ἀναφέρει.

EUROPA.

540. Φασίν, Εὐρώπην τὴν Φοίνικος, ἐπὶ ταύρου ὄχου-
μένην διὰ τῆς θαλάττης, ἐκ Τύρου εἰς Κρήτην ἀφικέσθαι.
Ἔμοι δὲ δοκεῖ οὔτε ταῦρον, οὐδ' ἵππον, τοσοῦτον πέλα-
γος διανύσαι δύνασθαι, οὔτε κόρην ἐπὶ ταῦρον ἄγριον
ἀναβῆναι· ὃ τε Ζεὺς, εἰ ἐβούλετο Εὐρώπην εἰς Κρήτην
ἐλθεῖν, εὖρεν ἂν αὐτῇ ἐτέραν πορείαν καλλίονα. Τὸ δὲ
ἄληθές ἔχει ὧδε· Ἀνὴρ Κνώσιος, ὀνόματι Ταῦρος, ἐπο-
λέμει τὴν Τυρίαν χώραν, τελευταῖον δὲ ἐκ Τύρου ἥρπα-
σεν ἄλλας τε κόρας, ἀλλὰ δὴ καὶ τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως
θυγατέρα Εὐρώπην. Ἔλεγον οὖν οἱ ἄνθρωποι· Εὐρώ-
πην τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως Ταῦρος ἔχων ὥχετο. Τούτου δὲ
γενομένου, προσανεπλάσθη ὁ μῦθος.

HESPERIDES.

541. Λέγουσιν, ὅτι γυναῖκές τινες ἦσαν αἱ Ἑσπερί-
δες. Ταύταις δὲ ἦν μῆλα χρυσᾷ ἐπὶ μηλέας, ἣν ἐφύ-
λασσε δράκων· ἐφ' ἧ μῆλα καὶ Ἑρακλῆς ἐστρατεύσατο.
Ἔχει δὲ ἡ ἀλήθεια ὧδε. Ἑσπερος ἦν ἀνὴρ Μιλήσιος,
ὃς ᾤκει ἐν τῇ Καρίᾳ, καὶ εἶχε θυγατέρας δύο, αἱ ἐκα-
λοῦντο Ἑσπερίδες. Τούτῳ δὲ ἦσαν δις καλαί, καὶ εὖ-
καρποι, οἶαι καὶ νῦν αἱ ἐν Μιλήτῳ. Ἐπὶ τούτῳ δὴ
ὀνομάζονται χρυσαῖ· κάλλιστον γὰρ ὁ χρυσός· ἦσαν δὲ
ἐκεῖναι κάλλισται. Μῆλα δὲ καλεῖται τὰ πρόβατα·
ἅπερ ἰδὼν ὁ Ἑρακλῆς βοσκόμενα παρὰ τῇ θαλάττῃ,
περιελάσας ἐνέδeto εἰς τὴν ναῦν, καὶ τὸν ποιμένα αὐτῶν,
ὀνόματι Δράκοντα, εἰσήγαγεν εἰς οἶκον, οὐκέτι ζῶντος τοῦ
Ἑσπέρου, ἀλλὰ τῶν παιδῶν αὐτοῦ. Ἔλεγον οὖν οἱ
ἄνθρωποι· Ἐθεασάμεθα χρυσᾷ μῆλα, ἧ Ἑρακλῆς
ἦγαγεν ἐξ Ἑσπερίδων, τὸν φύλακα ἀποκτείνας Δρά-
κοντα. Καὶ ἔνθεν ὁ μῦθος προσανεπλάσθη.

GERYON.

542. Γηρυόνην φασιν, ὅτι τρικέφαλος ἐγένετο. Ἀδύνατον δέ, σῶμα τρεῖς κεφαλὰς ἔχειν. Ἦν δὲ τοιόνδε τοῦτο. Πόλις ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ Εὐξείνῳ πόντῳ, Τρικαρηνία καλουμένη. Ἦν δὲ Γηρυόνης ἐν τοῖς τότε ἀνθρώποις ὀνομαστός, πλούτῳ τε, καὶ ἄλλοις διαφέρων. Εἶχε δὲ καὶ βοῶν ἀγέλην θαυμαστήν, ἐφ' ἣν ἐλθὼν Ἡρακλῆς ἀντιποιοῦμενον Γηρυόνην ἔκτεινεν. Οἱ δὲ θεώμενοι περιελαυνόμενας τὰς βοῦς ἐθαύμαζον. Πρὸς τοὺς πυθανομένους οὖν ἔλεγόν τινες· Ἡρακλῆς ταύτας περιήλασεν, οὐσας Γηρυόνου τοῦ Τρικαρήνου· τινὲς δὲ ἐκ τοῦ λεγομένου ὑπέλαβον αὐτὸν τρεῖς ἔχειν κεφαλὰς.

ORPHEUS.

543. Ψευδὴς δὲ ὁ περὶ τοῦ Ὀρφέως μῦθος, ὅτι κιθαρίζοντι αὐτῷ ἐφείπετο τὰ τετράποδα, καὶ τὰ ὄρνεα, καὶ τὰ δένδρα. Δοκεῖ δέ μοι ταῦτα εἶναι. Βάκχαι μανέσσαι πρόβατα διέσπασαν ἐν τῇ Πιερίᾳ· τρεπόμεναι τε εἰς τὸ ὄρος, διέτριβον ἐκεῖ τινὰς ἡμέρας. Ὡς δὲ ἔμειναν, οἱ πολῖται μεταπεμφάμενοι τὸν Ὀρφέα, ἐδέοντο μηχανᾶσθαι, ὃν τρόπον καταγάγοι αὐτὰς ἐκ τοῦ ὄρους. Ὁ δὲ συνταξάμενος τῷ Διονύσῳ Ὀργια, κατὰγει αὐτὰς βακχευούσας κιθαρίζων. Αἱ δὲ νάρθηκας τότε πρῶτον ἔχουσai, κατέβαινον ἐκ τοῦ ὄρους, καὶ κλῶνας δένδρων παντοδαπῶν. Τοῖς δὲ ἀνθρώποις, θαυμαστὰ τότε θεασαμένοις, ἐνεφαίνετο πρῶτον τὰ ξύλα καταγόμενα. Καὶ ἔφασαν ὅτι Ὀρφεὺς κιθαρίζων ἄγει τὴν ὕλην ἐκ τοῦ ὄρους. Καὶ ἐκ τούτου ὁ μῦθος ἀνεπλάσθη.

ALCESTIS.

544. Περὶ Ἀλκήστιδος λέγεται μῦθος τραγικῶδης, ὥς δὴ, μέλλοντός ποτε τοῦ Ἀδμήτου θανεῖν, αὕτη εἴλετο

ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ θάνατον· καὶ Ἡρακλῆς αὐτὴν διὰ τὴν εὐσέβειαν ἀφελόμενος, καὶ ἀναγαγὼν ἐκ τοῦ Ἄιδου, ἀπέδωκεν Ἀδμήτῳ. Ἄλλ' ἐγένετό τι τοιοῦτον. Ἐπειδὴ Πελίαν ἀπέκτειναν αἱ θυγατέρες, Ἀκαστος ὁ Πιλείου ἐδίωκεν αὐτάς, καὶ τὰς μὲν ἄλλας λαμβάνει. Ἀλκешστις δὲ καταφεύγει εἰς Φερὰς πρὸς Ἀδμητον, τὸν ἀνεψιὸν αὐτῆς· καὶ καθεζομένην ἐπὶ τῆς ἐστίας οὐκ ἐβούλετο Ἀδμητος Ἀκάστῳ ἔκδοτον ἐξαιτουμένῳ δοῦναι. Ὁ δὲ πολλὴν στρατιὰν παρακαθίσας ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν, ἐπυρπόλει αὐτούς. Ἐπεξιδὼν δὲ ὁ Ἀδμητος, ἔχων καὶ λοχαγούς, νύκτωρ, συνελήφθη ζῶν· ἠπείλει δὲ Ἀκαστος ἀποκτείνειν αὐτόν. Πυθομένη δὲ ἡ Ἀλκешστις, ὅτι μέλλει ἀναιρεῖσθαι Ἀδμητος δι' αὐτὴν, ἐξελθοῦσα ἑαυτὴν παρέδωκε. Τὸν μὲν οὖν Ἀδμητον ἀφίησιν ὁ Ἀκαστος, ἐκείνην δὲ συλλαμβάνει. Ἐλεγον οὖν οἱ ἄνθρωποι· Ἀνδρεία γε Ἀλκешστις ἐκούσα ὑπεραπέθανεν Ἀδμήτου. Τοιοῦτο μέντοι οὐκ ἐγένετο, ὥς ὁ μῦθος φησι. Κατὰ γοῦν τὸν καιρὸν τούτον Ἡρακλῆς ἦκεν ἄγων ἐκ τινων τόπων τὰς Διομήδους ἵππους. Τούτον ἐκείσε πορευόμενον ἐξένισεν Ἀδμητος. Ὀδυρομένου δὲ Ἀδμήτου τὴν συμφορὰν τῆς Ἀλκῆστιδος, ἀγανακτησάμενος Ἡρακλῆς, ἐπιτίθεται τῷ Ἀκάστῳ, καὶ τὴν στρατιὰν αὐτοῦ διαφθείρει, καὶ τὰ μὲν λάφυρα τῇ αὐτοῦ στρατιᾷ διανέμει, τὴν δὲ Ἀλκешστιν τῷ Ἀδμήτῳ παραδίδωσιν. Ἐλεγον οὖν οἱ ἄνθρωποι, ὥς ἐντυχὼν Ἡρακλῆς, ἐκ τοῦ θανάτου ἐρρύσατο τὴν Ἀλκешστιν. Τούτων γενομένων, ὁ μῦθος προσανεπλάσθη.

SPHINX.

545. Περὶ τῆς Καδμείας Σφινγὸς λέγουσιν, ὥς θηρίον ἐγένετο, σῶμα μὲν ἔχον ὥς κυνὸς, κεφαλὴν δὲ καὶ πρόσωπον κόρης, πτέρυγας δὲ ὄρνυδος, φωνὴν δὲ ἀνθρώπου. Καθεζομένη δὲ ἐπὶ Σφινγίου ὄρους, αἰνιγμά τι

τῶν πολιτῶν ἐκάστω ἔλεγε, καὶ τὸν μὴ εὐρόντα ἀνήρει. Εὐρόντος δὲ τοῦ Οἰδίποδος τὸ αἶνιγμα, ῥίψασα ἑαυτὴν ἀνείλεν. Ἔστι δὲ ἄπιστος καὶ ἀδύνατος ὁ λόγος. Ἐχει οὖν ἡ ἀλήθεια ὧδε. Κάδμος ἔχων γυναῖκα Ἀμαξονίδα, ἣ ὄνομα Σφίγξ, ἦλθεν εἰς Θήβας, καὶ ἀποκτείνας τὸν Δράκοντα, τὴν τούτου βασιλείαν παρέλαβε· μετὰ δὲ καὶ τὴν ἀδελφὴν Δράκοντος, ἣ ὄνομα Ἀρμονία. Αἰσδομένη δὲ ἡ Σφίγξ ὅτι καὶ ἄλλην ἔγημε, πείσασα τοὺς πολλοὺς τῶν πολιτῶν συναπαίρειν αὐτῇ, καὶ τῶν χρημάτων τὰ πλείστα ἀρπάσασα, καὶ τὸν ποδῶκυν κύνα, ὃν ἦκε Κάδμος ἄγων, λαβοῦσα, μετὰ τούτων ἀπῆρεν εἰς τὸ λεγόμενον ὄρος Σφυγγίον, καὶ ἐντεῦθεν ἐπολέμει τῷ Κάδμῳ. Ἐνέδρας δὲ ποιουμένη κατ' ἐκάστην ὥραν ἀνήρει. Καλοῦσι δὲ οἱ Θηβαῖοι τὴν ἐνέδραν αἶνιγμα. Ἐδρύλλουν δὲ οἱ πολῖται λέγοντες, ἡ Σφίγξ ἡμᾶς, αἶνιγμά τι λέγουσα, διαρπάζει. Ἐξευρεῖν δὲ τὸ αἶνιγμα οὐδεὶς δύναται. Κηρύττει δὲ ὁ Κάδμος τῷ ἀποκτενοῦντι τὴν Σφίγγα δώσειν χρήματα πολλά. Ἐλθὼν οὖν ὁ Οἰδίπους, ἀνὴρ Κορίνθιος, τά τε ἄλλα πολεμικὰ ἀγαθὸς, ἔχων ἵππον ποδῶκυν, καὶ τινὰς λαβὼν μετ' ἑαυτοῦ τῶν Καδμείων, νυκτὸς ἀπιὼν ἐπὶ τὸ ὄρος, ἀπέκτεινε τὴν Σφίγγα. Τούτων οὕτω συμβάντων, ὁ μῦθος ἐπετηγ δευῖη.

V. MYTHOLOGY.

PROMETHEUS.

546. Προμηθεὺς ἐξ ὕδατος καὶ γῆς ἀνθρώπους πλάσας ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς καὶ πῦρ λάτρεα Διός, ἐν νάρθηκι κρύψας. Ὡς δὲ ἦσθετο Ζεὺς, ἐπέταξεν Ἡφαιστῳ τῷ

Κανκάσφ ὄρει τὸ σῶμα αὐτοῦ προσηλῶσαι· τοῦτο δὲ Σκυδικὸν ὄρος ἐστίν· ἐν δὲ τούτῳ προσηλωθεὶς Προμηθεὺς πολλῶν ἐτῶν ἀριθμὸν ἐδέδετο· καθ' ἐκάστην δὲ ἡμέραν αἰτὸς ἐφιπτάμενος αὐτοῦ τοὺς λοβοὺς ἐνέμετο τῶν ἡπάτων, αὐξανομένων διὰ νυκτός. Καὶ Προμηθεὺς πυρὸς κλαπέντος δίκην ἔτινε ταύτην, μέχρις Ἡρακλῆς αὐτὸν ὕστερον ἔλυσεν.

ORPHEUS.

547. Ὀρφεὺς ὁ ἁσκήσας κιθαρωδίαν ᾄδων ἐκίνει λίδους τε καὶ δένδρα. Ἀποθανούσης δὲ Εὐρύδικης τῆς γυναικὸς αὐτοῦ, δηχθείσης ὑπὸ ὄφews, κατήλθεν εἰς Ἅιδου θέλων ἀγαγεῖν αὐτήν, καὶ Πλούτωνα ἔπεισεν ἀναπέμψαι. Ὁ δὲ ὑπέσχετο τοῦτο ποιήσῃν, ἂν μὴ πορευόμενος Ὀρφεὺς ἐπιστραφῇ, πρὶν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ παραγενέσθαι. Ὁ δὲ ἀπιστῶν, ἐπιστραφεὶς ἐδεάσατο τὴν γυναῖκα· ἥ δὲ πάλιν ὑπέστρεψεν.

TANTALUS AND NIOBE.

548. Τάνταλος μὲν Διὸς ἦν υἱός, πλουτῶ δὲ καὶ δόξῃ διαφέρων κατῴκει τῆς Ἀσίας περὶ τὴν νῦν ὀνομαζομένην Παφλαγονίαν. Διὰ δὲ τὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς Διὸς εὐγένειαν, ὥς φασι, φίλος ἐγένετο τῶν θεῶν ἐπὶ πλείον. Ὅτερον δὲ τὴν εὐτυχίαν οὐ φέρων ἀνθρωπίνως, μετασχὼν κοινῆς τραπέξης καὶ πάσης παρῥήσιας ἀπήγγελλε τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τὰ παρὰ τοῖς ἀθανάτοις ἀπόρρητα. Διὲς ἦν αἰτίαν καὶ ζῶν ἐκολάσθη καὶ τελευτήσας αἰώνιου τιμωρίας ἡξιώθη καταχθεὶς εἰς τοὺς ἀσεβεῖς. Τούτου δ' ἐγένετο Πέλοψ υἱὸς καὶ Νιόβη θυγάτηρ. Αὕτη δὲ ἐγέννησεν υἱοὺς ἑπτὰ καὶ θυγατέρας τὰς ἴσας, εὐπρεπείᾳ διαφερούσας. Ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ πλήθει τῶν τέκνων μέγα φρυαττομένη πλεονάκεις ἐκαυχᾶτο καὶ τῆς Λητοῦς ἐαν-

τὴν εὐτεκνοτέραν ἀπεφαίνετο. Εἰς ἣ μὲν Λητὼ χολωσαμένη προσέταξε τῷ μὲν Ἀπόλλωνι κατατοξεύσαι τοὺς υἱοὺς τῆς Νιόβης, τῇ δ' Ἀρτέμιδι τὰς θυγατέρας. Τούτων δ' ὑπακουσάντων τῇ μητρὶ καὶ κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν καιρὸν κατατοξευσάντων τὰ τέκνα τῆς Νιόβης, συνέβη αὐτὴν ὀξέως ἅμα εὐτεκνον καὶ ἄτεκνον γενέσθαι.

ALCESTIS.

549. Ἀδμήτου δὲ βασιλεύοντος τῶν Φερῶν, ἐδήτευσεν Ἀπόλλων αὐτῷ μνηστευομένῳ τὴν Πελίου θυγατέρα Ἀλκηστιν. Δώσειν ἐπαγγειλαμένου Πελίου τὴν θυγατέρα τῷ καταξεύξαντι ἄρμα λεόντων καὶ κάπρων, Ἀπόλλων ζεύξας ἔδωκεν ἐκείνῳ. Ὁ δὲ κομίσας πρὸς Πελίαν, Ἀλκηστιν λαμβάνει. Ἀπόλλων δὲ ἤτήσατο παρὰ Μοιρῶν, ἵνα, ὅταν Ἀδμητος μέλλῃ τελευτᾶν, ἀπολυθῇ τοῦ θανάτου, ἂν ἐκουσίως τις ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ θνήσκειν ἔλθῃ, πατὴρ, ἢ μήτηρ, ἢ γυνή. Ὡς δὲ ἦλθεν ἡ τοῦ θνήσκειν ἡμέρα, μήτε τοῦ πατρὸς, μήτε τῆς μητρὸς ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ θνήσκειν θελόντων, Ἀλκηστις ὑπεραπέθανε, καὶ αὐτὴν πάλιν ἀνέπεμψεν ἡ Κόρη.

PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA.

550. Ὁ Περσεὺς παραγενόμενος εἰς Αἰθιοπίαν, ἧς ἐβασίλευε Κηφεύς, εὔρε τὴν τούτου θυγατέρα Ἀνδρομέδαν παρακειμένην βορὰν θαλασσίῳ κῆτει. Κασσιόπεια γὰρ ἡ Κηφέως γυνὴ Νηρηΐσιν ἤρισε περὶ κάλλους καὶ πασῶν εἶναι κρείσσων ἠύχνησεν· ὅθεν αἱ Νηρηίδες ἐμήνισαν, καὶ Ποσειδῶν αὐταῖς συνοργισθεὶς πλήμμυράν τε ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν ἔπεμψε καὶ κῆτος. Ἀμμωνος δὲ χρησάντος τὴν ἀπαλλαγὴν τῆς συμφορᾶς, ἐὰν ἡ Κασσιόπεια θυγάτηρ Ἀνδρομέδα προτεθῇ τῷ κῆτει βορά, τοῦτο ἀναγκασθεὶς ὁ Κηφεὺς ὑπὸ τῶν Αἰθιοπῶν ἔπραξε καὶ

προσέδῃσε τὴν θυγατέρα πέτρα. Ταύτην θεασάμενος ὁ Περσεὺς καὶ ἑρασθεὶς ἀναιρήσειν ὑπέσχετο Κηφεῖ τὸ κῆτος, εἰ μέλλει σωθεῖσαν αὐτὴν αὐτῷ δώσειν γυναῖκα· ἐπὶ τούτοις γενομένων ὄρκων, ὑποστὰς τὸ κῆτος ἔκτεινε καὶ τὴν Ἀνδρομέδαν ἔλυσε.

SPHINX.

551. Κρέοντος δὲ βασιλεύοντος, οὐ μικρὰ συμφορὰ κατέσχε Θήβας. Ἐπεμψε γὰρ Ἡρα Σφίγγα· εἶχε πρὸς-ωπον μὲν γυναικός, στήθος δὲ λέοντος καὶ πτέρυγας ὄρνιθος. Μαθούσα δὲ αἶνιγμα παρὰ Μουσῶν ἐπὶ τὸ Φίκειον ὄρος ἐκαδέζετο καὶ τοῦτο προὔτεινε Θηβαίους. Ἦν δὲ τὸ αἶνιγμα· Τί ἐστὶν ὃ μίαν ἔχον φωνὴν τετράπουν καὶ δίπουν καὶ τρίπουν γίγνεται; Χρησμοῦ δὲ Θηβαίους, ὑπάρχοντος τηνικαῦτα ἀπαλλαγῆσεσθαι τῆς Σφίγγος, ἥνικα ἂν τὸ αἶνιγμα λύσωσι, προσιόντες πολλοὶ ἐπειρώντο εὐρεῖν, τί τὸ λεγόμενόν ἐστιν· ἐπεὶ δὲ μὴ εὖροιεν, ἀρπάσασα ἓνα κατεβίβρωσκε· Πολλῶν δὲ ἀπολλυμένων καὶ τὸ τελευταῖον Αἴμονος τοῦ Κρέοντος, κηρύσσει Κρέων τῷ τὸ αἶνιγμα λύσονται καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν καὶ τὴν Λαῶν δώσειν γυναῖκα. Οἰδίπους δὲ ἀκούσας ἔλυσε εἰπὼν τὸ αἶνιγμα τὸ ὑπὸ τῆς Σφίγγος λεγόμενον ἄνθρωπον εἶναι· γεννᾶσθαι γὰρ τετράπουν βρέφος τοῖς τέτταρσιν ὀχοῦμενον κώλοισι, τελειούμενον δὲ τὸν ἄνθρωπον εἶναι δίπουν, γηρῶντα δὲ τρίτην προσλαμβάνειν βάσιν τὸ βᾶκτρον. Ἡ μὲν οὖν Σφίγξ ἀπὸ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως ἑαυτὴν ἔρριψεν, Οἰδίπους δὲ καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν παρέλαβε, καὶ τὴν μητέρα ἔγημεν ἀγνοῶν.

NOTES.

FABLES.

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These Fables are from a collection bearing the name of Aesop, the celebrated fabulist of antiquity, who probably lived about 600 B.C. He was born a slave, but, having obtained his freedom, he entered upon a course of travel, and became distinguished as a wit and a philosopher. Many of the fables ascribed to him were probably composed by later writers.

488. ἰδών, 2 aor. act. part. of ὁράω.—ἐφη, imp. 3 sing. of 215 φημί.—ἂν ἦν, *would be*, 436.

489. Ὁ δέ, *and it, the lamb*: the article with δέ is often best rendered by *and*, with the appropriate pronoun.—κατέφυγε, 2 aor. of καταφεύγω.—προσκαλουμένου . . . λέγοντος, genit. absol. with λίκου, denoting time, *when the wolf called*, &c. 448.—ἐκεῖνος, *that one, he*, i. e. *the lamb*.—Ἄλλ', *well but*, assenting to what had been said; i. e. *true, he will sacrifice me, but*.—ἐστί, *what is the subject?*—διαφθαρήναι, 2 aor. infin. pass. of διαφθείρω.

490. ἐπιστάς, from ἐπίστημι.—ἀρδεύοντι, 442.—αὐτοῦ, genit. of source after ἐπυνθάνετο, *inquired of him, asked from him*. This verb takes the same construction as those of hearing, 346.—μεμαρασμένα, perf. pass. part. of μαράνω.—κακείνος, καὶ ἐκεῖνος, *and he*.—τῶν μὲν, *the former*, referring to τὰ μὲν ἄγρια.

491. τίκτουςαν, lit. *laying*; translate *which laid*.—πλείους, 216 accus. pl. of πλείων, comparative of πολὺς; decline like μέλις, 148.—τέξεται and τεκεῖν from τίκτω.—ἡμέρας, 383.—τοῦτο, *this*, referring to the condition, εἰ . . . παραβάλαι.—γενομένη, 2 aor. mid. part. of γίγνομαι, *having become, or when she had become*.

492. τῶν . . . βουλομένων, gen. absol. denoting time, *when the birds wished*.—χειροτονεῖν, *to extend or raise the hand*, as in voting; hence, *to elect, choose*.—σοῦ βασιλεύοντος, lit. *you being king*; translate *while you are king, or if you are king*.—ἡμῖν, indirect object, 342.

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216 493. *ῥοπαλοῖς*, dative of means, 386.—*παίοντα* belongs to *ὀνηλάτην*.—*ἔφη* takes the rest of the sentence as direct object.—'Ἄλλ', *but*: the thought is, Before I deemed you happy, *but* now I do not.—*δρῶ*, give the direct object.

494. *Ἔχων*, *having*; translate *who had*, 442.—*κύνα Μελιταίων*, *Melitæan dog*. The lap-dogs of Melite, now Malta, were, according to Strabo, much esteemed by the Roman ladies.—*διετέλει . . . προσπαίζων*, lit. *continued playing*; trans. *was continually playing*.—*εἰ . . . εἶχεν*, *if at any time he took (had) his meal out of doors*.—*ἐκόμιζε*, *he used to bring, was wont to bring*; imperfect to express customary action.—*αὐτῷ*, *for him*, i. e. the dog.—*ζηλώσας*, *having envied*; trans. *from envy*, as the cause of his action, 448.—*προσέδραμεν*, 2 aor. act. of *προστρέχω*.—*αὐτός*, *himself*; trans. *of his own accord*, i. e. uncalled.—After *ἐκέλευσε* supply *τινὰ*, *some one*.—*παίοντα . . . ἀναγαγεῖν*, lit. *beating to take*; trans. *to beat him and to take him*.—*τοῦτον*, *this one*, i. c. the ass.

217 495. *Χαλκοῦ*, lit. *brass*, hence *brazen trumpet*; governed by *πλὴν*, *except*. H. 619: C. 349: S. 194.—*Διὰ τοῦτο γάρ*; there is an ellipsis here, and *γάρ* introduces a reason for that which is omitted. The thought is, *We will not grant your request, for, &c.*—*μᾶλλον τεθνήξῃ*, *you shall more surely die*; *τεθνήξῃ* is in the fut. perf. mid. of *θνήσκω*.—*μὴ δυνάμενος*, *not being able*; trans. *though not able, or without being able*.

496. *Χειμῶνος ὥρᾳ*, *in the season of winter, or simply in the winter*, 383.—*μύρμηκας . . . τροφήν*, 357: H. 553: C. 435, 436: S. 165.—What is the direct object of *εἶπον*? See 422.—*τὸ θέρος*, *during the summer*, 383.—*ὁ δέ*, *but he*, i. e. the cicada.—*γελάσαντες εἶπον*, lit. *having laughed, said*; trans. *laughed and said*.—'Ἄλλ', see note on this word in 489.—With *χειμῶνος* supply *ἔραις*.—*εἰ . . . ἠέλεις*, *if you piped*; the indicative to denote a real case, 436.

497. *Κριθὴν*, *barley*, still much used in the East as food for horses.—*κλέπτων . . . πωλῶν*, participles denoting time, *while he was stealing and selling*, 448.—*πάσας ἡμέρας*, lit. *all days*; trans. *every day*, 383.—*τὴν τρέφουσαν*, lit. *the supporting*; trans. *which supports me*, 442.

498. *ἐλθόντος*, 2 aor. part. of *έρχομαι*. The participle denotes time relative to the principal verb; if the participle is present, its time is the same as that of the verb; but if it is past, it denotes time past with reference to that verb. Here *ἐλθόντος* is past with

reference to *ἡρώτα*, which is itself past; hence the participle has 217 the force of the pluperfect, *when the stag had come*: *διαφθείροντος*, on the contrary, being present, denotes the same time as *ἡρώτα*; hence translate *was destroying*.—*εἰ δύναιτο*, *if*, or *whether*, *he* (the man) *would be able*.—*μετ' αὐτοῦ*, *with him*, the horse.—*ἔφησεν*, aor. of *φημί*, *to say yes*.—*ἐὰν λάβῃ*, *if he* (the horse) *would take*; *λάβῃ*, 2 aor. subj. of *λαμβάνω*.—*αὐτός*, *he himself*, the man.—*ἀναβῇ*, 2 aor. subj. of *ἀναβαίνω*.—*ἔχων*, *having*, may be translated *with*.—With *συνομολογήσας* supply *τοῦ ἵππου*.—*ἀντὶ τοῦ τιμωρῆσασθαι*, lit. *instead of the to avenge himself*, translate *instead of avenging himself*. See 440, R. 2.

499. *ὥς . . . ὄντας*, *as being*, i. e. because they were.—After 218 *ὥς . . . εὐμήκη*, supply *ὄντα*, from *ὄντας*, above.—*πῶν*, 2 aor. part. of *πίνω*.—*καταλαβόντος*, from *καταλαμβάνω*.—*δραμών*, 2 aor. part. of *τρέχω*; *ἐμβάς* of *εμβαίνω*; *ἐμπλακείς*, 2 aor. pass. part. of *ἐμπλέκω* (*ἐν* and *πλέκω*, 240); the first and second denoting time, the third means, *when he had run and had entered*, &c.; *he was caught by having become entangled*.—*ᾧ . . . ἐγώ*, nominative used in exclamations. H. 541: C. 348.—*ἐκ*, lit. *from*, here *by means of*.—*προεδόδην*, 1 aor. pass. of *προδίδωμι*, *to betray*.

500. *μικροῦ*, used adverbially, *almost*.—*ἀποθανεῖν*, 2 aor. infin. of *ἀποθνήσκω*; for government, see 435.—*ἐκ τρίτου*, lit. *from the third* (time); trans. *the third time*.—*αὐτοῦ* depends upon *κατεδάβησεν* by the force of the preposition *κατά*.—*προσελθοῦσα*, 2 aor. part. of *προσέρχομαι* (*πρός* and *ἔρχομαι*).—*ὥς . . . διαλεχθῆναι*, lit. *as even having approached to converse*; trans. *as even to approach and converse* (with him).

501. *ἐξήλδον*, 2 aor. of *ἐξέρχομαι*.—*πολλῆς . . . συλληφθείσης*, lit. *much game therefore having been jointly taken*; trans. *when therefore much game had been taken between them*; *συλληφθείσης*, 1 aor. pass. part. of *συλλαμβάνω* (*σύν*, *together*, and *λαμβάνω*, *to take*).—*διελεῖν*, 2 aor. of *διαίρην* (*διά* and *αἰρέω*), *to take apart*; trans. *to divide* (it, i. e. the game).—*ἐκ τῶν ἴσων*, lit. *from the equal*; trans. *of equal value*.—*προτρέπετο* for *προετρέπετο*, imperf. mid. of *προτρέπω*, *urged them*.—*κατέφαγεν*, 2 aor. act. of *καταφάγω*, not used in pres.; *κατεσδίω* supplying its place.—*ἡ δ'*, *and she*, the fox.—*βραχύ τι*, *some trifling thing*.—*κατέλιπε*, from *καταλείπω*.—With *λέων* supply *ἔφη*.—After *συμφορὰ* supply *ἐδίδαξεν* from the preceding question.

JESTS.

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These Jests or Witticisms are from a work ascribed to Hierocles, a philosopher and wit who flourished at Alexandria, in the fifth century of our era.

- 219 502. Σχολαστικός, properly a scholar, a philosopher, then one who makes pretension to learning, a pedant. The object of Hierocles in these jests is to ridicule such pretensions. This word may generally be translated *pedant*, though in some instances *simpleton* will accord better with the context.—οικίαν πωλῶν, *selling a house*, or *having a house to sell*.—εἰς δεῖγμα, *for a sample*.—περίεφερον, imperfect to denote customary action, *used to carry about*.

503. εἰδέναι, 2 perf. infin. of ὁρᾶω, *I see*; 2 perf. οἶδα, *I have seen*, hence *I know*. Synopsis as follows: Indic. οἶδα, Subj. εἰδῶ, Opt. εἰδείην, Imp. ἴσθι, Infin. εἰδέναι, Part. εἰδώς.—ἔσοπτρίζετο, imperf. mid. without the augment.

504. μαθών, 2 aor. part. of μαθάνω.—ζῇ, pres. indic. act. 3d sing. of ζᾶω, irregular contraction, for ζᾷ.

505. εἰς χειμῶνα ναυαγῶν, *being shipwrecked in a storm*; lit. *into a storm*: the Greek involves the idea of coming *into* the storm, i. e. of being caught in it.—πρὸς τὸ σωθῆναι, lit. *to the to be saved*; render *for safety*, or *to save himself*.

506. τῷ ζῶντι, *the one who was still alive*; supply ἀδελφῷ.

508. ὑπείσθλδών, 2 aor. act. part. of ὑπείσχομαι.—ὑφαπλάσσο; observe the omission of the temporal augment.—τὸν κόλπον, *the bosom, lap*; here *the lap or folds of his robe*.—ὥς ὑποδεξόμενος; ὥς with fut. part. denotes *purpose or intention*; render *with the intention of catching*, or simply *to catch*.

509. What is the direct object of ἐμαῶν? 423.—κακέϊνος, by crasis for καὶ ἐκείνος.—After ὁ σχολαστικός supply ἔφη.—ὁ εἰπὼν μοι, *he who told me*, 442.—πολλῷ, *by much*, or *much*. With comparatives the measure of difference is often expressed by the dative. H. 610: C. 419: S. 197: N. 3.—σου, 452.

510. ὦμοσεν, from ὠμνυμι.—ἔδατος, 346.

511. Καθ' for κατὰ.—Ὁ δέ, supply ἔφη.—Σύγγνωδι, 2 aor. imp. of συγγινώσκω (σύν and γινώσκω). Synopsis of 2 aor. of γινώσκω is: Ind. ἔγνω, Subj. γνῶ, Opt. γνοίην, Imp. γνῶθι, Infin. γνῶναι, Part. γνούς.—μοι, indirect object.—ἔτι οὐ προσέσχον, lit. *that I did not have (my mind) to (you)*; supply τὸν νοῦν and σοί; render *that I did not notice you*.

513. *πυδομένου* . . . *τινος*, 448; *πυδομένου*, from *πυνδάνομαι*. 220
 514. *δαπανημάτων*, 346.—*ἡμῖν* depends upon *σύν* in *σύγχαιρε*.
 —*τρέφει*, why singular? 326.
 515. *ἐν Ἑλλάδι ὄντι*, *who was in Greece*, 442.—*τοῦ* . . . *ἀμελή-
 σατος*, 448.—*συνάφθη*, 1 aor. pass. of *συνοράω*; the agent is *τῷ
 φίλῳ*, the dative instead of the genitive with *ὅπό*, 386, III.—
ἀπέστειλας, from *ἀποστέλλω*.

ANECDOTES.

These Anecdotes of eminent men in antiquity are mainly from the works of Diogenes Laertius and Plutarch; a few are from Stobaeus and Aelian.

516. *Ἀγισίλαος*, celebrated Spartan king.—*θανάτου*, 346.
 —*καταφρονήσας*, *having despised*; render *by having disregarded*;
 this answers the question *πῶς*, 448.—2. *Ταῦτ'*, supply *δεῖ μανθάν-
 νειν*.—*οἷς*, dat. of means with *χρήσονται*, render like direct object
which they will use.—3. *διὰ τί μάλιστα*, *for what reason espe-
 cially*.

517. 2. *ἀπερύκειν* depends upon *ἱκανοί*. H. 767: C. 620: S. 221
 219.—3. *Μαντινεία*, city in Arcadia, famed for the victory of
 Epaminondas over the Spartans, 362 B. C., and that of Agis over
 the Argives, 418 B. C.—*κωλυόμενος*, *being restrained* (by others).
 —*τὸν* . . . *βουλούμενον* is the subject of *μάχεσθαι*, 413, 3). H. 773:
 C. 626: S. 158.

518. *Ἀλκιβιάδην*, an Athenian general and demagogue, of rare
 talents, but of unprincipled character. He refused to obey the
 summons of his country when ordered home from Sicily on a
 charge of sacrilege. Sentence of death was accordingly pro-
 nounced against him in his absence.—*Ἐγώ*, supply verb from
πιστεύεις above, *I would not commit the decision even to my mother*.
 —*μέλαιναν ψῆφον*; the black pebble was used in voting for con-
 demnation; the white, for acquittal.—2. *κατέγνωσται*, perf.
 pass. of *καταγιγνώσκω*, with augment in place of reduplication.
 —*Δείξωμεν*, *let us show*.—*Δεκελικὸν* . . . *πόλεμον*; the latter part
 of the Peloponnesian war is so called from the town of Decelæa in
 Attica, where, at the suggestion of Alcibiades, the Lacedæmo-
 nians, in the spring of 413 B. C., established a permanent encamp-
 ment.

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- 221 519. τοὺς ἄνδρας νικήσαντας, *those who have conquered men*; ἄνδρας, object of νικήσαντας.
520. Ἀνάχαρσις, a Scythian of noble family, who visited Athens, in the time of Solon, to acquire wisdom.—Αἰτοί, supply πολλοί μοί εἰσιν.—2. σὺ δέ, supply θνείδεις εἰ.
- 222 521. πρὸς τὸν . . . καλοῦντα . . . Ἀθηναῖον, *to the Athenian who called*.—μεμαθήκαμεν, from μαθάνω.—2. Κηφισοῦ; the Cephissus is a small stream near Athens, the Eurotas a river near Sparta. The retort of the Spartan is particularly spirited, "We have never driven you from the Eurotas," for the best of reasons, you were never there.—Εὐρώτα, genit. for Εὐρώτου.—3. ἔφη, supply Ἀνταλκίδας.
522. εἰργασμαι, perf. mid. of ἐργάζομαι; observe peculiarity of augment, εἰ for ἡ.—τί . . . φιλοσοφίας, *what advantage had accrued to him, or what advantage he had derived from philosophy*; περιγέγονεν, perf. of περιγίγνομαι, translated by the pluperf., because it is perfect with respect to ἐρωτηθεῖς, which is itself past.—Τὸ . . . δμλεῖν, subject of περιγέγονεν understood.
523. 2. Τοσοῦτον, 386.—Πρίω, imperat. 2 aor. mid. of πρίωμαι, not used; supply ἀνδράποδον.—3. ἐπὶ . . . ζῆν, *for the extravagantly to live*; render *for his extravagant living*.—4. τοῦ . . . λέγειν, used as noun in gen. limiting ἐξουσίαν, 440, R. 2.—τοῦ . . . ἀκούειν, gov. by ἐξουσίαν understood.—With ἐγὼ supply ἐξουσίαν ἔχω.
- 223 524. μὴ πιστεύεσθαι is subject of περιγίγνεται, understood: this is the κέρδος which they receive.—2. Χάρις, supply γηράσκει.—3. Ὅσῳ; see note on πολλῶ, 509.—Οἱ ζῶντες, supply διαφέρουσι.—7. εἴη, opt. because dependent upon past tense, as καυχόμενον relates to the same time as ἔφη, 424.—πατρίδος gov. by ἕξις, *worthy of*.
525. δι' αἵματος, lit. *through, by means of blood*; render *with or in blood*.—μέλανος, *black*, hence *ink*.—Δράκων, Athenian law-giver, whose code, from its severity, was said to be written *in blood*.—2. ἐκείνων . . . προσεχόντων, *when they* (the people) did not attend: supply τὸν νοῦν.—ἐπιτρέψωσιν, subj. of purpose.—προτρεψαμένων, supply εἰπεῖν: observe difference of force between this word and ἐπιτρέπω, *to permit*: this means *to urge forward*, so eager were they to hear that they even urged him to speak.—ὁδόν, accus. of kindred signification as in the Eng. *to go a journey*.—ἔκτη, 2 aor. of ἵταμαι.—ἔπαθεν, 2 aor. of πάσχω.—Κεχόλωται, supply Δήμητρα, as subject.

526. Ἑλλάδος, gov. by τοῦ, 151.—ἴδοι, 424.—οὐδαμοῦ, Dio- genes could not find a man any where. See 6, below.—2. τοιοῦ- τον, such, i. e. the blush of modesty, implied in ἐρυθριῶν.—3. σου, 346.—5. Κἀγώ = καὶ ἐγώ.—δ κύων, a name often given to Dio- genes from his habits of life.—6. μεθ' ἡμέραν, by day; μεθ' for μετά.—7. ἀλούς, 2 aor. part. of ἀλίσκομαι.—ἔρχειν, supply ἴδα. —κήρυκα, the crier at the auction.—8. εἰσίτω, imperat. 3 sing. of εἴσεμι (eis and εἰμι, to go); εἰμι (to go) is irregular. Synopsis of the Present is as follows: Ind. εἰμι, Subj. ἴω, Opt. ἴοιην, Imp. ἴθι, Inf. ἰέναι, Part. ἰών.—10. Πλάτωνος ὀρισαμένου, when Plato had given the definition, καὶ εὐδοκμοῦντος, and was making a reputation by it.—τίλας, from τίλλω.—εἰσήνεγκεν, from εἰσφέρω.

528. Ἀπό, lit. from; render on account of.—ἔστιν, is possi- 224 ble; what is its subject?—2. ἡμῶν depends upon ἐγγύς,—ἡμεῖς, supply παρέσμεν.—ἀντέγραψε. This was during his mem- orable defence of Thermopylae, 480 B. C.—Μολὼν λάβε, having come take; render come and take (them).—μολών, 2 aor. part. See ἔμολον, under βλώσσω.

529. εἴδοις, 1 aor. of εἰδίζω, augment εἰ for ἡ.—3. Ὅπως . . . 225 διαλείπωμεν, that we may never cease honoring, &c. Supply the leading clause.

530. ὅποτε μέλλοι, whenever he was about, &c.: the opt. here, as often, is used of repeated action.—Πρότεχε, supply τὸν νοῦν, attend, take heed.—Ἑλλήνων καὶ Ἀθηναίων, in apposition with ἐλευθέρων, 443.—2. μέλαν ἱμάτιον, i. e. in mourning.

531. λέοντος στρατηγούντος, lit. a lion being general; render with a lion for its general.—δεκά στρατηγούς; ten generals were elected yearly at Athens.—αὐτὸς γὰρ . . . εὐρηκέναι, for that he himself had found = for he said that he, &c.; εὐρηκέναι from εὐ- ρίσκω.

532. 2. Τῆς γυναικός, his wife, Xanthippe.—ἐβούλου, sc. ἀπο- 226 δνῆσκειν με.—4. ἡδονῶν, gov. by ἀπέχεσθαι understood.

533. Τῶν . . . μῶμένων, dep. upon τὸν ἐπικεικῆ, 151.—χρή- ματα, scil. δεόμενα.—2. ἔτι . . . ὢν, abridged temp. clause, 448. —στρατηγῶν, part. commanding. There were ten Athenian generals in the field, Themistocles among the number, but Milti- ades was the general in command on the day of the battle. This is the celebrated battle of Marathon, in which 10,000 Athenians, aided by 1,000 Plataeans, in the year 490 B. C. won a signal victory over at least 100,000 Persians.—ἐντυχεῖν, 2 aor. infin. of ἐντυγχά- νω.—τὸ Μιλτιάδου τρόπαιον, the trophy of Miltiades in commem-

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- 226 oration of the victory.—3. Ἀχιλλεύς . . . Ὀμηρος, the former the hero of the Iliad, the latter its author.—Ὀλυμπιάδων, the Olympic games, celebrated at Olympia in Elis once in four years. An Olympic victory was one of the highest honors which a Greek could attain.—4. δὲ ἤ, Themistocles.
534. Εἴμαρτα, plup. pass. of μέλωμαι, with the force of imperf. used impers. it was fated.—δαρῆναι, 2 aor. pass. of δέρω, sc. εἴμαρτό σοι. Zeno was a Stoic; the slave therefore endeavored to justify himself on the Stoic principle that every thing was fated.—2. ἄτα, from οὐς.—πλείω, neut. pl. comp. of πολὺς.—ἥττονα, n. pl. of κακός, less.—συνεβρόχηκεν, perf. act. of συρρέω.
- 227 535. τοῦ . . . ἀνδρός, her husband, Admetus king of Pherac. An oracle had declared that he could not recover from his illness unless some one would die in his stead. Alcestis offered herself as the substitute.—2. ἐξοστρακισμόν, ostracism. The Athenian government sometimes decreed that the citizens might write upon shells (ὄστρακον) the names of any persons whom they wished to banish. The one against whom the most votes were cast (if not less than 6,000) went into banishment for ten years. Aristides, one of the purest and best of the Athenian statesmen, was a victim of this unjust institution.—Γινώσκεις γάρ, &c. object of ἔφη: γάρ, for; render *then*, as often in questions. There is an ellipsis: Why do you ask this, *for do you know?*—τῇ τοῦ, &c. the name of the Just. The rustic voted against him simply because he was tired of hearing him called the Just. Probably many a vote cast at the ostracism was supported by no better reason.—3. δὲ Ἀγησιλάου, the son of Agesilaus, sc. υἱός; the article is often so used before a genitive to denote son or daughter.—Χαίρωνεα, city in Boeotia, famed for the victory of Philip over the Greeks, 338 B. C.—σκληροτέραν, somewhat harsh, or too harsh.—γεγενημένην, from γίγνομαι.—νικᾶν, 430, 2).—7. ἵνα σιγᾶν, sc. μάθῃς.—8. κατὰ . . . τρόπον, according to or in the style of his country, i. e. with laconic (from Laconia) brevity.—Ὀμηρὸν, Ἡσίοδον, the two great Epic poets of Greece; the former treated of war, the latter of the arts of peace, husbandry, &c.; hence called the poet of the Helots, who were serfs, and cultivated the soil for their Spartan lords.—9. ἀτελής; Sparta, unlike Athens, was but a group of unpretending villages, without even an encircling wall to give it the appearance of a city; it was, however, well protected by mountain barriers, though the Spartan boast, in the anecdote before us, contains much truth.—10. μεμαθηκότα, from

μανδάνω.—11. ἀφῆκεν, from ἀφήμι.—τιμωρίας, 452.—16. 227
 ἔχοι, 424.—ἐφη agrees with Στρατόνικος.—Σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς in-
 volves a pun, as it may mean either *with the blessing of the gods*,
 as his hearer would understand it, or *with* (i. e. including) *the gods*
 (the nine Muses and the Apollo), as he intended it.—δέδεκα, sup-
 ply μαθητὰς ἔχω.—17. λέγουσιν, part. dat. pl.

LEGENDS.

These Legends are from an ancient work entitled Περὶ Ἀντί-
 στων Ἱστοριῶν, whose object was to show that many of the Grecian
 legends were historical fictions, having indeed a basis of fact, but
 being in all their details fabrications of poets and fabulists. This
 general view of mythological stories is perhaps correct, though the
 particular explanations here given may not be worthy of much
 confidence. The work is ascribed to Palaephatus, of whom little
 is known: he probably lived in the fourth century before Christ.

536. Ὀδυσσεῖ, one of the most celebrated of the Grecian 228
 heroes at Troy. His wanderings form the subject of the Odessey
 of Homer.—ἀσκῶ, *a leathern bag*; according to Homer, made of
 the skin of an ox nine years old.—ὥς οὐκ οἶόν τε, lit. *that (this is)*
not (such) as (to be); render *that this is not possible*.—τῇ . . .
 αὐτοῦ, *his city*, i. e. Lipara, on the island of the same name in the
 Aeolian group.—περιεβέβλητο, from περιβάλλω.

537. ἀλήθεια, sc. ἐστίν.—ἦδε, *this*, i. e. as follows.—ἄτε 229
 . . . ἐργαζομένων, *as tilling*; render *since they tilled*.—ἵπποτρο-
 φεῖν . . . ἐπελάβετο, *he undertook to keep horses*, interested himself
 in keeping horses.—μέχρι τούτου . . . ἕως οὗ, lit. *until this (time)*,
until which (time), sc. χρόνου; render simply *until*. The Greek
 idiom often uses correlatives, where in English a single adverb is
 sufficient (429): *he delighted in horses until he lost*, &c.: μέχρι
 and ἕως with the force of prepositions govern the genitive.—
 ἀπώλεσε, from ἀπόλλυμι.—κατηνάλωσεν, from καταναλίσκω.—
 προήχθη, from προάγω.

538. ἔχει ὥδε, *has itself thus*; render *is as follows*.—ὅσα λέ-
 γεται, *such as it is said (to be)*; sc. εἶναι.

539. Λυγκία . . . ἑώρα, lit. *they say Lynceus that he saw*; Greek
 idiom; render *they say that Lynceus saw*: ἑώρα, imperf. of ὁράω,
 with both temporal and syllabic augment.

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230 540. τὴν Φοίνικος, *the daughter of Phoenix*. See Note 535, 3.

The common tradition makes Europa the daughter of Agenor and sister of Phoenix. Palaephatus here follows the Homeric account.

—ἀφικέσθαι, from ἀφικνέομαι.—ἀναβῆναι, from ἀναβαίνω.—εἶπεν, from εὐρίσκω.—προσανεπλάσθη, from προσαναπλάσσω.

541. ἐφ' ἃ μῆλα, *and that in quest of these apples*; the relative at the beginning of a clause is often best rendered by a demonstrative or by a personal pronoun.—ἐκαλοῦντο Ἑσπερίδες, i. e. *daughters of Hesperus*.—Μῆλα . . . πρόβατα; Palaephatus supposes the fable of the golden apples guarded by the dragon, to be founded on the twofold use of μῆλα and Δράκων: the former meaning either *apples* or *sheep*; the latter either *Draco* (proper name) or *dragon*.—περιελδσας, from περιελαύνω.—χρυσᾶ μῆλα, *golden sheep*, so called because very beautiful, as described above.

231 542. ἐν . . . πόντῳ, *on the shore of*.—ἐν τοῖς τότε ἀνδράποισ, 282.—οὖσας Γηρυόνου τοῦ Τρικάρηνου, *belonging to Geryon, the Tricarenian* (i. e. of Tricarenia): Γηρυόνου depends upon οὖσας like the English possessive *being Geryon's*: εἰμι and γίγνομαι are often followed by the genitive of the possessor. H. 572: C. 390: S. 175. The attempted explanation turns on the twofold meaning of Τρικάρηνος, *Tricarenian* or *three-headed* (τρεις, *three*, and κάρηνον, *head*).

543. μῦθος; observe the several modifiers: 1st, δ; 2d, περὶ τοῦ Ὀρφέως; 3d, from οὗ to the end of the sentence: the predicate is ψευδής (ἐστίν).—μανεῖσαι, aor. pass. part. of μαίνομαι.—ὃν τρόπον, supply κατὰ, *in what way*.—τότε πρῶτον, *then for the first time*; this is represented as the origin of the custom of carrying wands at the festivals of Bacchus.—κλώνας depends upon ἔχουσαι.—ἐνεφαίνετο . . . καταγόμενα, *trees (woods) seemed at first to be descending*.

544. εἶλετο, from αἰρέω.—ὁ Πελίου, *the son of Pelias*.—ἐπὶ τῆς ἐστίας, *upon the hearth*; thus rendering the appeal sacred as made in the name of the household gods.—ἐκδοτον . . . δοῦναι, *to deliver up*.—παρακαδίσας, from παρακαδίζω.—ἐκυρπόμεναι αὐτούς, lit. *laid them waste with fire*; render *laid waste their fields with fire*.—Ἐπεξιών, part. of ἐπέξειμι (ἐπί, ἐξ, and εἰμι). See Note on 526, 8.—συνελήφθη, from συλλαμβάνω.—Διομήδους ἱππους, 537.—τῇ αὐτοῦ στρατιᾷ, *his own army*.—ἐντυχάν, from ἐντυγχάνω.

232 545. ἐπὶ Σφηγίου ὄρους, *on Mount Sphingium*, so called because it was the resort of the Sphinx; otherwise known as Mount

Phicius, near Thebes in Boeotia.—τὸν μὴ εὐρόντα, *him who did not solve*, i. e. whoever did not solve: εὐρόντα, from εὐρίσκω.—ἀνείλεν, from ἀναιρέω.—ὄνομα, sc. ἦν.—ἀδελφὴν, sc. παρέλαβε, lit. *took*, here *married*.—Δισδομένη, from αἰσθάνομαι: observe the accumulation of participles in this sentence.—ἐγήμε, from γαμέω.—ἀπῆρεν, from ἀπαίρω.—τῷ ἀποκτενοῦντι, *to him who shall kill*: ἀποκτενοῦντι, fut. part. of ἀποκτείνω.—τὰ . . . πολεμικά, 399.—Τὰ ἄλλα, *the other*; ἔχων ἵππον ποδῶκυν being regarded as one qualification.—νυκτός, 388.—ἀπιών, from ἀπειμι.—συμβάντων, from συμβαίνω.

MYTHOLOGY.

After seeing the above attempts of Palaephatus to explain the legends of the Greek Mythology, the pupil will perhaps be interested in a few extracts from the Mythology itself. The extracts here given are from the mythologist Apollodorus, who lived in the second century B. C., and the historian Diodorus Siculus, in the first century B. C.

546. πλάσας ἔδωκεν = ἔπλασε καὶ ἔδωκεν, *fashioned and gave*. 233 —λάδρα Διός, *without the knowledge of Zeus*: Διός depends upon λάδρα, which, with the force of a preposition, sometimes governs the genitive.—νάρθηκι, *a reed*; Giant Fennel, still used by the Greeks for tapers, is meant.—ῥισδετο, from αἰσθάνομαι.—ἐδέδετο, from δέω.—αὐξανομένων, *which grew*, 442.—πυρὸς κλαπέτος δίκην, lit. *penalty of the fire stolen*; render *penalty for having stolen fire*.

547. δηχδείσης, from δάκνω.—εἰς Ἄιδου, sc. δῶμα, depending upon εἰς and governing Ἄιδου, *into the abode of Hades*.—ὑπέσχετο, from ὑπισκνέομαι.—ἄν=ἔδν.—ἐπιστραφῆ, 2 aor. pass. with force of mid. from ἐπιστρέφω.—πρίν, 430, 2).

548. Ἀσίας depends upon τὴν Παφλαγονίαν.—περί, lit. *around*, in the vicinity of.—ἐπὶ πλεῖον, *to a higher* (degree than others).—μετασχών, from μετέχω.—τραπέζης, 346.—τὰ . . . ἀπόρρητα, lit. *the among the gods secrets*, i. e. *the secrets of the gods*.—καταχθείς, from κατάγω, *brought down*, *doomed*.—τὰς ἴσας, *the equal*, i. e. in number; render *the same number of daughters*.—Εἰς=εἶτα.—Ἀρτέμιδι, supply *προσέταξε*.—δυγατέρας, supply

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κατατοξεύσαι.—τοῦτων ὑπακουσάντων, *when these* (Apollo and Diana) *had obeyed*.—συνέβη, from συμβαίνω.—See 538.

- 235 549. Φερῶν, 346.—τῷ καταζεύξαντι, *to the having yoked*; render *to the one who would yoke*.—ἂν, *if*.—ἔληται, from αἰρέω.—ἡ τοῦ θνήσκειν ἡμέρα, *lit. the of the to die day*; render *the day of death*.—ἡ Κόρη, Proserpina, the goddess of the lower world. She was worshipped in Attica as ἡ Κόρη, *the Maiden or the Daughter*, i. e. of Ceres.—See 544.

550. βόρην, *as food*, in apposition with θυγατέρα.—πασῶν depends upon κρείσσων, 451.—αἰταῖς συνοργισθεῖς, *having become angry along with them*, i. e. sympathizing with them, as Poseidon would be likely to with his Nereids.—Ἄμμωνος, Jupiter Ammon the god of the Libyans.—ἀναγκασθεῖς, from ἀναγκάζω.—τοῦτο, *this*, i. e. the act contemplated in the oracle; it depends upon ἔπραξε, below.—ἔρασθεῖς, 1 aor. pass. part. of ἐράω, with the active signification.—αὐτήν, *her* (Andromeda).—σωθεῖσαν, *when rescued*.—γυναῖκα, *as a wife*.—ἐπὶ τούτοις, *on these terms*. ὑποστάς, from ὑφίστημι.

- 236 551. Φίκειον ὕρος; see note on Σφιγγίου ἔρους, 545.—προϋτίνει for προέττεινε, from προτείνω.—τηνικαῦτα—ἡνίκα, *then—when*, 429.—ἀπαλλαγῆσεσθαι, from ἀπαλλάσσω.—Σφιγγός depends upon ἀπαλλαγῆσεσθαι by the force of the preposition ἀπό.—προσιόντες, *going forward*, from πρόσειμι.—ἄρπασα κατεβίβρωσκε, *having seized devoured* (i. e. each time); render *she seized and devoured*.—Αἴμονος, sc. ἀπολλυμένου.—Λαῖου, Laius was king before Creon. In terror Creon now offers the throne and the widow of the late king to any one who will solve the enigma.—ἔλυσεν εἰπών, *solved (it) by saying*.—τελειούμενον τὸν ἀνδρωπον, *when grown to manhood*.—ἔρριπεν, from ῥίπτω.—τὴν μητέρα, i. e. Jocasta the widow of Laius. Oedipus was the son of Laius and Jocasta, though he was ignorant of the fact, hence ἀγνοῶν in the text.—See 545.

GREEK AND ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

 The numerals accompanying the proper names refer to articles in which those names occur.

A.

- A; Alpha. *As a prefix à often has the force of a negative, not, without, like the English un in unwise: it is then called à privative.*
- ἄβουλος (à priv. and βουλή, counsel), *ον*, inconsiderate, foolish.
- ἀγαθός (147), ἡ, *ον*, good, brave.
- ἔγαλμα, ἄτος, τό, ornament, image, statue.
- Ἀγαμέμνων, *ονος, δ*, Agamemnon, commander of Grecian forces at Troy, 244.
- ἀγανακτέω, ἦσω, to be displeased, be angry.
- ἀγγέλλω, ἀγγελῶ, ἡγγεῖλα, ἡγγεῖλκα, ἡγγεῖλμαι, ἡγγέλδην, to announce, bring tidings, bear a message.
- ἄγγελος, *ου, δ*, messenger.
- ἀγείρω, ἐρῶ, ἡγείρα, ἡγέρδην, to collect, bring together.
- ἀγέλη, *ης, ἡ*, herd, drove of cattle.
- Ἀγισσίλαος, *ου, δ*, Agesilaus, celebrated king of Sparta, 516.
- Ἄγισ, ἴδος, δ, Agis, king of Sparta.
- ἄγκυρα, *ας, ἡ*, anchor.
- ἄγνοέω, ἦσω, to be ignorant, not to know.
- ἀγοράζω, ἄσω, *σμαι, σδην*, to buy, purchase, trade.
- ἄγρᾱ, *ας, ἡ*, hunting, the chase.
- ἀγράμματος (à priv. γράμμα, letter), illiterate, ignorant.
- ἄγριος, *ἱᾱ, ἱον*, wild, uncultivated, fierce.
- ἀγροίκος, *ον*, rustic, living in the country, countryman.
- ἄγω, ἄξω, ἡγάγον, ἡχα, ἡγμαί, ἡχδην, to drive, lead, conduct, draw, attract.
- ἀγών, ὠνος, δ, contest, struggle, battle.
- ἀγωνιάω, ἄσω, to be troubled or distressed, to fear.
- Ἀδείμαντος, *ου, δ*, Adimantus, brother of Plato, 421.
- ἀδελφή, *ἡς, ἡ*, sister.
- ἀδελφός, *ου, δ*, brother.
- ἄδικέω, ἦσω, to do wrong, to wrong, to injure.
- ἄδικος, *ον*, unjust.
- ἄδικως, unjustly.
- Ἄδμητος, *ου, δ*, Admetus, fabled king of Phærae, 544.
- ἀδύνατος, *ον*, impossible.
- ἀεί, always, ever.
- αἰῶ, or ἄω, ἄσσομαι, ἦσα, ἦσμαι, ἦσδην, to sing.
- ἀείμνηστος, *ον*, memorable, not to be forgotten.
- ἀετός, *ου, δ*, eagle.
- ἄδανάτος (ἀ, θάνατος), *ον*, immortal.
- Ἀθῆναι, ὦν, αἱ (plur.), Athens, city of Athens.
- Ἀθηναῖος (Ἀθῆναι), ᾱ, *ον*, Athe-

- nian; Ἀθηναῖος, ου, δ, an Athenian.
- ἀθροίζω, σω, σμαι, σδην, to collect, assemble.
- ἀδύμια, αι, ή, sadness, dejection, despondency.
- Αἰγύπτιος (Αἴγυπτος), α, ου, Egyptian; Αἰγύπτιος, ου, δ, an Egyptian.
- Αἴγυπτος, ου, ή, Egypt.
- Ἄϊδης, ου, δ, Hades, the abode of the dead.
- Αἰθιοπία, αι, ή, Ethiopia, in Africa, 550.
- Αἰθίοψ (Αἰθιοπία), οπος, δ, an Ethiopian, 550.
- αἷμα, ἄτος, τό, blood.
- Αἰμων, ονος, δ, Haemon, *fabled son of Creon of Thebes*, 551.
- Αἰνείας, ου, δ, Aeneas, *celebrated Trojan prince*, 89.
- αἰνιγμα, ἄτος, τό, enigma, riddle.
- Αἰολος, ου, δ, Aeolus, *fabled king of the winds*, 536.
- αἰρετός (αἶρεω), ή, όν, preferable, desirable.
- αἰρέω, ήσω, 2 aor. εἶλον, ηκα, ημαι, ἔδην, to take, capture; *Mid.* choose, elect.
- αἰσθάνομαι; αἰσδήσομαι, ἥσδημαι (dep.), to perceive, ascertain.
- αἰσχρός, δ, όν, shameful, base, ugly, hideous.
- Αἰσώπειος, α, ου, Aesopic, of or like Aesop, 525.
- αἰτέω, ήσω, to ask, beg, demand.
- αἰτία, αι, ή, cause, reason.
- αἰτιάομαι, ἄσομαι (dep.), to blame, accuse, charge.
- αἰώνιος, ια, ιον (*also with two endings ios, ion*), lasting, perpetual.
- Ἀκάστος, ου, δ, Acastus, *son of Pelias*, 544.
- ἀκόντιον, ου, τό, javelin, spear, dart.
- ἀκούω, ἀκούσομαι, ἤκουσα, P. ἀθήκοα, ἤκούσμαι, ἤκούσδην, to hear, listen to.
- ἀκρόπολις, εως, ή, citadel, acropolis.
- ἀλγέω, ήσω, to grieve, be pained.
- ἄλεκτρυών, όνς, δ or ή, cock, hen.
- Ἀλέξανδρος, ου, δ, Alexander, *surnamed the Great, of Macedon*.
- ἀλήθεια (ἀληθής), αι, ή, truth.
- ἀληθεύω, εύσω, to speak the truth.
- ἀληθής, ές, true, certain.
- ἀληθώς (ἀληθής), truly.
- ἀλίσκομαι (defect. pass.); ἀλώσομαι, ἤλωκα and ἔάλωκα, 2 aor. ἤλων and ἔάλων, part. αλούς, to be taken, be captured.
- Ἀλκηστις, ιδος, ή, Alcestis, *wife of Admetus*, 549.
- Ἀλκιβιάδης, ου, δ, Alcibiades, *Athenian general and politician*.
- ἀλλά, but.
- ἀλλήλων (173), one another, each other.
- ἄλλος, λη, λο, other, another.
- ἄλώπηξ, εκος, ή, fox.
- ἅμα, together, together with, at the same time.
- Ἀμαζονίς, ιδος, ή, Amazon.
- ἄμαθής, ές, ignorant, unlearned.
- ἄμαθια, αι, ή, ignorance.
- ἁμείνων (comp. of ἀγαθός), ου, better.
- ἁμελέω, ήσω, to neglect.
- Ἀμμων, ονος, δ, Ammon, *the Libyan Zeus*, 550.
- ἄμνός, ου, δ, lamb.
- Ἀμφίων, ονος, δ, Amphion, *son of Zeus, said to have built the walls of Thebes by the music of his lyre*.
- ἄν, a particle denoting uncertainty, possibility (436); *by contraction for ἐάν, if*.
- ἀνά (prep.), up, through; *in comp.* up, back, again.
- ἀναβαίνειν (ἀνά, βαίνειν), -βήσομαι, -έβην, -βέβηκα, -βέβᾶμαι, -εβᾶδην, to go up, to mount.
- ἀναγινώσκω (ἀνά, γινώσκω), -γνώσομαι, 2 aor. -έγνων, -έγνωκα, -έγνωσμαι, -εγνωσδην, to know again, to read.
- ἀναγκάζω (ἀνάγκη), ἄσω, σμαι, σδην, to compel, force.
- ἀναγκαῖος (ἀνάγκη), α, ου, necessary.
- ἀνάγκη, ης, ή, necessity.
- ἀνάγω (ἀνά, ἄγω), -άξω, -ήγαγον,

-ῆχα, ἦγμαι, ἤχθην, to lead up, lead back, lead away.

ἀναιρέω (ἀνά, αἰρέω), ἦσω, ἀνέιλον, ἦκα, ἦμαι, ἔθην, to take up, destroy, kill.

ἀναλαμβάνω (ἀνά, λαμβάνω), ἀναλήψομαι, ἀνελάβον, ἀνέληφα, ἀνέλημμαι, ἀνελήφθην, to take, take up.

ἀναπέμπω (ἀνά, πέμπω), ψα, πέπομψα, πέπεμμαι, ἀνεπέμφθην, to send up, send back.

ἀναπλάσσω (ἀνά, πλάσσω), -πλάσω, σμαι, σθην, to form, fashion, invent.

ἀναρίδμητος, ον, countless.

ἀνατείνω (ἀνά, τείνω), -τενῶ, ἀνείτεινα, τέτακα, τέταμαι, ἀνέταθην, to lift up, raise.

ἀναφέρω (ἀνά, φέρω), ἀνείσω, aor. ἀνήνεγκα, ἀνέηνοχα, ἀνέηνεγμαι, ἀνέηνέχθην, to bear back or up, to carry up or back.

Ἀνάχαρσις, ἴδος, ὁ, Anacharsis, Scythian philosopher.

ἀναχωρέω (ἀνά, χωρέω), ἦσω, to go back or away, to depart.

ἀνδράποδος, ον, τό, slave.

ἀνδρείος, ᾱ, ον, brave, manly.

Ἀνδρομέδα, ης, ἡ, Andromeda, daughter of Cepheus, 550.

ἀνδροφάγος, ον, feeding upon man, cannibal, eating human flesh, man-eating.

ἄνεμος, ον, ὁ, wind.

ἀνέρχομαι (ἀνά, ἔρχομαι), ἀνελεύσομαι or ἀνειμι, ἀνῆλθον, ἀνελήλυθα, to go up or upon, to mount.

ἄνευ (with gen.), without.

ἀνέχω (ἀνά, ἔχω), -έξω, -έσχω, -έσχηκα, -έσχημαι, -έσχέσθην, to raise up, mid. endure, put up with.

ἀνεψιός, οὔ, ὁ, cousin.

ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, man.

ἄνθος, εος, τό, flower.

ἀνθρώπινος (ἄνθρωπος), η, ον, human.

ἀνθρωπίνως (ἄνθρώπινος), humanly, as man ought.

ἄνθρωπος, ον, ὁ or ἡ, man, woman.

ἀνίστημι (ἀνά, ἵστημι), see 268 and

269, to set up, raise up, mid. to get up from seat, bed, &c.

ἀνόητος, ον, thoughtless, stupid, ignorant.

ἀνορθόω (ἀνά, ὀρθόω), ὥσω, to restore, repair.

Ἀνταλκίδας, ον, ὁ, Antalcidas, distinguished Spartan.

ἀντί (prep. with gen.), against, instead of.

ἀντιγράφω (ἀντί, γράφω), see γράφω, to write back, write in reply.

ἀντιποιέω (ἀντί, ποιέω), ἦσω, to act against, mid. to claim as one's own.

Ἀντισθένης, εος, ὁ, Antisthenes, Greek philosopher, 522.

ἀνῶ (only in pres. and impf.), to effect, accomplish.

ἀξιόπιστος, ον, trustworthy, entitled to belief.

ἄξιος, ἰᾱ, ἰον, worthy.

ἄξιόω (ἄξιος), ὥσω, to think worthy (whether of reward or punishment), ask, demand.

ἀπαγγέλλω (ἀπό, from, back, ἀγγέλλω), see 248, to bring or carry tidings back, report.

ἄπαιδευτος, ον, ignorant, uneducated.

ἀπαίρω (ἀπό, ἀίρω) ρῶ, ἀπῆρα, ἀπῆρκα, ἀπῆρμαι, ἀπῆρθην, to take away, destroy; to withdraw, depart.

ἀπαλλάττω (ἦς, ἡ, release.

ἀπαλλάσσω (ἀπό, ἀλλάσσω), ἀξω, ἀξα, ἄχα, ἀγμαι, ἀχθην, to release.

ἀπαντάω (ἀπό, ἀντάω), ἦσω, to meet.

ἄπαξ, once.

ἀπειλέω, ἦσω, to threaten.

ἀπειμι (ἀπό, εἶμι, to go), ἀπέισμαι, see εἶμι, to go away.

ἀπερύκω (ἀπό, ἐρύκω), ξω, to ward off.

ἀπέχω (ἀπό, ἔχω), see ἔχω, to hold from, mid. to obtain from.

ἀπιστός (ἄπιστος), ἦσω, to disbelieve.

ἄπιστος, ον, incredible.

ἀπό (prep. with gen.), from, after, in consequence of.

ἀποδείκνυμι (ἀπό, δείκνυμι), see 268 and 269, to show forth, *mid.* to show or express as one's own.

ἀποδίδωμι (ἀπό, δίδωμι), see 268, to give back, restore.

ἀποδνήσκω (ἀπό, δνῆσκω), see δνῆσκω, to die.

ἀποκρίνω, ἰνῶ, ἀπέκρινα, ἀποκέκρικα, ἵμαι, ἰδην, to separate, *mid.* to answer.

ἀποκτείνω (ἀπό, κτείνω), see κτείνω, to slay, kill.

ἀπόλαυσις, εως, ἡ, enjoyment.

ἀπόλλυμι, ἀπολέσω or ἀπολώ, ἀπόλεσα, ἀπολώλεκα, to destroy, *mid.* to perish.

Ἀπόλλων, ὄνος, ὁ, Apollo, god of prophecy.

ἀπολύω (ἀπό, λύω), see λύω, to release.

ἀπομανθάνω (ἀπό, μανθάνω), see μανθάνω, to unlearn.

ἀπόπειρα, as, ἡ, trial, experiment.

ἀπορέω, ἡσω, to be in want, be at a loss for.

ἀπορία, as, ἡ, difficulty, want, embarrassment.

ἀπόρρητος, ον, not to be told, secret.

ἀποστέλλω, ἐλῶ, ἀπέστειλα, ἀπέσταλκα, ἀπέσταλμαι, ἀπεστάλην, to send.

ἀποστερέω (ἀπό, στερέω), ἡσω, to deprive of, take from.

ἀποφαίνω (ἀπό, φαίνω), see 249, to show, declare.

ἄπτερος, ον, without wings.

ἄπτω, ἄψω, ἡψα, ἡμμαι, ἡφθην, to fasten, to light, *mid.* to touch, to lay hold of.

ἄρα (interrog. part. 303), ἄρ' οὐ = *nonne expects answer yes*; ἄρα μή = *num expects answer no*.

ἄργυριον, ον, τό, silver, silver coin.

ἄργυρος, ον, ὁ, silver.

ἄρδευω, εύσω, to water.

ἀρετή, ἡς, ἡ, manhood, virtue, excellence, valor.

ἀρῆγω, ξω, ξα, to help, aid, succor.

Ἀριαῖος, ον, ὁ, Ariacus, *commander under Cyrus*.

ἀριθμός, οὔ, ὁ, number.

ἀριστᾶν, ἡσω, to take breakfast.

Ἀριστείδης, ον, ὁ, Aristides, *Athenian statesman surnamed the Just*, 535.

ἀριστεύω, εύσω, to be the best or bravest.

Ἀριστιππος, ον, ὁ, Aristippus, *Greek philosopher*, 523.

Ἀριστοτέλης, ον, ὁ, Aristotle, *Greek philosopher*, 524.

ἄρμα, ἄτος, τό, chariot.

Ἀρμενία, as, ἡ, Armenia, *country in Asia*.

Ἀρμονία, as, ἡ, Harmonia, *Draco's sister*, 545.

ἀρπάζω, ἄσω, ἄσα, ἄκα, σμαι, σδην, to seize.

Ἄρτεμις, ἰδος, ἡ, Artemis, Diana, *goddess of the chase*.

Ἀρχιδάμος, ον, ὁ, Archidamus, *king of Sparta*, 535.

ἄρχω, ἄρξω, ἡρξα, ἡρξα, ἡργμαι, ἡρχθην, to rule, command; to begin.

ἄρχων, οντος, ὁ, archon, ruler.

ἄσεβής, ἐς, impious.

ἄσθενής, ἐς, weak, feeble.

Ἀσία, as, ἡ, Asia, 548.

ἀσκέω, ἡσω, to practise.

Ἀσκληπίος, οὔ, ὁ, Aesculapius, *god of medicine*, 321.

ἄσκος, οὔ, ὁ, leathern bag, sack.

ἄστρολόγος, ον, ὁ, astrologer, astronomer.

ἄστρονομία, as, ἡ, astronomy.

ἄστυ, εος, τό, city.

ἄσφαλής, ἐς, sure, unfailing.

ἄσφαλῶς (ἄσφαλής), securely, firmly.

ἁτακτέω, ἡσω, to be disorderly, lead a disorderly life.

ἔτε, as, inasmuch as.

ἄτειχιστος, ον, unfortified, without walls.

ἄτεκνος, ον, childless.

Ἀττικός, οὔ, ὁ, citizen of Attica, an Athenian.

αὐλέω, ἡσω, to pipe.

αὐξάνω, αὐξήσω, ηὔξησα, ηὔξηκα,

ημαί, ἤδη, to enlarge, to increase, *mid.* to grow.
 αὔριον, to-morrow, on the morrow.
 αὐτός, ἡ, ὁ, self, he, she, it; ὁ αὐτός, the same.
 αὐτουργός, οὗ, ὁ, laborer, worker, one who works with his own hands.
 αὐχέω, ἦσω, to boast.
 ἀφαιρέω (ἀπό, αἰρέω), see αἰρέω, to take away, release.
 ἀφίημι, ἀφήσω, ἀφείκα, to release, send away.
 ἀφικνέομαι, ἀφίξομαι, ἀφικόμεν, ἀφίγμαι, to come, arrive at, reach.
 ἀφίστημι (ἀπό, ἵστημι), see ἵστημι, 268 and 269, to remove, make revolt; *intransitive tenses*, to depart from, revolt from.
 ἀχάριστος, ον, ungrateful.
 ἀχδομαι, ἀχδέσσομαι, 2 aor. ἤχδομην, ἤχδεσμαι, ἤχδεσθην, to be displeased, tired of.
 ἀχθοφορέω, ἦσω, to bear burdens.
 Ἀχιλλεύς, ἔως, ὁ, Achilles, hero of the *Iliad*.

B

βαδίζω, ἴσω (ἰῶ), ἴσα, ἴκα, to go, to march.
 βάδύς, εἶα, ὕ, deep, profound.
 βακτηρία, ας, ἡ, staff, stick.
 Βακτριανή, ἡς, ἡ, Bactriana, country in Central Asia.
 βάκτρον, ον, τό, staff.
 βακχεύω, σω, to be frantic, celebrate the rites of Bacchus.
 Βάκχη, ης, ἡ, priestess of Bacchus, Bacchante.
 βάλλω, βαλῶ, 2 aor. ἔβαλον, βέβληκα, βέβλημαι, ἐβλήθη, to throw, hurl, cast.
 βάρβαρος, ου, ὁ, barbarian, applied to all who were not Greeks.
 βᾶσάνίζω, ἴσω or ἰῶ, to test, try.
 βασίλεια, ας, ἡ, kingdom.
 βασίλεια, ας, ἡ, queen.
 βασιλεῖον, ου, τό (common in plur.), palace, royal palace.
 βασιλεύς, ἔως, ὁ, king.

βασιλεύω, εἶσω, to be king, reign, rule.
 βάσις, εως, ἡ, basis, support, foot.
 βέβαιος, ᾶ, ον, firm, trusty.
 βιβλίον, ου, τό, book, little book.
 βιβλος, ου, ἡ, book.
 βίος, ου, ὁ, life, period of life.
 Βίων, ωνος, ὁ, Bion, Greek philosopher and sophist, 535.
 βλάπτω, ψω, ψα, φα, μμαι, φθην, to hurt, injure.
 βλέπω, ψω, ψα, φα, μμαι, φθην, to see, look, look at.
 βλώσκω, μολούμαι, 2 aor. ἐμολον, μέμβλακα, to go, come.
 βοᾶω, ἦσω, to shout, cry aloud.
 βοηθεῖω, ἦσω, to assist, run to the assistance of.
 Βοιωτός, οὗ, ὁ, Boeotian, citizen of Boeotia.
 βορά, ᾶς, ἡ, food.
 βόσκω, βοσκήσω, ησα, to feed, keep.
 βουλεύω, εἶσω, to advise, *mid.* to deliberate.
 βούλομαι, βουλήσομαι, βεβούλημαι, ἐβουλήθην or ἡβουλήθην (dep.), to be willing, wish, desire.
 βοῦς, βοός, ὁ or ἡ, ox, cow, cattle.
 βραδέως, slowly.
 βραχύς, εἶα, ὕ, short, small, little.
 βρέφος, εος, τό, infant.
 βωμός, οὗ, ὁ, altar.

Γ

γάλα, ακτος, τό, milk.
 γαμέω, γαμῶ, ἔγημα, ηκα, ημαι, ἡδην, to marry.
 γάρ, for, indeed, then.
 γέ, at least, indeed, truly.
 γελᾶω, ᾶσω or ᾶσομαι, ᾶσα, to laugh.
 γελοῖος (or γέλοιος), οῖα, οἶον, laughable, absurd.
 γεννάω, ἦσω, to beget, bring forth, bear.
 γέφυρα, ας, ἡ, bridge.
 γεωμέτρης, ου, ὁ, geometer, geometerician.
 γεωμετρία, ας, ἡ, geometry,

γεωργέω, ἦσω, to till, to cultivate the soil.

γεωργός, οὐ, ὁ, husbandman, tiller of the soil.

γῆ, γῆς, ἡ, earth, land.

γηράσκω, ἄσω, to grow old, become old.

γηρᾶω, ᾄσω, to grow old.

Γηρυόνης, οὐ, ὁ, Geryon, 542.

γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι, γέγνημαι, 2 aor. ἐγενόμην, 2 perf. γέγονα, to become, come, spring from, be, be made.

γινώσκω, γνώσομαι, ἔγνωκα, ἔγνωσμαι, ἐγνώσθην, 2 aor. ind. ἐγνων, sub. γνῶ, opt. γνῶην, imp. γνῶδι, infin. γινῶναι, part. γνούς, to know, think.

γλυκός, εἶα, ὅ, sweet, agreeable.

γλῶσσα (or γλῶττα), ἡς, ἡ, tongue.

γναφεῖον, οὐ, τό, fuller's shop.

γνώμη, ἡς, ἡ, opinion.

γονεύς, ἑως, ὁ, father, pl. parents.

γούν, therefore, now, certainly, indeed.

γράφω, ψω, ψα, φα, μμαι, φην, write, paint, propose, as law, bill, etc.

γυμνάζω, ᾄσω, ασμαι, ἀσθην, to exercise, train, especially with gymnastics.

γυνή, γυναῖκος, ἡ, Voc. S. γύναι, Dat. Pl. γυναῖξιν, woman, wife.

Δ

δαίς, δαιτός, ἡ, banquet, feast, meal.

δάκνω, δήξομαι, δέδηχα, δέδηγμαι, ἐδήχθην, 2 aor. ἐδάκον, to bite.

δακρῶν, ὕσω, to weep, mourn for.

Δάμων, ὄνος, ὁ, Damon, celebrated musician.

δαπάνημα, ἄτος, τό, expense, money. Δαρείος, οὐ, ὁ, Darius, king of Persia.

δέ, but, and, correlative of μέν.

δείγμα, ἄτος, τό, specimen, sample.

δείκνυμι, see 268, to show, exhibit.

δεινός, ἡ, ὁ, terrible.

δεῖπνον, οὐ, τό, dinner, chief meal.

δέκα (indéc.), ten.

δέκατος, ἡ, οὐ, tenth.

Δεκελικός, ἡ, ὁ, of Decelæa, Decelic.

δένδρον, οὐ, τό, tree.

δεξιὰ, ἄς, ἡ, right hand, pledge.

δέρω, δερῶ, ἔδωκα, δέδαρμαι, ἐδάρην, to flay, skin, punish.

δεσπότης, οὐ, ὁ, ruler, despot, master, lord.

δεύτερον or τὸ δεύτερον, secondly, second time.

δέω, δήσω, ἔδησα, δέδεκα, δέδεμαι, ἐδέδην, to bind.

δέω, δέσω, ἐδέησα, δεδέηκα, δεδέημαι, ἐδεήθην, to need, lack, *mid.* to ask, entreat, need, lack, *often impers.* δεῖ, δέησει, &c., it is necessary, there is need, &c.

δή, indeed, in truth.

δηλός, ἡ, οὐ, evident, plain.

δηλώω, ὡσω, to show, make plain.

Δημάδης, οὐ, ὁ, Demades, *Athenian orator.*

δημηγορέω, ἦσω, to harangue, address the people.

Δήμητρα, ἄς, ἡ, Demeter, Ceres.

δημοκρατία, ἄς, ἡ, democracy.

δῆμος, οὐ, ὁ, the people.

δίᾳ (prep. with gen. or acc.), through, by means of, because of, on account of.

διαβάλλω (διὰ, βάλλω), see βάλλω, to slander, accuse.

διαθήκη, ἡς, ἡ, will, testament.

διατρέω (διὰ, αἰρέω), see αἰρέω, to take apart, to divide.

διακόσιοι, αἱ, α, two hundred.

διαλέγω (διὰ, λέγω), to converse, speak with.

διαλείπω (διὰ, λείπω), see λείπω, to leave off, cease.

διαμάχομαι (διὰ, μάχομαι), to fight with.

διανέμω (διὰ, νέμω), to divide, distribute.

διανύω (διὰ, ἀνύω), ὕσω, ὕσα, ὕκα, to accomplish, finish, to cross.

διαρπάζω (διὰ, ἀρπάζω), to carry off, plunder, tear in pieces.

διασπᾶω (διὰ, σπᾶω), ᾄσω, ᾄσα, ᾄκα, ασμαι, ἀσθην, to tear in pieces.

διατελέω (διὰ, τελέω), ἔσω, ἔσα, ἔκα, εσμαι, ἐσθην, to continue.

διατρίβω (διά, τρίβω), to pass the time.
 διαφέρω (διά, φέρω), to differ, to surpass.
 διαφθείρω (διά, φθείρω), ερῶ, εἶρα, ἀρκα, ἀρμαι, ἀρην, to destroy.
 διδασκάλειον, οὐ, τό, school.
 διδάσκω, ἀξω, ἀξα, ἀχαι, ἀχθην, to teach.
 δίδυμος, η, ον, double, twin.
 δίδωμι, δώσω, ἔδωκα, δέδωκα, δέδομαι, ἐδόδην, to give, present.
 δικάζω, ἄσω, ἄσα, σμαι, σδην, to judge, decide.
 δίκαιος, α, ον, just, fair.
 δικαίως (δίκαιος), justly.
 δικαστής, οὐ, δ, juror, dicast.
 δίκη, ης, ἡ, right, justice, penalty.
 Διογένης, εὐς, δ, Diogenes, *the Cynic*.
 Διομήδης, εὐς, δ, Diomedes, *Thracian king*.
 Διονύσιος, ον, δ, Dionysius, *king of Syracuse*.
 Διόνυσος, ον, δ, Dionysus, Bacchus, *god of wine*.
 διότι, because, since.
 δίπους, δίποδος, two-footed, having two feet.
 δῖς, twice.
 διττός, ἡ, ὄν, double, two-fold.
 διψᾶω, ἦσω, to thirst.
 διώκω, ξω, ξα, aor. pass. ἐδιώχθην, to pursue, seek.
 δοκέω, δόξω, ἔδοξα, δέδογμαι, ἐδόχθην, to think, to seem; *impers.* δοκεῖ, &c., it seems, seems good, &c.
 δοκιμάζω, ἄσω, to prove, test, try.
 δολῶ, ὤσω, to deceive, cheat, beguile.
 δόξα, ης, ἡ, glory, fame.
 δορά, ἄς, ἡ, skin.
 δουλεύω, εὔσω, to serve, be slave or servant.
 δοῦλος, ον, δ, slave, servant.
 δουλῶ, ὤσω, to enslave.
 Δράκων, οντος, δ, Draco, 525, 541.
 δράκων, οντος, δ, dragon.
 δραχμή, ἡς, ἡ, drachma, *coin worth 17 cents*.
 δυνάμει, δυνήσομαι, δεδύνημαι, ἐδυ-

νήθην or ἡδυνήθην (this verb often takes η instead of ε for its augment), to be able.
 δυνάμεις, εὐς, ἡ, force, power.
 δυναστεύω, εὔσω, to have power of supremacy.
 δύο, two.
 δώδεκα, twelve.
 δῶρον, ον, τό, gift, present.

E

ἐάν, if.
 ἐαυτοῦ (168), ἡς, οὐ, himself, herself, itself.
 ἔαω, ἔασω, ἔασα, ἔτακα, ἔταμαι, ἐλάθην, to let, permit, let alone, leave.
 ἐγγράφω (ἐν, γράφω), see γράφω, to write in.
 ἐγγύς (with gen.), near.
 ἐγείρω, ερῶ, εἶρα, ἐγήγερκα, ἐγήγερμαι, ἡγέρθην, to excite, incite.
 ἐγκωμιάζω, ἄσω, ἐνεκωμιάσα, κα, σμαι, ἐνεκωμιάσθην, to praise, extol.
 ἐγκώμιον, ον, τό, eulogy, praise.
 ἐγχέριζω, ἴσω, ἴσα, ἴκα, to put into one's hands, entrust to.
 ἐγγελευς, ὥς, δ or ἡ, eel.
 ἐγώ, ἐμοῦ, ἰ, ἔγωγε, I for my part, I indeed.
 ἐδέλω, ἦσω, ἦσα, ἦκα, to wish.
 ἐδίζω, ἐδίσω, ἐδίσα, ἐδίκα, ἐδίσομαι, ἐδίσθην, to accustom.
 εἰ, if, whether.
 εἶδον, 2 aor. of ὁράω.
 εἶδος, εὐς, τό, form, appearance.
 εἶωλον, ον, τό, image.
 εἰκῇ, in vain, to no purpose.
 εἰκός, ὅτος, τό, probable, likely.
 εἰκω, εἴξω, εἴξα, to yield to, submit to.
 εἰκών, ὄνος, ἡ, image, statue.
 Ἐίλωσ, ὠτος, δ, Helot, Lacedaemonian slave.
 εἴμαρμαι, perf. of μέλωμαι.
 εἰμί, ἔσομαι, see 276, to be; ἐστίν, it is possible.
 εἰμι, εἴσομαι, synopsis of pres.; ind.

εἶμι, subj. ἴω, opt. *λοιήν*, imp. *ἴσθι* (3 pers. *ἴτω*), infin. *λέναι*, part. *λόν*.

εἶπον, es, 2 aor. of εἶπω (not used), I said, related.

εἰρήνη, ης, ἡ, peace.

εἰς, μία, ἓν, one.

εἰς (prep. with accus.), to, into, for, upon.

εἰσεμι (εἰς, εἶμι), see εἶμι, to enter, go in.

εἰσερχομαι (εἰς, ἔρχομαι), to come into, enter.

εἰσφέρω (εἰς, φέρω), to bear or carry into.

εἶτα, then, afterwards.

ἐκ (before vowels *ἐξ*, prep. with gen.), from, out of, by means of.

ἐκαστος, η, ον, each, every.

ἐκδοτος, ον, delivered up.

ἐκεῖ, there.

ἐκεῖνος, η, ο, he, she, that.

ἐκεῖσε, thither, there.

ἐκλέγω (ἐκ, λέγω), *ἔω, ἔα, ἐξείλοχα, ἐξελεγμαι, ἐξελέχθην*, to select, choose.

ἐκούσιος, ᾱ, ον, voluntary.

ἐκουσίως, voluntarily, willingly.

Ἔκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, Hector, celebrated Trojan leader.

ἐκόν, οὔσα, ὄν, willing.

ἐλάφος, ου, ὁ, stag.

ἐλεέω, ἥσω, to pity.

ἐλεημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, pity, mercy.

ἐλεύθερος, ᾱ, ον, free.

ἐλευθερώω, ὥσω, to liberate, free, set free.

Ἑλλάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Greece.

Ἕλλην, ηνος, ὁ, a Greek.

Ἑλληνικός, ἡ, ὄν, Grecian, Hellenic.

ἐλπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, hope.

ἐμβάινω, ἐμβήσσομαι, ἐμβέβηκα, 2 aor. ἐνέβην, part. ἐμβάς, to go into, enter.

ἐμός, ἡ, ὄν, my.

ἐμπεδῶ, ὥσω, to observe, keep inviolate.

ἐμπλέκω (ἐν, πλέκω), see 240, to entangle.

ἐμπροσθεν, before; ὁ ἐμπροσθεν, the former.

ἐμφαίνω (ἐν, φαίνω), see 249, to show, mid. to appear.

ἐν (prep. with dat.), in, on, among.

ἐνδύω (ἐν, δύω), -δύσω, -εδύσα, -δέδυκα, -δέδυμαι, -εδύθην, to put on.

ἐνέδρα, as, ἡ, snare, ambush.

ἐνεκα (with gen.), for the sake of.

ἐνθεν, thence, hence.

ἐνιαυτός, οὔ, ὁ, year.

ἐνίοτε, sometimes.

ἐννέα, nine.

ἐνοικέω (ἐν, οἰκέω), ἥσω, to dwell, inhabit.

ἐνταῦθα, there.

ἐντεῦθεν, thence.

ἐντίδημι (ἐν, τίδημι), see 268, to put or place in.

ἐντυχάνω (ἐν, τυγχάνω), -τεύσομαι, -τετύχηκα, 2 aor. -έτυχον, to meet, fall in with; to happen to come.

ἕξ, six.

ἐξαιτέω (ἐκ, αἰτέω), ἥσω, to ask from, demand.

ἐξελαύνω (ἐκ, ἐλαύνω), -ελῶ, -ἤλασα, -ἐλήλακα, -ἐλήλαμαι, -ἤλαθην, to march forth, to march.

ἐξέρχομαι (ἐκ, ἔρχομαι), see ἔρχομαι, to go or come out.

ἐξετάσις, εως, ἡ, review.

ἐξευρίσκω (ἐκ, εὐρίσκω), to find out, solve.

ἐξηγητής, οὔ, ὁ, teacher, expounder.

ἐξοστράκισμός, οὔ, ὁ, ostracism, voting by ostracism, banishment by ostracism.

ἐξουσία, as, ἡ, right, authority, power.

ἕξω, out of doors.

ἐορτή, ἡς, ἡ, feast.

ἐπαγγέλλω (ἐπί, ἀγγέλλω), to announce.

ἐπαινέω (ἐπί, αἰνέω), ἔσω, ἐπήνεσα, ἐπήνεκα, ημαι, ἔσθην, to praise.

ἐπαινος, ου, ὁ, praise.

Ἐπαμινώνδας, ου, ὁ, Epaminondas, Theban general, 527.

ἐπαρκέω (ἐπί, ἀρκέω), ἔσω, ἐπήρκεσα, εκα, to assist, defend.

ἐπεί, when, after.

ἐπειδή, when, since.

ἔπειτα, then.

ἐπέξειμι (ἐπί, ἐκ, εἰμι), to go out against.

ἐπί (prep. with gen. dat. or acc.), to, up to, as far as, against, in, on, upon, on account of; ἐπὶ τούτῳ, for this reason; ἐπὶ πλείον, in or to a higher degree.

ἐπιβουλεύω (ἐπί, βουλεύω), εὖσω, to plot against.

ἐπιγράφω (ἐπί, γράφω), to write in or upon.

ἐπιδιώκω (ἐπί, διώκω), to pursue.

ἐπιεικής, ἐς, respectable, honest.

ἐπιζητέω (ἐπί, ζητέω), ἥσω, to seek, ask.

ἐπιθύμειω (ἐπί, θυμέω), ἥσω, to desire.

ἐπιθυμία, as, ἡ, desire.

ἐπικουρέω, ἥσω, to aid, assist.

ἐπιλαμβάνω (ἐπί, λαμβάνω), to take, to receive.

ἐπιστολή, ἡς, ἡ, letter, epistle.

ἐπιστρέφω (ἐπί, στρέφω), ψω, ψα, ἐπέστροφα, αἰμαι, ἐφθην, to turn, turn to or about.

ἐπισυνάγω (ἐπί, συν, ἄγω), see ἄγω, to collect together.

ἐπιτάσσω (ἐπί, τάσσω), to enjoin upon.

ἐπιτελέω (ἐπί, τελέω), see διατελέω, to accomplish, finish, execute.

ἐπιτήδειος, ᾧ, ὄν, necessary, useful.

ἐπιτηδεύω, εὖσω, εὔσα, ἐπιτηθέυκα, εὔμαι, ἐπετηδεύθην, to form, invent.

ἐπιτίδημι (ἐπί, τίδημι), to attack.

ἐπιτολή, ἡς, ἡ, rising, a rising.

ἐπιτρέπω (ἐπί, τρέπω), see τρέπω, to permit.

ἐπιχειρέω (ἐπί χειρέω, not used), ἥσω, to attempt, undertake.

ἐπιχώριος, ᾧ, ὄν, of a country, native.

ἔπομαι, ἔψομαι, imp. εἰπόμην, to follow.

ἐπτὰ, seven.

ἐράω, fut. ἐρασθήσομαι, ἤρασμαι, ἠράσθην (all with act. signification), to love.

ἐργάζομαι, σομαι, εἰργασάμην, εἰργα-

σμαι, εἰργάσθην, to do, accomplish, work, till.

ἐργάτης, ου, ὁ, laborer, workman.

ἔργον, ου, τό, work, deed.

ἐρίζω, ἴσω, ἴσα, ἴκα, to contend, quarrel.

ἔρις, ἴδος, ἡ, strife, contention.

ἔρμαιον, ου, τό, favor, privilege.

Ἑρμῆς, οὔ, ὁ, Hermes, Mercury, messenger of the gods.

ἐρυθρίᾳ, ἄσω, to blush.

ἐρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι or εἰμι, perf. ἐλήλυθα, 2 aor. ἦλθον, to go, come.

ἐρωτάω, ἥσω, ἡκα, 2 aor. mid. ἠρόμην, to ask, ask a question.

ἐς, prep. for eis.

ἐσθίω, fut. ἔδομαι, 2 aor. ἐφαγον, to eat.

ἐσοπτρίζομαι, ἴσομαι, to look into a mirror.

Ἑσπερίδες, ων, αἱ, Hesperides, 541.

Ἑσπερος, ου, ὁ, Hesperus, 541.

ἑστία, as, ἡ, hearth, fireside.

ἕτερος, ᾧ, ὄν, one of two, the one, the other.

ἔτι, still, yet, besides, further, longer.

ἔτος, εος, τό, year.

εὖ, well.

Εὐβουλος, ου, ὁ, Eubulus, Athenian statesman.

εὐγένεια, as, ἡ, high birth, noble parentage.

εὐδαιμονέω (εὐδαίμων), ἥσω, to be prosperous or happy.

εὐδαιμονία, as, ἡ, prosperity, happiness.

εὐδαιμονίζω, ἴσω, to think or deem happy.

εὐδαίμων, ὄν, happy, prosperous, blest.

εὐδοκίμέω (εὐδόκιμος), ἥσω, to be famous, to gain a reputation.

εὐδόκιμος, ὄν, famous, illustrious.

εὐδοξέω (218), ἥσω, to be illustrious, famous.

εὖεξία, as, ἡ, good condition.

εὐεργέτης, ου, ὁ, benefactor.

εὐήδης, ἐς, simple.

εὐήλιος, ὄν, well sunned, sunny.

εὐδᾶλής, ἐς, flourishing, thrifty.

εὐκαρπος, *ον*, fruitful.
 εὐμήκης, *ες*, tall.
 εὐνοος, *οον* or *ευνους, ουν*, kind, well disposed.
 Εὐξεινος, *ου, δ*, Euxine or Black Sea.
 εὐπορέω, *ήσω*, to prosper, be rich in.
 εὐπρέπεια, *ας, ή*, beauty.
 εὐπρεπής, *ές*, good looking, comely.
 Εὐριπίδης, *ου, δ*, Euripides, tragic poet of Athens.
 εὐρίσκω, εὐρήσω, εὐρηκα, *ημαι, έδην*, 2 aor. *εὔρον*, to find.
 Εὐρυβιάδης, *ου, δ*, Eurybiades, Spartan general, 533.
 Εὐρυδίκη, *ης, ή*, Eurydice, wife of Orpheus.
 Εὐρώπη, *ης, ή*, Europa, 540.
 Εὐρώτας, *ου* or *α, δ*, Eurotas, chief river of Laconia, 521.
 εὐσέβεια, *ας, ή*, piety.
 εὐσκιος, *ον*, well shaded.
 εὐτεκνος, *ον*, happy in children, with many children.
 εὐτελής, *ές*, cheap.
 εὐτύχέω (218), *ήσω*, to prosper.
 εὐτύχια, *ας, ή*, prosperity.
 εὐφορος, *ον*, fruitful.
 ἐφέπομαι (*ἐπί, έπομαι*), to follow.
 ἐφιππος, *ον*, riding, on horseback.
 ἐφίπταμαι, ἐπιπτήσομαι, 2 aor. *ἐπέπτην*, to fly to or upon.
 ἐφίστημι (*ἐπί, ίστημι*), to place near, stand near.
 ἐχθρός, *οῦ, δ*, enemy, personal enemy.
 έχω, έξω, έχχηκα, to have, hold, possess; *ᾧδε* or *οὕτως έχω*, to have itself thus, to be thus or so.
 έως, till, until.

Z

ζάω, *ήσω* (in contract forms *η* and *η* are used in place of *α* and *α*), to live.
 ζεύγνυμι, *ξω, ξα, έζευγμαi, έζεύχην*, to join, yoke, harness.

Ζεῦξίς, *ιδος, δ*, Zeuxis, celebrated Grecian painter.
 Ζεύς, *g. Διός, d. Διί, a. Διδ, v. Zeῦ, δ*, Zeus, Jupiter, 535.
 ζηλώω (219), *ώσω*, to desire, emulate, envy.
 ζημιόω, *ώσω, f. m. ζημιώσομαι* as pass., to injure, to punish.
 Ζήνων, *ωνος, δ*, Zeno, Greek philosopher, 534.
 ζητέω (219), *ήσω*, to seek, search for, desire.
 ζωγράφω, *ήσω*, to paint.
 ζῶον, *ου, τό*, animal.

H

ή, or, than.
 ήγεμών, *όνος, δ*, guide.
 ήγέομαι, ήσομαι, to guide, lead, command.
 ήδέως, gladly, willingly.
 ήδη, at once, already.
 ήδομαι, ήσθήσομαι, ήσθην, to delight in, be pleased with.
 ήδονή, *ης, ή*, pleasure.
 ήδύς, *εία, ύ*, sweet, pleasant; comp. ήδίων, superl. ήδιστος.
 ήκω, ήξω, to come, to have arrived.
 ήλίκος, *η, ον*, how great.
 ήλιος, *ου, δ*, sun.
 ήμέρα, *ας, ή*, day.
 ήμερος, *ον*, tame, cultivated.
 ήμέτερος, *α, ον*, our.
 ήμίθεος, *ου, δ*, demigod.
 ήνίκά, when.
 ήπαρ, *άτος, τό*, liver.
 'Ηρα, *ας, ή*, Hera, Juno, 511.
 'Ηρακλής, *έους, δ*, Heracles, Hercules.
 ήρόμην, 2 aor. mid. of *ήρωτάω*.
 'Ησιόδος, *ου, δ*, Hesiod, Grecian poet.
 ήττάομαι (or ήσδάομαι), ήσομαι or ηθήσομαι, to be defeated.
 ήττων (or ήσσων), *ον*, gen. *ονος*, weaker, inferior to, less.
 'Ηφαιστος, *ου, δ*, Hephaestus, Vulcan.

Θ

θάλασσα (or αττα), ης, ἡ, sea.
 θαλάσσιος (or αττιος), ια, ιον, of the sea, marine.
 θάλλω, θάλλω, τέδιηλα, ἐδιᾶλον, to bloom, flourish.
 θάνατος, ου, ὁ, death.
 θάπτω, ψω, ψα, τέδαμμαι (236), 2 aor. pass. ἐτάφην, to bury, inter.
 θαρρέω, ἦσω, to take courage.
 θαρρόντως, boldly.
 θαυμάζω, ἄσομαι, ἄσα, ἄκα, σμαι, σδην, to wonder at, to admire.
 θαυμαστός, ἡ, ὄν, wonderful, admirable.
 θεᾶμαι, ἄσομαι, τεδέαμαι, to behold, to see.
 θεῖον, ου, τό, the Deity.
 θέλω, θελήσω, τεδέλῃκα, to wish.
 θεμιστοκλῆς, εους, ὁ, Themistocles, Athenian general and statesman.
 θεός, οὔ, ὁ or ἡ, god, goddess.
 θέρος, εος, τό, summer.
 θέω (defect.), δεύσομαι, to run.
 Θῆβαι, ὧν, αἱ (pl.), Thebes, in Boeotia, 534.
 Θηβαῖος, ᾶ, ον, Theban.
 θήρ, ρός, ὁ, wild beast, beast.
 θήρα, ας, ἡ, game, chase.
 θηρευτής, οὔ, ὁ, hunter, huntsman.
 θηρεύω, εύσω, to hunt, to capture, take.
 θηρίον, ου, τό, beast, wild beast.
 θηριώδης, ες, brutal, savage.
 θητεύω, εύσω, to serve, be servant to.
 θνήσκω, θανούμαι, τέθνηκα, ἐδιᾶνον, to die.
 θνητός, ἡ, ὄν, mortal.
 θόρυβος, ου, ὁ, noise, tumult.
 Θουκυδίδης, ου, ὁ, Thucydides, Greek historian.
 Θρασύβουλος, ου, ὁ, Thrasybulus, 370.
 θρεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, nourishing.
 θρυλλέω, ἦσω, to report, noise abroad.
 θυγάτηρ, τρός, ἡ, daughter.
 θύμα, ἄτος, τό, victim, offering.
 θυμῶς, ὤσω, to make angry.

θύσια, ας, ἡ, victim, offering.
 θυσιάζω, ἄσω, ἄσα, τεθυσιάκα, to sacrifice.
 θύω, θύσω, ἐθύσα, τέθυκα, τέθυμαι, ἐθύδην, to sacrifice.
 θώραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, breastplate, cuirass.

Ι

ιάομαι, ἰάσομαι, ἰασάμην, to heal, cure.
 ἰδοῦ, lo! see!
 ἱερεύς, ἑως, ὁ, priest.
 ἱερός, ὁ, ὄν, sacred; τὰ ἱερά, the sacred things, victims, sacrifices.
 ἱκανός, ἡ, ὄν, able, sufficient.
 ἱκετεύω, εύσω, to beseech, supplicate.
 ἱμάτιον, ου, τό, cloak, mantle.
 ἴνα, that.
 ἱππεύς, ἑως, ὁ, horseman, pl. cavalry.
 ἱπποκόμος, ου, ὁ, groom.
 ἵππος, ου, ὁ or ἡ, horse.
 ἱπποτροφέω, ἦσω, to keep or breed horses.
 ἰπτάμαι, πτήσομαι, 2 aor. ἔπτην, ης, η, &c., to fly.
 Ἰσοκράτης, εος, ὁ, Isocrates, Athenian orator, 535.
 ἴσος, η, ον, equal (in size, strength, number).
 ἵστημι, see 268, 269, 270, to place, erect, set up.
 ἰσχύω, ὥσω, ὦσα, ἰσχύκα, to be strong, be powerful.

Κ

Καδμείος, α, ον, Cadmean, Theban;
 Καδμείος, ου, ὁ, a Theban.
 Κάδμος, ου, ὁ, Cadmus, from Phoenicia, founder of Thebes.
 καθέζομαι, -εδοῦμαι, to sit down, encamp.
 καθεύδω (κατά, εἶδω), -ευδήσω, to sleep.
 καθίστημι (κατά, ἵστημι), to establish, appoint.
 καί, and, also, even.

καιρός, οὐ, δ, fit time, opportunity.

κακία, ας, ἡ, vice.

κακοδαμονία, ας, ἡ, misfortune, unhappiness.

κακόν, οὐ, τό, misfortune, evil, calamity.

κακός, ἡ, όν, bad, cowardly.

κακῶς, badly.

καλέω, έσω, εσα, κέκληκα, ημαι, ἤδη, to call.

καλλίων, ον (comp. of καλός), more beautiful.

κάλλιστος, η, ον (superl. of καλός), most beautiful, very beautiful.

κάλλος, εος, τό, beauty.

καλός, ἡ, όν, beautiful, noble, good.

καλῶς, well, nobly.

καμύω, ύσω, to close the eyes.

κάπρος, ου, ό, boar.

καρπός, οὐ, ό, fruit.

Κάρια, ας, ἡ, Caria, in Asia Minor.

Κασσιέπεια, ας, ἡ, Cassiepēa, 550.

κατά (prep. with gen. or acc.), as to, according to, in, at, on, through, by; κατά γῆν, by land.

καταβαίνω (κατά, βαίνω), see βαίνω, to go down, descend.

καταβιβρώσκω (κατά, βιβρώσκω), -βρώσω, to devour.

καταγελᾶω (κατά, γελᾶω), άσω (άσσομαι), άσα, to laugh at, deride.

καταγινώσκω (κατά, γινώσκω), to condemn, pass sentence, decide.

κατάγω (κατά, άγω), to lead down, bring down.

καταδιώκω (κατα, διώκω), to pursue.

καταδύω (or δύνω), -δύσω, -έδυσα, δέδυκα, 2 aor. -έδυν, to go down into, to enter.

καταζεύγνυμι (κατά, ζεύγνυμι), to yoke together, harness.

καταδαρρῆω, ήσω, to be bold against.

καταλαμβάνω (κατά, λαμβάνω), to seize, lay hold of, to come upon, approach.

καταλείπω (κατά, λείπω), to leave behind, leave, abandon; to reserve.

κατανάλισκω (κατά, αναλίσκω), λώ-

σω, λωσα, perf. κατηνάλωκα, to expend, waste.

κατανοέω (κατά, νοέω), ήσω, to perceive.

καταπλουτίζω (κατά, πλουτίζω), to make rich, enrich.

κατασκευάζω (κατά, σκευάζω), άσω, σμαι, σδην (219, 220), to make, to prepare.

κατατοξεύω (κατά, τοξεύω), εύσω, to shoot (with arrows).

καταφέρω (κατά, φέρω), to carry down.

καταφεύγω (κατά, φεύγω), to flee, flee for refuge.

καταφρονέω (κατά, φρονέω), to despise, disregard.

κατέρχομαι (κατά, έρχομαι), to come or go down, descend.

κατεσθίω (κατά, έσθίω), to eat up; devour.

κατέχω (κατά, έχω), see έχω, τέ possess, occupy, come upon.

κατηγορέω (κατά, άγορεύω), ήσω, τέ accuse.

κατοικέω (κατά, οικέω), ήσω, to dwell in, inhabit.

Καύκασος, ου, ό, Mt. Caucasus, near the Black Sea, 546.

καυχάομαι, ήσομαι, to boast, vaunt one's self.

κελεύω, σω, to direct, ask, order.

κέρας, άτος (ας), ως, τό, horn.

κέρδος, εος, τό, gain, profit, lucre.

κεφάλῃ, ἡς, ἡ, head.

κῆπος, ου, ό, garden.

κηπωρός, οὐ, ό, gardener.

κήρυξ, ύκος, ό, herald, crier, messenger.

κηρύσσω (ττω), ξω, ξα, κεκτῆρυχα, υγμαι, ύχδην, to proclaim, announce.

κῆτος, εος, τό, sea-monster, whale.

Κηφεύς, έως, ό, Cepheus, 550.

Κηφισός, οὐ, ό, Cephisus, river in Attica.

κιδάρίζω, ίσω, to play the lyre.

κιδαριστής, οὐ, ό, one who plays on the lyre, a harper.

κιδάρωδία, ας, ἡ, singing to the music of the harp.

Κίμων, *ωνος*, *δ*, Cimon, *father of Miltiades*.

κίνδυνος, *ου*, *δ*, danger.

κινέω, *ήσω*, to excite, move, provoke.

Κλέανδρος, *ου*, *δ*, Cleander, a *Spartan*.

Κλέαρχος, *ου*, *δ*, Clearchus, *commander under Cyrus*.

κλεινός, *ή*, *ον*, celebrated, famous.

κλείω, *σω*, to shut, close.

Κλεομένης, *εος*, *δ*, Cleomenes, *king of Sparta*, 535.

κλέπτει, *ου*, *δ*, thief.

κλέπτω, *ψω*, *ψα*, κέκλοφα, κέκλεμαι, ἐκλέφθην, 2 aor. pass. ἐκλέπην, to steal.

κλοπή, *ής*, *ή*, theft.

κλών, κλωνός, *δ*, branch.

Κνώσιος, *α*, *ον*, Gnosian, Cretan.

κοιμάω, *ήσω*, to put to sleep, *mid*. to sleep.

κοινός, *ή*, *ον*, common.

κοινωνία, *ας*, *ή*, company, copartnership.

κολάζω, *άσω* (*άσομαι*), to punish.

κολακεύω, *σω*, to flatter.

κόλαξ, *άκος*, *δ*, flatterer.

κολοίός, *ου*, *δ*, jackdaw.

Κολοσσαί, *ων*, *αι* (pl.), Colossae, *city of Phrygia*.

κόλπος, *ου*, *δ*, bosom, folds.

κολυμβάω, *ήσω*, to swim, dive.

κομάω, *ήσω*, to wear long hair.

κόμη, *ής*, *ή*, hair.

κομίζω, *ίσω* (*ιῶ*), *ισα*, *ικα*, *σμαι*, *σδην*, to carry, bring, take, receive.

Κόνων, *ωνος*, *δ*, Conon, *Athenian general*.

κόραξ, *άκος*, *δ*, raven, crow.

κόρη, *ής*, *ή*, maiden, daughter, girl.

Κόρη, *ής*, *ή*, Core, Proserpine, 549.

Κορινθίος, *ια*, *ιον*, Corinthian.

Κόρινθος, *ου*, *ή*, Corinth, 414.

κόσμος, *ου*, *δ*, ornament, honor.

κράτέω, *ήσω*, to rule, be master of, govern, take captive.

κράτης, *ήρος*, *δ*, bowl.

κρέας, *γ*. (κρέας) κρέως, τό, flesh.

κρείσσαν (ττων), *ον* (comp. of ἀγᾶ-

θός, 147), better, superior, stronger.

Κρεων, *οντος*, *δ*, Creon, *king of Thebes*, 551.

Κρήτη, *ής*, *ή*, Crete, *now Candia*, 540.

κριθή, *ής*, *ή*, barley.

κρίσις, *εως*, *ή*, decision.

κρίτης, *ου*, *δ*, judge.

Κριτίας, *ου*, *δ*, Critias, *one of the thirty tyrants of Athens*.

Κροῖσος, *ου*, *δ*, Croesus, *king of Lydia*.

κροκόδειλος, *ου*, *δ*, crocodile.

κρύπτω, *ψω*, *ψα*, *φα*, *μμαι*, *φδην*, to conceal, hide.

κτάομαι, κτήσομαι, *άμην*, κέκτημαι, ἐκτήθην, to acquire, possess.

κτείνω, κτενῶ, ἐκτείνα, to slay, kill.

κτενίζω, *ίσω*, to comb, to curry.

κτήμα, *άτος*, τό, possession, treasures, means.

κυλινδέω (defect., used in pres. and imp.), to roll, to indulge in.

κύμα, *άτος*, τό, wave, billow.

κυνηγός, *ου*, *δ*, hunter.

κύπελλον, *ου*, τό, cup.

κυριεύω, *σω*, to be master of, to rule.

κύριος, *ια*, *ιον*, controlling, master, guardian, supreme.

κύριος, *ου*, *δ*, master, owner.

Κύρος, *ου*, *δ*, Cyrus, 102 and 274.

κύων, κυνός, *δ* or *ή*, dog.

κῶλον, *ου*, τό, leg, limb.

κυλύω, *έσω*, to detain, prevent, hold back.

κώμη, *ής*, *ή*, village.

Λ

λαβή, *ής*, *ή*, handle.

Λάγος, *ου*, *δ*, Lagus, 535.

λαγώς, *ά*, *δ*, hare.

λάδρα, secretly; *with gen.* without the knowledge of.

Λαῖος, *ου*, *δ*, Laius, *king of Thebes*.

Λακεδαιμόνιος, *α*, *ον*, Lacedaemonian.

Λακεδαιμόνων, *ονος*, ἡ, Lacedaemon, Sparta.

λακτίζω, *ίσω*, to kick.

Λάκων, *ωνος*, ὁ, a Laconian.

λαλέω, ἡσω, to talk, speak.

λάλος, *ον*, talkative.

λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, εἶληφα, εἶλημαι, ἐλήφθην, 2 aor. act. ἔλαβον, to take, receive.

λαός, οὗ, ὁ, people.

λάφυρον, *ον*, τό (common in pl.), booty, spoils.

λάχανον, *ον*, τό, herbs, vegetables.

λέγω, ξω, ξα, λέλεγμαι, ἐλέχθην, to say, speak; to tell, relate.

λειμών, ὄνος, ὁ, meadow.

λείπω, ψω, ψα, λέλοιπα, λέλειμμαι, ἐλείφθην, to leave.

λεπτός, ἡ, ὄν, thin, lean, slender.

λέων, *οντος*, ὁ, lion.

Λεωνίδας, *ου*, ὁ, Leonidas, the hero of Thermopylae, 528.

λευκός, ἡ, ὄν, white.

Λητώ, ὄος, οὗς, ἡ, Latona, 528.

λίθινος, *η*, *ον*, of stone.

λίθος, *ου*, ὁ, sometimes ἡ, stone.

λιμός, οὗ, ὁ, hunger.

λιμώττω, ξω, to be hungry.

Λίνος, *ου*, ὁ, Linus, mythical minstrel, 280.

λοβός, *ου*, ὁ, lobe (as of the liver).

λόγος, *ου*, ὁ, word, account, report.

λοιδορέω, ἡσω, to revile.

λοιπός, ἡ, ὄν, remaining, rest.

λούω, ξω, σα, μαι, *δην*, to wash, mid. to bathe.

λόφος, *ου*, ὁ, hill, summit.

λοχᾶγός, οὗ, ὁ, commander, captain.

Λυγκεύς, ἔως, ὁ, Lynceus, 539.

λύκος, *ου*, ὁ, wolf.

Λυκούργος, *ου*, ὁ, Lycurgus, law-giver of Sparta.

λυπέω, ἡσω, to give pain, mid. to grieve.

λύρα, *ας*, ἡ, lyre.

λύχνος, *ου*, ὁ, torch, lamp.

λύω, λύσω, ἔλυσα, ἐλύκα, ἐλύμαι, ἐλύθην, to violate, break, break down, solve, release.

M

μάγειρος, *ου*, ὁ, cook, butcher.

μαγνήτης, ἴδος, ἡ, magnet.

μάθημα, ἄτος, τό, lesson, learning, knowledge.

μαθητής, οὗ, ὁ, pupil, learner.

μαίνομαι, μανοῦμαι, μέμνη, 2 aor. ἐμάνην, to be mad or frantic.

μακάριζω, *ίσω* (ἰῶ), ἴκα, to think or account happy.

μάλιστα (superl. of μάλα, very, much), especially, most.

μᾶλλον (comp. of μάλα, very much), more, rather.

Μακεδονία, *ας*, ἡ, Macedonia, 237.

Μακεδονικός, ἡ, ὄν, Macedonian.

Μακεδών, ὄνος, ὁ, a Macedonian.

μανθάνω, μαθήσομαι, μεμάθηκα, 2 aor. ἐμάθον, to learn.

μανία, *ας*, ἡ, frenzy, madness.

μαντεύομαι, εὔσομαι (dep.), to predict, prophesy.

Μαντινεία, *ας*, ἡ, Mantinea, city in Arcadia, 517.

Μαραθών, ὄνος, ὁ, Marathon, 420.

μαραίνω, ἄνῳ, *ηνα*, μεμάρασμαι, ἐμαράνθην, to cause to wither or droop, mid. to droop or wither.

μαστιγώνω, ὥσω, to whip, flog.

μάταιος, ᾶ, *ον*, useless, foolish.

μάτην, in vain.

μάχη, *ης*, ἡ, battle, engagement.

μάχομαι, ἔσομαι or οὔμαι, ἐσάμην, ἡμαι, to fight.

μέγας, ἄλη, α, great, large; comp. μέζων, superl. μέγιστος.

μέγεθος, εος, τό, size, height.

μέθη, *ης*, ἡ, drunkenness, intoxication.

μέζων, *ον*, gen. *ονος* (comp. of μέγας), greater, taller.

μειράκιον, *ου*, τό, youth.

μείρομαι, perf. ἐμαρμαι, impers. ἐμαρται, it is fated.

μέλαν, ἄνος, τό, ink.

μέλας, αινᾶ, *αν*, black, dark, mourning.

μέλει, μελήσει, ἐμέλησε, μεμέληκεν (impers.), it concerns, there is a care of.

Μελιταῖος, *ā, ov*, of Malta, Maltese, Melitæan.

μέλλω, μελήσω, *ησα*, to be about to do.

μέμφομαι, ψομαι, ψάμην, ἐμέμφω, to blame, find fault with.

μέν, indeed, on the one hand.

μέντοι, indeed, certainly.

μένω, νῶ, ἔμεινα, μεμένηκα, to remain, wait for, await.

Μένων, *ωνος, δ*, Menon, 469.

μερίζω, ἴσω or ἰῶ, ἴσα, σμαι, σδην, to divide.

μερίς, ἴδος, *ή*, part, portion.

μεστός, *ή, όν*, full, abounding in.

μετά (prep. with gen. or acc.), with, in company with, after; as adverb, afterwards; μεθ' ἡμέραν, by day.

μεταβολή, *ης, ή*, change.

μετάλλευσις, *εως, ή*, mining.

μεταλλεύω, *σω*, to mine.

μετανοεῖν (μετά, νοέω), *ήσω*, to repent.

μεταπέμψω (μετά, πέμπω), to send after, to send for.

μετέχω (μετά, ἔχω), to share in, take part in.

μετρέω, *ήσω*, to measure.

μέχρι, before vowels μέχρις, till, up to.

μή, not, used in prohibitions, conditions, &c.

μηδείς, μηδεμία, μηδέν, none, no one, nothing.

μηδέποτε, never.

μηδέπω, not yet, not as yet.

Μήδος, *ου, δ*, Mede, of Media.

μηλέα, *ας, ή*, apple-tree.

μήλον, *ου, τό*, apple, sheep.

μήν, μηνός, *δ*, month.

μήν, indeed, truly.

μηνίω, ἴσω, to be angry.

μήπω, not yet, never yet.

μήτε, and not, neither, nor.

μήτηρ, τρός, *ή*, mother.

μητρόπολις, *εως, ή*, mother city, home, metropolis.

μητρυνή, *ας, ή*, step-mother.

μηχανάομαι, ἥσομαι, to devise, plan.

Μίδας, *ου, δ*, Midas, celebrated king of Phrygia, who, according to

some accounts, mingled wine with the waters of a fountain, to which Silenus, the attendant of Bacchus, was accustomed to resort; and thus intoxicated and caught him.

μικρός, *δ, όν*, small, little, short; μικροῦ, adverbially, within a little, almost.

Μιλήσιος, *ā, ov*, Milesian.

Μίλητος, *ου, ή*, Miletus, city of Caria, 541.

Μιλτιάδης, *ου, δ*, Miltiades, 420.

Μίνως, *ως, δ*, Minos, king of Crete.

μισέω, *ήσω*, to hate.

μισθοδότης, *ου, δ*, paymaster.

μισθός, *ού, δ*, pay.

μισθοφόρος, *ου, δ*, a mercenary.

μισθόω, *ώσω*, to let, rent, *mid.* to hire.

μισθωτός, *ού, δ*, hireling.

μνᾶ, *ας, ή*, mina=£17.

μνᾶμαι (used in pres. and imp.), to woo, court.

μνηστεύω, *σω*, to seek in marriage, to woo.

μολών, 2 aor. part. of βλώσκω, to come.

μοίρα, *ας, ή*, fate.

μόνος, *η, όν*, alone.

Μούσα, *ης, ή*, Muse, goddess of music, poetry, &c.

μουσική, *ης, ή*, music.

μουσικῶς, sweetly, musically.

μοχθηρός, *ή, όν*, base, bad.

μυθολογέω, *ήσω*, to tell mythic tales, to recount.

μῦθος, *ου, δ*, legend, story.

μυλών, *ωνος, δ*, mill.

Μύνδιος, *α, όν*, Myndian.

Μύνδος, *ου, δ*, Myndus, in Caria.

μυριάς, *άδος, ή*, myriad, ten thousand.

μύρμηξ, *ηκος, δ*, ant.

μωρία, *ας, ή*, folly.

N

Νάξιος, *ου, δ*, Naxian, 272.

ναός, *ού, δ*, temple.

νάρθηξ, ἡκος, δ, reed, giant fennel.
 ναυάγος, ἡσω, to suffer shipwreck.
 ναυμαχία, ας, ἡ, naval battle.
 ναῦς, g. ναῦς, d. νῆς, a. ναῦν, Du.
 g. and d. νεῦν, Pl. νῆς, νεῶν,
 ναυσί(ν), ναῦς, ship.
 νεανίας, ου, δ, youth, young man.
 νεανίσκος, ου, δ, youth, a youth.
 Νεῖλος, ου, δ, Nile, in *Egypt*.
 νεκρός, οὔ, δ, corpse, dead body.
 νέμω, νεμῶ, ἐνεμα, νερέμῃκα, ημαι,
 ἡδην, to distribute, mid. to take,
 devour.
 νέος, α, ον, young, new.
 νεφέλη, ης, ἡ, cloud.
 Νηρηΐς, ἰδος, ἡ, Nereid, sea-nymph.
 νικάω, ἡσω, to conquer, prevail.
 νίκη, ης, ἡ, victory.
 Νιδόβη, ης, ἡ, Niobe, 548.
 νομή, ἡς, ἡ, pasturage.
 νομίζω, ἴσω or ἰῶ, σμαι, σδην, to
 regard, think, consider.
 νόμος, ου, δ, custom, law.
 νοσέω, ἡσω, to be sick or ill.
 νύκτωρ, by night.
 νῦν, now.
 νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ, night.

Ξ

ξερίζω, ἴσω, to entertain.
 Ξενοκράτης, εος, δ, Xenocrates,
Greek philosopher, 535.
 Ξενοφών, ὄντος, δ, Xenophon, *Greek*
historian.
 Ξέρξης, ου, δ, Xerxes, *king of Per-*
sia.
 ξύλον, ου, τό, wood.

Ο

ο, ἡ, τό, the.
 ὅδε, ἡδε, τόδε, this, as follows.
 ὀδύρομαι (used mainly in pres. and
 imp.), to lament.
 Ὀδυσσεύς, ἑως, δ, Odysseus, Uly-
 ses, 536.
 ὅθεν, whence, from which.
 οἶδα, ας, ε, 2 perf. : Synopsis; ind.
 οἶδα, subj. εἶδῶ, opt. εἰδείην,

imp. ἴσθι, inf. εἰδέναι, part. εἰδώς,
 to know.
 Οἰδίπους, ὄδος, δ, Oedipus, *king of*
Thebes, 545.
 οἰκέτης, ου, δ, servant, attendant.
 οἰκέω, ἡσω, to dwell, inhabit.
 οἰκησις, εως, ἡ, abode, dwelling.
 οἰκία, ας, ἡ, house, home.
 οἶκοι, at home.
 οἶκος, ου, δ, house.
 οἰκτεῖρω, ἐρῶ, εἰρα, to pity.
 οἶμαι or οἶομαι, οἴσσομαι, φήδην, to
 think, consider.
 οἶνος, ου, δ, wine.
 οἶος, ᾧ, ον, such, such as, possi-
 ble.
 οἷς, ὄιος, pl. οἷες, cr. οἷς, δ or ἡ,
 sheep.
 ὀϊστευμα, ἄτος, τό, arrow.
 οἴχομαι, ἡσσομαι, φέχῃμαι, to depart,
 go.
 ὀκτώ, eight.
 ὀλβιος, ᾧ, ον, happy, blessed.
 ὀλιγαρχία, ας, ἡ, oligarchy, gov-
 ernment by the few.
 ὀλίγος, η, ον, few, little.
 Ὀλυμπία, ας, ἡ, Olympia, in *Elis*
in Greece.
 Ὀλυμπιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Olympic games.
 Ὀμηρος, ου, δ, Homer, *the great*
Epic poet of Greece.
 ομιλέω, ἡσω, to associate with.
 ὀμνῦμι, ὀμοῦμαι, ὠμοσα, ὀμώμοκα,
 to swear, take an oath.
 ὁμοιος, ὅ, ον, like, resembling.
 ὁμολογέω, ἡσω, to confess, con-
 sent.
 ὀνειδίζω, ἴσω or ἰῶ, to reproach,
 cast in one's teeth.
 ὀνειδος, εος, τό, disgrace, reproach.
 ὀνηλάτης, ου, δ, driver of asses or
 donkeys.
 ὄνομα, ἄτος, τό, name.
 ὀνομάζω, ἄσω, σμαι, σδην, to name,
 call by name.
 ὀνομαστός, ἡ, ὄν, celebrated, fa-
 mous.
 ὄνος, ου, δ, ass.
 ὀξέως, quickly.
 ὀπισθεν, behind.
 ὀπισθοφυλακτέω, ἡσω, to guard or
 command the rear.

δολίτης, ου, δ, heavy-armed soldier.

δπλα, ων, τὰ (pl.), armor, arms.

δπόσος, η, ου; how much? how many?

δποτε, when, whenever.

δπου, where, wherever.

δπως, that, in order that.

δρᾶω, ὄψομαι, ἐώρακα, ὤμμαι, ὤφθην, 2 aor. εἶδον, imp. ἐώραον (with double aug.), to see.

δργή, ἡς, ἡ, anger, passion.

δργία, ων, τὰ (pl.), orgies, rites of Bacchus.

δργίζω, ἴσω or ἰῶ, to enrage, mid. be angry.

δρδῶς, rightly.

δρίζω, ἴσω or ἰῶ, to define, limit.

δρκος, ου, δ, oath.

δρμάω, ἥσω, to sally forth, go forth, attack.

δρνεον, ου, τό, bird.

δρνις, ἰδος, δ or ἡ, bird, hen.

δρόντης, ου, δ, Orontes, 272.

δρος, εος, τό, mountain.

δρφεύς, έως, δ, Orpheus, 547.

δρχέομαι, ἥσομαι, to dance.

ὄς, ἡ, δ, who, which, what.

ὄσος, η, ου, as much or many as.

δσπερ, ἡπερ, δπερ, who, which.

δστις, ἡτις, ὅτι, gen. οὐτίσινος, ἡστίνος, who, whoever.

δστράκον, ου, τό, shell.

δταν, when, whenever.

δτε, when.

δτι, that, since, because.

οὐ (before smooth breathing οὐκ, before rough οὐχ), not.

οὐδαμῶς, nowhere.

οὐδέ, not even.

οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, none, no one, nothing.

οὐδέποτε, never.

οὐκέτι, not yet, no longer.

οὐκουν; (interrog. part. expects affirmative answer,) not then?

οὐν, therefore, accordingly, then.

οὐρανός, οὐ, δ, firmament, heaven.

ὄς, ὠτός, τό, ear.

οὔτε, neither; οὔτε—οὔτε, neither—nor.

οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, this.

οὕτως or οὕτω, thus, so.

ὄφης, εως, δ, serpent.

ὀχέω, ἥσω, to bear, carry.

Π

παῖν, ἄνος, δ, paean, war-song.

παιδεία, ας, ἡ, lesson, knowledge, instruction.

παιδεύω, σω, to educate, mid. to cause to be educated, to have educated.

παίζω, παίζομαι, ἐπαισα, πέπαικα, πέπαισμαι, ἐπαίχθην, to play, sport.

παῖς, παιδός, voc. παῖ, δ or ἡ, boy, child.

παῖω, παίσω or πατήσω, ἐπαισα, πέπαικα, ἐπαίσθην, to strike.

πάλαι, anciently, long ago, long since; δ πάλαι, the old; οἱ παλαι, the men of old.

παλαιός, α, ὄν, ancient, old.

πάλιν, back, again.

πανταχοῦ, every where.

πάντη, entirely, upon the whole.

παντοδαπός, ἡ, ὄν, of every kind.

παρά (prep. with gen. dat. or acc.), to, into the presence of, near, among, beyond, from, by; παρά μικρόν, almost, within a little.

παραβάλλω (παρά, βάλλω), to throw to, give.

παραγίγνομαι (παρά, γίγνομαι), to arrive, be present.

παράδεισος, ου, δ, park, pleasure-grounds.

παραδίδωμι (παρά, δίδωμι), to give up, deliver.

παρακαθίζω (παρά, καθίζω), ἴσω or ἰῶ, to place near, mid. to sit near.

παράκειμαι, -κέισομαι, to lie beside or near, be at hand.

παραλαμβάνω (παρά, λαμβάνω), to take, receive.

παρασάγγης, ου, δ, parasang=about four miles.

παρασκευάζω (παρά, σκευάζω), ἄσω, σμαι, σθην, to prepare.

παράταξις, εως, ἡ, array, battle.

παίρειμι (παρά, εἰμι), to be present.
 Παρμενίων, *amos*, δ, Parmenio, 531.
 παρρησία, *as*, ἡ, boldness, frankness, freedom.

πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, all, every, whole.
 πάσχω, πείσομαι, πέπονθα, 2 aor. ἔπαθον, to suffer, experience, do.

πατάσσω, ἄξω, ἀξά, ἄγμαι, to strike.
 πατήρ, πατήρ, δ, father.

πατρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, country, native country.

παύω, σω, σα, κα, μαι, σδην, to cause to cease, *mid*. to cease, to stop one's self.

Παφλαγονία, *as*, ἡ, Paphlagonia, in Asia Minor.

πείθω, σω, σα, κα, σμαι, σδην, to persuade, *mid*. to believe, obey.

πειράομαι, ἄσσομαι, ἄσάμην, ἄμαι, to attempt, try.

Πεισίστρατος, *ou*, δ, Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens.

πέλαγος, *eos*, τό, sea.

Πελίας, *ou*, δ, Pelias, 549.

Πέλοψ, *os*, δ, Pelops, 548.

πέμπω, ψω, ψα, πέπομφα, πέπεμμαι, ἐπέμφθην, to send.

πένης, ἡτος, δ, day-laborer, poor man.

πενθῆω, ἡσω, to lament, mourn for.

πεντᾶκόσιοι, *ai*, α, five hundred.

πέντε, five.

πεντεκαίδεκα, fifteen.

περάω, ἄσω, to cross, go over.

περί (prep. with gen. dat. or acc.), around, along, in the vicinity of, in regard to, concerning, about.

περιβάλλω (περί, βάλλω), to throw around, put around.

περιγίγνομαι (περί, γίγνομαι), to be over or above, to remain, accrue.

περιελαύνω (περί, ελαύνω), to drive about.

Περικλῆς, *éous*, voc. Περικλείς, δ, Pericles, Athenian statesman, 530.

περιουσία, *as*, ἡ, abundance, wealth.

περιπλέκω (περί, πλέκω), to weave round, *mid*. to embrace, seize.

περιποιέω (περί, ποιέω), ἡσω, to obtain, win.

περιφέρω (περί, φέρω), to bear or carry about.

Περσεύς, *éous*, δ, Perseus, 550.

Πέρσης, *ou*, δ, Persian, a Persian.

πέτομαι, πτήσομαι, 2 aor. ἔπτην, ἡς, ἡ, &c., to fly.

πέτρα, *as*, ἡ, rock, stone.

πηγή, ἡς, ἡ, fountain, spring.

Πιερία, *as*, ἡ, Pieria, in Thessaly, 543.

πικρός, *é*, δ, *on*, bitter.

πιμελής, *és*, fleshy, fat.

πίνακίς, ἴδος, ἡ, tablet.

Πίνδαρος, *ou*, δ, Pindar, 310.

πίνω, fut. πίομαι, πέπωκα, πέπομαι, ἐπόθην, 2 aor. ἔπιον, to drink.

πιπράσκω, πεπράσω, ἄσα, ἄκα, ἄμαι, ἄδην, to sell.

πιστεύω, σω, to trust, confide in, intrust to.

πιστός, ἡ, *on*, faithful.

Πιττάκος, *ou*, δ, Pittacus, one of the seven wise men of Greece.

πλάσσω, πλάω, σα, κα, σμαι, σδην, to form, fashion.

πλαστική, ἡς, ἡ, plastic art, statuary.

Πλάτων, *amos*, δ, Plato, 279.

πλεῖστος, ἡ, *on* (superl. of πολός), most, very many.

πλείων, *on* (comp. of πολός), more. πλεονάκις, more frequently, very frequently.

πληθος, *eos*, τό, multitude, number, people.

πλήμυρα, *as*, ἡ, flood.

πλήν (with gen.), besides, except.

πλήρης, *es*, full, full of, abounding in.

πλησίον, near; δ πλησίον, the neighboring, the neighbor.

πλοῖον, *ou*, τό, boat, vessel.

πλούσιος, *ā*, *on*, rich, wealthy.

πλουτέω, ἡσω, to be rich or wealthy.

πλουτίζω, ἴσω, to make rich, enrich.

πλούτος, *ou*, δ, wealth, riches.

Πλούτων, *amos*, δ, Plato, 547.

πνεῦμα, ἄτος, τό, wind.

πνίγω, ξω, ξα, 2 aor. pass. ἐπνίγην, to strangle, *pass.* to be drowned.
 ποδῶκος, εια, υ, swift-footed, swift.
 *ποιέω, ἦσω, to build, make, do; εὖ ποιέω, to treat well, use well; κακῶς ποιέω, to treat ill, use badly.
 ποιητής, οὔ, δ, maker, poet.
 ποιμήν, ἐνος, δ, shepherd.
 ποῖος, α, ον; what? of what sort?
 πολεμέω, ἦσω, to make war upon, fight with, to fight.
 πολεμικός, ἡ, ὄν, hostile, warlike.
 πολέμιος, ου, δ, enemy.
 πόλεμος, ου, δ, war.
 πολιορκέω, ἦσω, to besiege, blockade.
 πόλις, εως, ἡ, city.
 πολίτης, ου, δ, citizen.
 πολιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, constitutional, political.
 πολλάκις, many times, often.
 πολυμάθης, ἐς, very learned, having much learning.
 πολὺς, πολλή, πολύ, gen. πολλοῦ, πολλῆς, πολλοῦ, acc. πολύν, πολλήν, πολύ, much, large, many; πολλῶ, by much, much.
 πολυτελεία, ας, ἡ, expense, costliness.
 πολυτελής, ἐς, magnificent, costly.
 πολυτελῶς, expensively.
 πονηρός, ἡ, ὄν, bad, base, worthless.
 πόσις, ου, δ, toil, labor.
 πόντος, ου, δ, sea.
 πορεία, ας, ἡ, journey, march, conveyance.
 πορεύομαι, εὔσομαι, to go, march.
 πορθεῖω, ἦσω, to destroy, plunder.
 Ποσειδῶν, ὄνος, δ, Poseidon, Neptune.
 πόσος, η, ον; how much? how many?
 ποτάμιος, οὔ, δ, river.
 πότε; when? ποτέ (*enclit.*), at some time, once, ever.
 πότερον, whether.
 πότης, ου, δ, drinking, carousal.
 ποῦ; where?
 πούς, ποδός, δ, foot.
 πρᾶγμα, ἄτος, τό, thing, affair, interest.

πράξις, εως, ἡ, doing, action, deed, exploit.
 πράσσω (ττω), αξω, αξα, ἀχα, γμαι, ἀχθην, to do, manage; εὖ πράσσω, to do well, succeed well.
 πρέπω, ψα, ψα, to be becoming, to suit.
 πρέσβεις, εων, οἱ, Pl. (Sing. poetic), ambassadors.
 πριάμαι (*defect. only used in 2 aor. ἐπριάμην*), to buy, purchase.
 πρίν, before, until.
 πρό (prep. with gen.), before, both of time and place.
 προάγω (πρό, ἄγω), to bring forward; *pass.* to be brought forward, to arise.
 πρόβατον, ου, τό, sheep.
 πρόγονος, ου, δ, ancestor, forefather.
 προδίδωμι (πρό, δίδωμι), to betray.
 Προμηθεύς, ἐως, δ, Prometheus, 546.
 Πρόξενος, ου, δ, Proxenus, 431.
 πρὸς (prep. with gen. dat. acc.), to, against, at, near, for the sake of.
 προσαγορεύω (πρός, ἀγορεύω), σω, to address, speak to.
 προσαναπλάσσω (πρός, ἀνά, πλάσσω), to form or invent.
 προσδέω (πρός, δέω), -δήσω, to tie or fasten to.
 πρόσειμι (πρός, εἶμι), to go to.
 προσέρχομαι (πρός, ἔρχομαι), to go to, come to.
 προσέχω (πρός, ἔχω), to attend, take heed.
 προσηγορία, ας, ἡ, name, title.
 προσηλώω, ὦσω, to nail or fasten to.
 προσκαλέω (πρός, καλέω), see καλέω, to call to.
 προσκυνέω (πρός, κυνέω), ἦσω, to worship, adore.
 προσλαμβάνω (πρός, λαμβάνω), to take, take in addition.
 προσπαίζω (πρός, παίζω), to play or sport with.
 προστάσσω (πρός, τάσσω), to enjoin upon, command.
 προστρέχω (πρός, τρέχω), to run to.

πρόσωπον, ου, τό, face, countenance.
 πρότερον, sooner, before.
 προτείνω (πρό, τείνω), -τείνω, -έτεινα, -τέτακα, -τέταμαι, -ετάδην, to offer, propose.
 προτίδημι (πρό, τίδημι), to set before.
 προτιμάω (πρό, τιμάω), ήσω, to honor before, prefer.
 προτρέπω (πρό, τρέπω), to exhort, ask, urge.
 προφύλαξ, ἄκος, δ, guard, advance guard, outpost.
 πρωί, early, early in the day.
 πρώτος, η, ου, first; πρώτον, το πρώτον, at first.
 πτέρυξ, ὕγος, ή, wing.
 Πτολεμαῖος, ου, δ, Ptolemy, 535.
 πυκτεύω, σω, to box.
 πύλη, ης, ή, gate.
 πυνθάνομαι, πεύσομαι, πέπευσμαι, 2 aor. ἐπυθόμην, to inquire, ask, ascertain.
 πῦρ, πυρός, τό, fire.
 πυρπολέω, ήσω, to destroy with fire.
 πωλέω, ήσω, to sell.
 πῶς; how?
 πως (enclit.), somehow.

P

ραθυμέω, ήσω, to be idle.
 ρητορική, ης, ή, rhetoric.
 ρήτωρ, ορος, δ, rhetorician, orator.
 ρίζα, ης, ή, root.
 ρίπτω, ψω, ψα, perf. ἐρρίψα, ἐρρίμμαι, ἐρρίφθην, to hurl, throw.
 ρόδον, ου, τό, rose.
 ρόπαλον, ου, το, stick, club.
 ρύομαι, ρύσομαι, to rescue, release.
 Ῥωμαῖος, ᾱ, ου, Roman.
 Ῥώμη, ης, ή, Rome.

Σ

Σαλαμίς, ἱνος, ή, Salamis, 391.
 σαλπικτής, ου, δ, trumpeter.
 Σάτυρος, ου, δ, a Satyr, companion

of Bacchus. The most famous of the Satyrs was Silenus, distinguished for prophetic powers, fabled to have been captured by Midas.

σεαυτοῦ, ης, ου, contr. σαυτοῦ, ης, ου, yourself.
 σείω, σω, σμαι, σδην, to shake.
 σεμνύνομαι, aor. ἐσεμνυνάμην, to be proud of, to pride one's self in.
 σιγᾶω, ήσω, to be silent.
 σίδηρος, ου, δ, iron.
 Σικελία, ας, ή, Sicily.
 Σιλᾶνός, ου, δ, Silanus, Grecian seer.
 Σιμωνίδης, ου, δ, Simonides, Greek poet.
 σιωπᾶω, ήσω, to be silent.
 σιωπή, ης, ή, silence.
 σκεῦος, εος, τό, implement, piece of furniture, baggage.
 σκητή, ης, ή, tent.
 σκιά, ᾱς, ή, shade, shadow.
 σκιρτάω, ήσω, to frisk, leap, bound.
 σκληρός, ᾱ, ὄν, harsh, rough.
 σκοπέω (used in pres. and imp.), to see, inquire, regard.
 Σκύθης, ου, δ, Scythian, a Scythian.
 Σκυδικός, ή, ὄν, Scythian.
 Σόλων, ωρος, δ, Solon, lawgiver of Athens.
 σός, σή, σόν, your, thy.
 σοφία, ας, ή, wisdom.
 σοφιστής, ου, δ, sophist, teacher of wisdom.
 σοφός, ή, ὄν, wise.
 Σπάρτη, ης, ή, Sparta. ●
 Σπαρτιάτης, ου, δ, Spartan, a Spartan.
 σπένδω, σπείσω, σα, κα, to pour, pour libation. [treaty, truce.
 σπονδή, ης, ή, libation (plur.),
 σπουδάζω, ᾱσω, to be in haste.
 στέργω, ξω, ξα, to love.
 στερεός, ᾱ, ὄν, firm, strong.
 στερέω, ήσω, to deprive of.
 στέφανος, ου, δ, crown, garland.
 στεφανώω, ὶσω, to crown.
 στήθος, εος, τό, breast.
 στόλος, ου, δ, expedition, force.
 στόμα, ἄτος, τό, mouth.
 στράτευμα, ἄτος, τό, army.

στρατεύω, εὔσω, to make an expedition.

στρατηγέω, ἦσω, to be general.

στρατήγος, οὐ, ὁ, general.

στρατιά, ἄς, ἡ, army, force.

στρατιώτης, ου, ὁ, soldier.

Στρατόνικος, ου, ὁ, Stratonicus, 535.

στρατόπεδον, ου, τό, army, encampment.

στράτος, οὐ, ὁ, camp, army.

στρουθίον, ου, τό, sparrow.

σύ, σοῦ, thou, you.

συγγίγνομαι (σύν, γίγνομαι), to be with, to associate with.

συγγιγνώσκω (σύν, γιγνώσκω), to pardon.

συγγνώμη, ης, ἡ, pardon, favor, mercy.

συγχαίρω (σύν, χαίρω), rejoice with.

συλλαμβάνω (σύν, λαμβάνω), to take together or jointly, to take.

συμβαίνειν (σύν, βαίνειν), see ἐμβαίνειν, to happen, take place.

συμβουλεύω (σύν, βουλεύω), to deliberate with.

σύμβουλος, ου, ὁ, adviser, counselor.

σύμμαχος, ου, ὁ, ally, auxiliary.

συμπλέω (σύν, πλέω), -πλεύσομαι, συνέπλευσα, κα, σμαι, to sail with.

συμφορά, ἄς, ἡ, misfortune.

σύν (prep. with dat.), with, with the favor of.

συνάγω (σύν, ἄγω), to bring together, collect.

συναντάω (σύν, ἀντάω), ἦσω, to meet.

συναπαίρω (σύν, ἀπό, αἶρω), -ἄρῶ, -ἦρα, -ἦρα, -ἦρμαι, -ἦρδην, to go with, migrate with.

συνίστημι (σύν, ἵστημι), to place together, to place with (as pupil).

συνοικία, ας, ἡ, house for several families, lodging house.

συνομολογέω, ἦσω, to agree with, assent.

συνοράω (σύν, ὁράω), to see, behold.

συνοργίζομαι (σύν, ὀργίζομαι), ἴσμαι, aor. συνοργίσθην, to be angry along with.

συνουσία, ας, ἡ, society, company, intercourse.

συντάσσω (σύν, τάσσω), to arrange.

συρρέω (σύν, ρέω), -ρεύσομαι, συνέρβευσα, συνέρβηκα, to flow together.

Σφίγγιον, ου, τό, Mt. Sphingion, otherwise Phicius, near Thebes.

Σφίγξ, Σφιγγός, ἡ, Sphinx, 545, 551.

σχολάζω, ἄσω, to be at leisure, have time, attend school, have a school.

σχολαστικός, οὐ, ὁ, scholar, pedant, simpleton.

σχολή, ἡς, ἡ, school.

σώζω, σώσω, σα, κα, σέσωμαι, ἐσώδην, to save, preserve.

Σωκράτης, εος, acc. Σωκράτη or ην, Socrates, Athenian philosopher.

σῶμα, ἄτος, τό, body, person.

σωρεύω, εὔσω, to heap up or together.

σωτηρία, ας, ἡ, safety, security.

σωφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, prudence, moderation, self-control.

σώφρων, ον, prudent, temperate.

T

τάλαντον, ου, τό, talent=§1000.

τάλας, ἀνᾶ, ἄν, wretched, unhappy.

ταμείον, ου, τό, treasury, storehouse.

Τάνταλος, ου, ὁ, Tantalus, king of Phrygia.

τάξις, εως, ἡ, good order; ἐν τάξει, in order.

τάσσω, ξω, ξα, τέταχα, αγμαι, ἀχδην, to arrange, order.

Ταῦρος, ου, ὁ, Taurus, 540.

ταῦρος, ου, ὁ, bull.

τάφος, ου, ὁ, tomb.

ταχέως, quickly.

ταχύς, εἶα, ὁ, swift, fast, quick;

ταχύ, quickly.

ταῦς, ταῷ, ὁ, peacock.

τέ (enclit.), and; τε καί or τε—καί, both—and.

τείχος, εος, τό, wall, fortification.

- τειχίζω, ἴσω, σμαι, σδην, to fortify, defend with a wall.
 τέκνον, ου, τό, child.
 τελεῖω, ὥσω, to accomplish, complete, pass. to be mature, full grown.
 τελευταῖον, τό τελευταῖον, lastly, finally.
 τελευτάω, ἥσω, to end, finish, finish life, die.
 τελευτή, ἥς, ἡ, end.
 τέσσαρες (τέτταρες), α, four.
 τετράκις, four times.
 τετράποδον, ου, τό, quadruped.
 τετράπους, ουν, four-footed.
 τέττιξ, ἴγος, ὁ, cicada, kind of grasshopper.
 τέχνη, ης, ἡ, art, trade, occupation.
 τηνικάυτα, then.
 τίδημι, see 268 and 269, to place, appoint, enact, to stack (of arms).
 τίκτω, τέξομαι, 2 perf. τέτοκα, 2 aor. ἔτεκον, to produce, to lay (of birds and hens).
 τίλλω, τιλῶ, ἐτίλα, τέτιλμαι, ἐτίλδην, to pluck, to pick.
 τιμάσιον, ὄνος, ὁ, Timasion, 274.
 τιμᾶω, ἥσω, to honor, prize, value, revere, worship.
 τιμή, ἥς, ἡ, honor, esteem.
 τίμιος, α, ον, precious, dear.
 τιμωρέω, ἥσω, to avenge, mid. to avenge one's self upon, punish.
 τιμωρία, ας, ἡ, help, punishment.
 τίνω, τίσω, ἐτίσα, τέτικα; σμαι, σδην, to pay, expiate.
 τίς; τί; (see 186,) who? which? what? τί, often adverbially why? wherefore?
 τίς, τι, certain, certain one, some one.
 Τισσαφέρνης, εος, ὁ, Tissaphernes, Persian satrap.
 τοιούδε, τοιάδε, τοιόνδε, such, such as follows.
 τοιοῦτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο, such.
 τόπος, ου, ὁ, place, country, region, space, distance.
 τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτο, so great, so much.
 τότε, then, at that time.
 τραγικῶδης, ες, tragical.
 τράπεζα, ης, ἡ, table.
 τρεῖς, τρία, three.
 τρέπω, ψω, ψα, τέτροφα, τέτραμμαι, ἐτρέφδην, to turn, mid. to turn one's self, flee.
 τρέφω, θρέψω, ἔθρεψα, τέτροφα, τέδραμμαι, ἐδρέφδην, to nourish, support, keep.
 τρέχω, δράμωμαι, δεδράμηκα, 2 aor. ἔδραμον, to run.
 τριάκοντα, thirty.
 τρίβω, ἴψω, ἴψα, ἴφα, ἱμμαι, ἰφδην, to rub, rub down.
 τρίβων, ὄνος, ὁ, a worn or threadbare garment or cloak.
 τριήρης, εος, ἡ, galley, trireme.
 Τρικαρηνία, ας, ἡ, Tricarenia, 542.
 Τρικάρηνος, ου, ὁ, Tricarenian, 545.
 τρικέφαλος, ον, three-headed.
 τρίπους, ουν, gen. τρίποδος, three-footed.
 τρίτος, η, ον, third.
 Τροία, ας, ἡ, Troy, celebrated city in Asia Minor.
 τρόπαιον, ου, τό, trophy.
 τρόπος, ου, ὁ, turn, style, character.
 τροφή, ἥς, ἡ, food.
 τρυφή, ἥς, ἡ, luxury.
 τρώγω, τρώξομαι, 2 aor. ἐτρώγον, to eat.
 τύμβος, ου, ὁ, tomb.
 τύραννος, ου, ὁ, tyrant, usurper.
 Τύριος, α, ον, Tyrian.
 Τύρος, ου, ἡ, Tyre, celebrated city of Phoenicia, 540.
 τυφλός, ὅς, ὁν, blind.
 τύχη, ης, ἡ, fortune, chance.

Τ

- υγιάνω, υγιαίνω, υγίανα, to be well, be in health.
 υγίεια, ας, ἡ, health.
 ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, τό, water.
 υἱός, οὔ, ὁ, son.
 ὕλη, ης, ἡ, wood.
 ὑμέτερος, α, ον, your.
 ὑπακούω (ὑπό, ἀκούω), to obey.

ὑπάρχω (ὑπό, ἔρχω), to be, be at hand.

ὑπαιέρχουμαι (ὑπό, εἰς, ἔρχουμαι), to come or go under quietly or by stealth.

ὑπεραντίος, ἄ, ον, adverse to, repugnant to, in opposition to.

ὑπέρ (prep. with gen. or acc.), in behalf of, for the sake of, beyond.

ὑπεραποθνήσκω (ὑπέρ, ἀπό, θνήσκω), to die for.

ὑπερχαίρω (ὑπέρ, χαίρω), to rejoice greatly.

ὑπισκνέομαι, ὑποσχέσθαι, ὑπέσχημαι, 2 aor. mid. ὑπεσχόμεν, to promise.

ὑπνος, ου, δ, sleep.

ὑπό (prep. with gen. dat. acc.), by, under, by the agency of.

ὑποδέχομαι (ὑπό, δέχομαι, ἔξομαι, εἰδμην, εγμαι, to receive.

ὑπολαμβάνω (ὑπό, λαμβάνω), to take, assume, suppose, think.

ὑπομένω (ὑπό, μένω), to remain.

ὑποπτεύω (ὑπό, ὀπτεύω), σω, to suspect, anticipate, expect.

ὑποστρέφω (ὑπό, στρέφω), ἔψω, εψα, οφα, αμμαι, ἐφθην (219, 220), to turn, turn about.

ὑστερον, afterwards.

ὑφαπλῶ (ὑπό, ἀπλῶ), ὥσω, to spread out beneath.

ὑφίστημι (ὑπό, ἵστημι), to set or place under, to lie in ambush.

Φ

φάρμακον, ου, τό, medicine, remedy.

φαῦλος, η, ον, worthless, bad.

φενάκίζω, ἴσω, to cheat, deceive.

Φεραί, ὧν, αἱ, Pherae, in Thessaly.

φέρω, fut. οἴσω, aor. ἤνεγκα, perf. ἐνήνοχα, ἐνήνεγμαι, ἠνέχθην, to bear, carry.

φεύγω, ξομαι, 2 aor. ἐφύγον, 2 perf. πέφευγα, to flee, shun, escape.

φημί, φήσω or ἐρῶ, 1 aor. ἐφησα, 2 aor. εἶπον, to say, say yes.

Φίκειον, ου, τό, Mt. Phicius, 551.

φιλαργυρία, ας, ἡ, avarice.

φιλέω, ἥσω, to love.

Φίλιππος, ου, δ, Philip, king of Macedon, 535.

φιλόκαλος, ον, fond of the beautiful, fond of beauty.

φιλομάθης, ἐς, fond of learning.

φίλος, η, ον, friendly, dear; φίλος, ου, δ, friend.

φιλοσοφία, ας, ἡ, philosophy.

φιλόσοφος, ου, δ, philosopher.

φλυᾶρέω, ἥσω, to trifle, talk nonsense.

φοβέομαι, ἥσομαι, ημαι, ἤδη, to fear.

φοβερός, ἄ, ὄν, fearful, dreadful, frightful.

φόβος, ου, δ, fear.

Φοῖνιξ, ἱκος, δ, Phinician, a Phinician.

Φοῖνιξ, ἱκος, δ, Phoenix, 540.

φοιτᾶω, ἥσω, to go to, to frequent; with παρά, to attend as pupil.

φονεύω, σω, to slay, kill, murder.

φορέω, ἥσω, to wear.

φράζω, ἄσω, to say, tell, declare.

φρονέω, ἥσω, to think, have in mind.

φρνάττομαι (σσομαι), ξομαι, to be insolent, proud, haughty.

φυγάς, ἄδος, δ, fugitive, exile.

φύλακή, ἡς, ἡ, guard, guarding.

φύλαξ, ἄκος, δ, guard, keeper.

φυλάσσω (ττω), ἄξω, ἀξα, κεφύλαχα, to guard, keep, defend.

φύσις, εως, ἡ, nature.

Φωκικός, ἡ, ὄν, Phocian, of Phocis in Greece.

Φωκίων, ὄνος, δ, Phocion, Athenian commander.

φωνή, ἡς, ἡ, voice, sound.

X

χαίρω, χαίρῃσω, κεχάρηκα, to rejoice.

Χαιρωνεία, ας, ἡ, Chaeronea, in Boeotia, 535.

χαλεπαίνω, ἀνῶ, to be angry.

χαλινός, οὔ, δ, bridle, bit.

χαλκός, οὔ, δ, brass, copper.

χαλκοῦς, ἡ, οὖν, brazen.

χαρίεις, ἴεσσα, ἱεν, pleasing, agreeable.

Χαρίλαος, ου, δ, Charilaus, *Spartan king*, 535.

χάρις, ἱτας, ἡ, gratitude, grace.

χειμών, ὄνος, δ, winter.

Χειρίσοφος, ου, δ, Chirisophus, 256.

χειροτονέω, ἡσω, to vote, elect, choose.

χελιδών, ὄνος, ἡ, swallow.

χῆρος, α, ου, bereft, widowed.

χιών, ὄνος, ἡ, snow.

χλαμύς, ὕδος, ἡ, cloak, mantle.

χάλω, ὤσω, to enrage, make angry, *mid.* to be or become angry.

χόρτος, ου, δ, provender, fodder.

χράω, ἡσω, to give an oracle, to predict; *mid.* χρᾶσμαι, χρήσομαι, κέχρημαι, to use.

χρεία, ας, ἡ, need, use.

χρή (impers.), χρήσει, ἐχρησεν, it is necessary.

χρήμα, ἄτος, τό, thing, affair, money, property.

χρησμός, οὔ, δ, oracle, response.

χρηστός, ἡ, ὄν, useful, serviceable.

χρόνος, ου, δ, time, season.

χρῦστον, ου, τό, gold, piece of gold, money.

χρῦσός, οὔ, δ, gold.

χρῦσοῦς, ἡ, οὖν, golden, of gold.

χρῶμα, ἄτος, τό, color, complexion.

χώρα, ας, ἡ, place, land, country.

χωρίον, ου, δ, place.

Ψ

ψέγω, ξω, ξα, perf. ἐψογα, to blame, censure.

ψευδής, ἐς, false.

ψεῦδος, εος, τό, falsehood.

ψεύδω (242), σω, to deceive, cheat.

ψήφισμα, ἄτος, τό, decree, act, statute.

ψῆφος, ου, ἡ, pebble, vote.

ψιλώ (219), ὤσω, to strip bare, deprive of.

ψυχή, ἡς, ἡ, soul, spirit, life.

Ω

ὦ (interjection), O, used in direct address.

ὦδε, so, thus, as follows.

ὦν, οὔσα, ὄν (part. of εἰμί), being.

ὠνέομαι, ἡσομαι, imperf. ὠνεόμην, to buy, purchase.

ὠόν, οὔ, τό, egg.

ὥρα, ας, ἡ, hour, season.

ὥς, as, when, so that, that, how.

ὥσπερ, as, just as.

ὠφελέω, ἡσω, to benefit, help.

ὠφέλιμος, ον, useful, serviceable.

ENGLISH AND GREEK VOCABULARY.

A

Admire, θαυμάζω, ἄσω or ἄσομαι.
advise, βουλεύω, εὖσω.
Alexander, Ἀλέξανδρος, ου, δ.
all, πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν; ὁ πᾶς.
always, ἀεί.
and, καί; τέ.
announce, ἀγγέλλω, ἀγγελλῶ.
army, στρατεύμα, ἄτος, τό.
as, ὡςπερ.
at, in, ἐν.
Athenian, Ἀθηναῖος, ᾱ, ου; an
Athenian, Ἀθηναῖος, ου, δ.
Athens, Ἀθήναι, ὦν (pl.).

B

Bad, κακός, ἡ, ὄν.
be, εἰμί, ἔσομαι.
be general, στρατηγῶ, ἦσω.
be king, βασιλεύω, εὖσω.
be pleased, be pleased with, ἡδο-
μαι, ἡσθήσομαι.
be silent, σιγᾶω, ἦσω.
beautiful, καλός, ἡ, ὄν; comp. καλ-
λίων, ον; superl. κάλλιστος, η,
ον.
beauty, κάλλος, εος, τό.
because, ἐπειδή; ὅτι.
better, see ἀγαθός, 147.
bird, ὄρνις, ἴδος, ὁ or ἡ.
Boeotian, Βοιωτός, οὔ, δ.
book, βιβλος, ου, ἡ; βιβλίον, ου,
τό.
both—and, καί—καί; τέ—καί.
boy, παῖς, παιδός, ὁ.

brave, ἀνδρεῖος, ᾱ, ου.
break, λύω, λύσω.
breastplate, θώραξ, ἄκος, δ.
bring up, educate, παιδεύω, εὖσω.
brother, ἀδελφός, οὔ, δ.
bury, θάπτω, θάψω.
but, ἀλλά; δέ.

C

Call, καλέω, ἦσω; call by name,
name, ὀνομάζω, ἄσω.
celebrated, κλεινός, ἡ, ὄν.
certain, a certain, τῖς, τι.
cheerfully, ἡδέως; comp. ἡδιον;
superl. ἡδιστα.
child, παῖς, παιδός, ὁ or ἡ.
Cimon, Κίμων, ωνος, δ.
citizen, πολίτης, ου, δ.
city, πόλις, εως, ἡ.
company, δμῖλλα, ας, ἡ.
conquer, νικάω, ἦσω.
Corinth, Κόρινθος, ου, ἡ.
country, native country, πατρίς,
ἴδος, ἡ.
cup, κύπελλον, ου, τό.
Cyprus, Κύρος, ου, δ.

D

Darius, Δαρεῖος, ου, δ.
daughter, θυγάτηρ, θυγατρός, ἡ.
day, ἡμέρα, ας, ἡ.
deceive, φενᾶκίζω, ἴσω; ψεύδω,
248.
deliberate, βουλεύομαι, εὖσομαι.

deliver, set free, ἐλευθερώω, ὥσω.
 deprive, ἀποστερέω, ἥσω.
 desire (*noun*), ἐπιθυμία, ας, ἡ.
 desire (*verb*), ἐπιθυμέω, ἥσω.
 die, τελευτάω, ἥσω.
 do, ποιέω, ἥσω; πράττω, πράξω.

E

Each other, one another, ἀλλήλων.
 educate, παιδεύω, εὔσω.
 enact, τίθημι, θήσω.
 enemy, πολέμιος, ου, ὁ; personal
 enemy, ἐχθρός, οὔ, ὁ.
 enslave, δουλόω, ὥσω.
 esteem happy, μακάριζω, ἴσω or ἰῶ.
 Euripides, Εὐριπίδης, ου, ὁ.
 express as one's own (opinion, for
 instance), ἀποδείκνυμαι, -δείξομαι.

F

Faithful, πιστός, ἡ, ὁν.
 father, πατήρ, πατρός, ὁ.
 flatter, κολλάεω, εὔσω.
 flatterer, κόλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ.
 flee, φεύγω, φεύξομαι.
 flower, ἄνθος, εος, τό.
 from, ἀπό; ἐκ, also expressed by
 the genitive.
 friend, φίλος, ου, ὁ.
 fugitive, φυγάς, ἄδος, ὁ.
 full, μεστός, ἡ, ὁν; πλήρης, ες.

G

Garden, κήπος, ου, ὁ.
 general, στρατηγός, οὔ, ὁ.
 girl, κόρη, ης, ἡ.
 give, δίδωμι, δώσω.
 give, express as one's own (as
 opinion), ἀποδείκνυμι, ἀποδείξο-
 μαι.
 goblet, κύπελλον, ου, τό.
 gold, χρῦσός, οὔ, ὁ.
 golden, χρῦσοῦς, ἡ, οὔν.
 good, ἀγαθός, ἡ, ὁν, 147.
 govern, ἄρχω, ἄρξω; κρατέω, ἥσω.
 great, μέγας, ἀλη, α.

Greek, Ἕλλην, ηρος, ὁ.
 guard, φυλάττω (σσω), φυλάξω.
 guide, ἡγεμών, ὄνος, ὁ.

H

Happy, εὐδαίμων, ον.
 hate, μίστέω, ἥσω.
 have, ἔχω, ἔξω.
 he, he himself, αὐτός, ἡ, ὁ.
 height, μέγεθος, εος, τό.
 herald, κήρυξ, ὕκος, ὁ.
 Hermes, Ἑρμῆς, οὔ, ὁ.
 himself, herself, itself, ἐαυτοῦ, ἡς,
 οὔ, 168.
 hire, μισθόδομαι, ὥσομαι.
 his, her, its, ὁ, ἡ, τό (101), *genitive
 of pronoun* (169).
 home, at home, οἶκοι.
 honor, τιμᾶω, ἥσω.
 horse, ἵππος, ου, ὁ or ἡ.
 house, οἶκία, ας, ἡ.
 hunt, θηρεύω, εὔσω.

I

I, ἐγώ.
 if, εἰ, ἐάν.
 in, ἐν.
 in regard to, περί.
 in the course of, expressed by the
 genitive, 383.
 injure, ἀδικέω, ἥσω; βλάπτω, βλά-
 ψω.
 into, εἰς.
 it, αὐτό, neuter of αὐτός.

J

Journey, ὁδός, οὔ, ἡ.
 judge, κρίτης, οὔ, ὁ.
 Jupiter, Ζεὺς, Διός, ὁ.
 just, δίκαιος, ᾱ, ον.

K

Kill, κτείνω, κτενῶ.
 king, βασιλεύς, ἔως, ὁ.
 kingdom, βασιλεία, ας, ἡ.

L

Laborer, ἐργάτης, ου, δ.
 large, μέγας, ἀλη, α.
 law, νόμος, ου, δ.
 let, rent, μισθόω, ὥσω.
 let, permit, ἐάω, ἐάσω, also expressed by the subjunctive or imperative.
 letter, ἐπιστολή, ἥς, ἡ.
 life, βίος, ου, δ.
 like, ὅμοιος, ᾱ, ον.
 Linus, Λίνος, ου, δ.
 long since, πάλαι.
 love, φιλέω, ἦσω; στέργω, στέρξω.

M

Macedonia, Μακεδονία, ας, ἡ.
 Macedonian, a Macedonian, Μακεδών, ὄνος, δ.
 man, ἄνθρωπος, ου, δ; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, δ; men of old, οἱ πάλαι, 282.
 Marathon, Μαραθών, ὦνος, δ, ἡ.
 messenger, κήρυξ, ὕκος, δ.
 milk, γάλα, ακτος, τό.
 Miltiades, Μιλτιάδης, ου, δ.
 money, χρήμα, ἄτος, τό, in this sense generally plural.
 mother, μήτηρ, μητρός, ἡ.
 mountain, ὄρος, εος, τό.
 murder, φονεύω, εὔσω.
 music, μουσική, ἥς, ἡ.
 my, ἐμός, ἡ, ὄν; δ, ἡ, τό, see 101.

N

Necessary, ἀναγκαῖος, ᾱ, ον; it is necessary, δεῖ.
 necessity, ἀνάγκη, ἥς, ἡ.
 need, δέομαι, δεήσομαι; there is need, δεῖ.
 not, οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ.

O

Often, πολλάκις.
 Olympia, Ὀλυμπία, ας, ἡ.
 opinion, γνώμη, ἥς, ἡ.

orator, ῥήτωρ, ορος, δ.
 our, ἡμέτερος, ᾱ, ον; δ, ἡ, τό, see 101.

P

Parent, father, γονεύς, ἑως, δ.
 park, παράδεισος, ου, δ.
 pay, μισθός, οὔ, δ.
 people, δῆμος, ου, δ.
 Persian, a Persian, Πέρσης, ου, δ.
 Philip, Φίλιππος, ου, δ.
 Pindar, Πίνδαρος, ου, δ.
 pity, οἰκτείρω, ἐρῶ.
 play, παίζω, παίζομαι.
 pleasant, ἡδύς, εἶα, ὕ.
 plot against, ἐπιβουλεύω, εὔσω.
 poet, ποιητής, οὔ, δ.
 praise (noun), ἔπαινος, ου, δ.
 praise (verb), ἐπαινέω, ἑσω; ἐγκωμιάζω, ἄσω.
 present, the present, δ νῦν, 282.
 prudent, σώφρων, σώφρον.
 pupil, μαθητής, οὔ, δ.
 purchase, ἀγοράζω, ἄσω.
 pursue, διώκω, διώξω.

Q

Queen, βασίλεια, ας, ἡ.
 quick, ταχύς, εἶα, ὕ.
 quickly, ταχέως.

R

Read, ἀναγινώσκω.
 rejoice, χαίρω, χαίρησιν.
 remain, μένω, μενῶ.
 rent, μισθόω, ὥσω.
 Rome, Ῥώμη, ἥς, ἡ.
 rose, ῥόδον, ου, τό.
 rule, βασίλειον, εὔσω.
 run, τρέχω, δρᾶμούμαι.

S

Same, δ αὐτός.
 save, σώζω, σώσω.

say, λέγω, λέξω; is said, it is said,

λέγεται.

send, πέμπω, πέμψω.

servant, δούλος, ου, δ.

serve, δουλεύω, εύσω.

set free, ἐλευθερόω, ὥσω.

shepherd, ποιμήν, ἐνος, δ.

short, βραχύς, εἶα, ὅ.

show, δείκνυμι, δείξω.

sing, ᾄδω, ᾄσω or ᾄσομαι.

soldier, στρατιώτης, ου, δ.

son, υἱός, οὗ, δ.

speak, λέγω, λέξω; φημί, ἐρῶ.

speak the truth, ἀληθεύω, εύσω.

statue, ἀγαλμα, ἄτος, τό.

supplicate, ἱκετεύω, εύσω.

swift, ταχύς, εἶα, ὅ.

T

Tall, μέγας, ἄλη, α.

teach, διδάσκω, διδάξω.

teacher, διδάσκαλος, ου, δ.

ten, δέκα.

tenth, δέκατος, η, ου.

than, ἥ.

that, ἐκεῖνος, η, ο.

the, ὁ, ἡ, τό.

their, ὁ, ἡ, τό (101), *genitive of pronoun* (169).

there, ἐκεῖ; there is, ἐστίν.

thief, κλέπτης, ου, δ.

thing, χρῆμα, ἄτος, τό, *also expressed by the neuter of adjectives or pronouns*; these things, ταῦτα.

think, νομίζω, ἴσω; φρονέω, ἴσω.

thirty, τριάκοντα.

this, οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο.

Thrasybulus, Θρασύβουλος, ου, δ.

three, τρεῖς, τρία.

three times, thrice, τρίς.

to, to the practice of, εἰς, *with accus.*; to the practice of virtue, εἰς ἀρετήν.

to-morrow, αὔριον.

trireme, τριήρης, εος, ἡ.

truce, σπονδή, ἡς, ἡ.

two, δύο, *also expressed by the dual.*

tyrant, τύραννος, ου, δ.

U

Unhappy, τάλᾱς, αινᾶ, ἄν.

unjust, ἄδικος, ον.

useful, ὠφέλιμος, η, ον.

V

Very, *often expressed by the superlative of the adjective*; very wise, σοφώτατος.

virtue, ἀρετή, ἡς, ἡ.

W

Wage war, πολεμέω, ἴσω.

war, πόλεμος, ου, δ.

well, εὖ.

what? which? τίς; τί;

when, ὅτε: *interrogative*, πότε;

where, ὅπου: *interrogative*, ποῦ;

which, ὅς, ἡ, δ.

who, which, what? τίς, τί;

whole, ὁ πᾶς; the whole city, ἡ πᾶσα πόλις.

wisdom, σοφία, ας, ἡ.

wise, σοφός, ἡ, ὄν.

wonder at, admire, θαυμάζω, ἴσω or ἄσομαι.

write, γράφω, γράψω.

Y

Yield, εἴκω, εἴξω.

you, σὺ, σοῦ.

your, σός, σή, σόν.

youth, νεανίας, ου, δ.

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